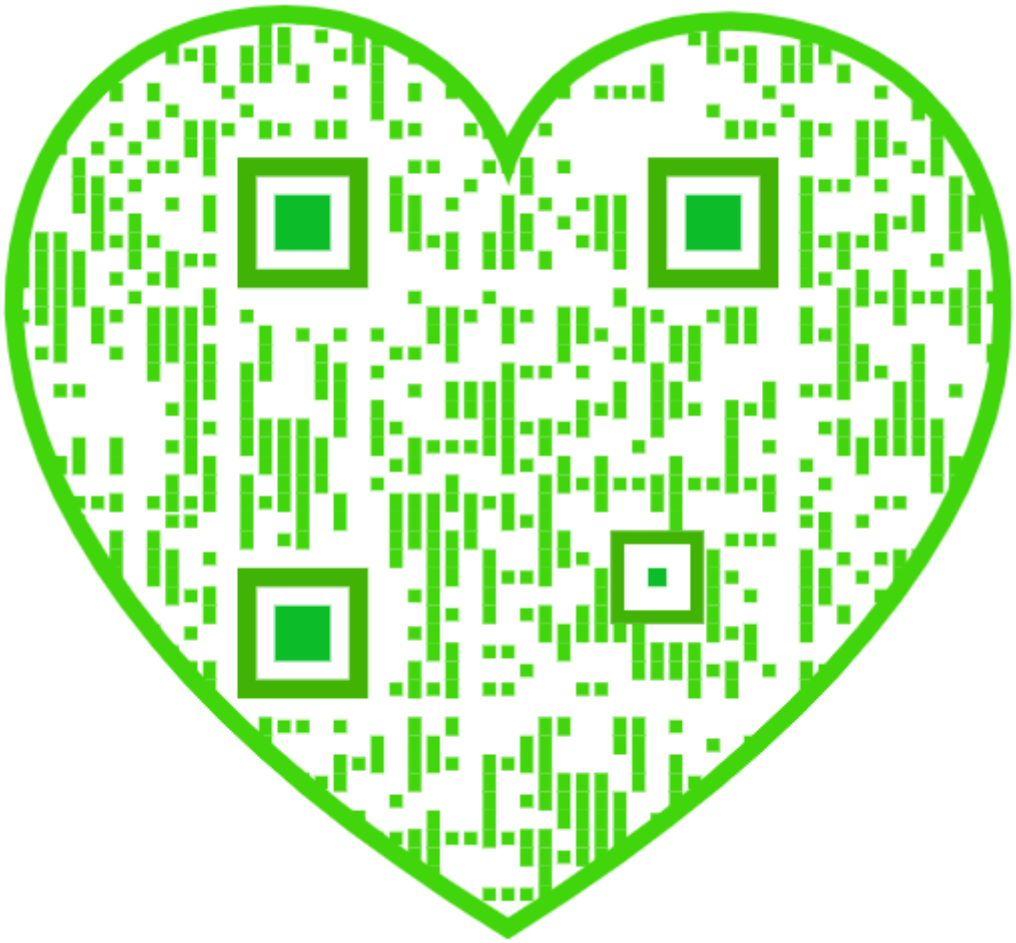

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THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

A·MONTHLY·JOURNAL·FOR·THE
ARCHITECTURAL · INTERESTS
OF·THE·PACIFIC·COAST

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
PORTLAND OREGON

·TWENTY·FIVE·CENTS·A·COPY·· TWO·DOLLARS·AND·A·HALF·A·YEAR·

VOLUME 3 APRIL, 1912 NUMBER 1

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The Pacific Coast Architect

VOLUME 3 PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL, 1912 NUMBER 1

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Are you a subscriber to THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT? If not, you ought to be.

Building statistics in Portland and in most coast cities show no symptoms of a "slump," even if this is a presidential year.

If you intend to build, build well. The best is always the cheapest in building material as in everything else, and the cheapest is never the best.

Will you join us in making the third volume of our publication better and even more valuable than Volume Two? Increased patronage will assist much.

The Pacific Coast has limitless supplies of native building material. Her vast lumber interests, her great deposits of sand and gravel, her exhaustless quarries of building stone of many varieties, her developing lime and cement industries are not among the least.

In Eastern cities the arrival of spring is manifested by a renewal of building operations. Seasons make no difference in Portland. Here the glad chorus of hammer and saw, the shrill squeal of the plane, the creaking cranes hoisting steel beams to place, the whirr of the concrete mixer are never still.

Architects Hold Card Party

Members of the Portland Architectural Club to the number of thirty recently held a card party at the club rooms. "Five hundred" engaged the members and guests for two hours, after which came light refreshments. Cosy fires in the fireplaces added much to the pleasure of the evening. Miss Mary Palmer won the ladies' prize—a cut glass bon-bon dish—and J. J. Burling was awarded the gentlemen's prize—a pair of cuff buttons.

Victoria Architects Wrathful

The premier minister of education and attorney general at Victoria, B. C., recently received a deputation of provincial architects, representing the recently formed Institute of Architects. The deputation presented a protest against certain features touching conditions governing competitions for the provincial university design. They sought particularly to have the prize money set aside for the purpose divided into five instead of three awards, and that competitors should be informed of the names of the judges previous to the preparation and submission of their plans.

Elect Officers

At the second annual convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast recently held in Los Angeles, Portland was selected as the next meeting place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland; vice-president, John Bakewell, Jr., San Francisco; secretary, M. L. Whitehouse, Portland; treasurer, Myron Hunt, Los Angeles.

The council for the ensuing year will include E. F. Lawrence, Albert Doyle, Edgar Lazarus, W. M. Whidden, of Portland, and W. R. B. Wilcox, Charles Alden, C. F. Gould and J. W. Mulholland, of Seattle.

Architects "Smoke Up"

Saturday evening, April 6th, the Portland Architects' Club gave an Easter "smoker" at the club rooms in the Sweeney Building. At the business session, presided over by H. Goodwin Beckwith, the decision was made to so amend the by-laws that the social features of the organization could be broadened. By the initiation of the new members the club membership was increased to an even 100, and that number attended the stag lunch provided. The extension of studies in architecture under the auspices of the Beaux Arts is a prominent feature of the club. A comprehensive course of lectures along this line are now being delivered.

Advocates Brick Paving

City Engineer Hurlburt made an interesting address before the meeting of the Horse Owners' Association March 27th. He favors a brick pavement on steep street grades, 11 feet in width in the center of streets, affording horses a better footing, and thus materially lessening the danger of slipping and falls, so liable to injure the animals. He is willing to co-operate with the association to this end.

As a representative of the Humane Society and the Horse Owners' Association of Spokane, J. E. Reudersdorf detailed what had been accomplished in that city along these lines.

Do Not Favor High Structures

At a banquet held at the Oregon Hotel last month by the Oregon chapter, A. I. A., a committee was appointed to work jointly with a committee of the Oregon Society of Civil Engineers in the preparation of a law to limit the height of buildings in this state.

National Brick Manufacturers' Convention

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is in receipt of the March issue of *The Clay Worker*, Indianapolis, Ind. It is a handsome number, profusely illustrated. The number is largely devoted to the "Official Report of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., March 4th to 9th, 1912." It is the last word on an important subject, going exhaustively into the subject of clay products. Intense interest and enthusiasm marked the convention, and to glance even hurriedly through the report is to learn what a tremendous bearing clay products have in modern building construction. The large attendance of prominent brick men was representative of the industry all over the country, not omitting the Pacific Coast. Among the representatives from this section we note Dwight T. Farnham, of Seattle, who presented an able paper on "Technical Man as a Commercial Asset in the Clay Industry." This convention proved a great and valued educator and did much to advance the important cause in which its 868 members are all so admirably pulling together.

"Costly Piece of Cement Work"

Through the courtesy of G. C. Nickerson, THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT was handed the following from *Morning Progress*, a paper published at Willows, Cal., which will amuse our readers:

In these days of keen competition in cement and concrete work, with one contractor advertising that he will lay guaranteed sidewalks for ten cents a square foot, it looks like a fancy price to charge a man $10 for filling a hole in a tooth no bigger than the yolk of a humming bird's egg with the same kind of material, and yet that is the stunt that Dr. A. P. Deacon pulled off on V. V. Pittman, demonstrator and advertising man for the Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company, the said Pittman now being in these parts to demonstrate to farmers and other possible users of cement how to handle the Mt. Diablo brand of that article, handled exclusively by his company.

This Pittman is some advertising artist. He is thoroughly convinced that the Mt. Diablo cement is the finest brand of cement in the world, and he has pretty well succeeded in making all the local contractors think the same way. But lately he has been brooding over the fact that such a really classy article should not be used in the arts and sciences. Finally the idea hit him that no man should go with hollow teeth while there was a spoonful of Mt. Diablo cement in the country, and to show that he had perfect confidence in the honesty and good intentions of his own dope he called upon Dr. Deacon and asked him to fill his tooth with cement—not any kind of cement, but the kind of cement that he was introducing.

Nobody can bluff Dr. Deacon. If Pittman had really wished his tooth filled with dynamite the doctor would have rigged up some kind of a long distance apparatus and gone at it. So when the advertising man wanted a cement floor laid in his molar the doctor smiled genially, went down to the Brown-Doane Lumber Company's yard and picked out a handful of the cement. This cement he mixed up skillfully into a nice malleable paste, and prying Mr. Pittman's mouth open he proceeded to wad the cement into the cavity of the tooth until it was up to grade.

Mr. Pittman brought his mouth into this office last night and showed the reinforced concrete tooth with as much pride as though he was a kid that had just had a front tooth knocked out and had learned to spit through the opening. The cement had set and the doctor had assured him that it would be there, solid and sound, when there wouldn't be anything else left of Pittman.

The idea of filling a tooth with pure cement taken from stock is a new one. It means ruin for the dentists if it becomes a common practice, for what is to hinder anyone with a lot of bad teeth from swiping a handful of cement sidewalk while it is yet undecided whether to harden or not, and chewing the mess until all the cavities are plugged up? Nothing. Absolutely nothing. The dentists are doomed unless the use of Mt. Diablo cement is confined to legitimate channels.

Utah's Capitol

Designs for a capitol building that will be one of the most conspicuous of its kind in the country have been adopted by the Utah Capitol Commission, and work will begin on the structure, to cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, this summer.

After a competition in which many architects of the country competed the designs of R. K. A. Kletting, a native of Germany, who has lived in Utah for almost thirty years, have been accepted.

The most conspicuous building in Utah heretofore has been the Mormon Temple, but the new capitol will overshadow it. The structure will be placed on the brow of a hill to the north of the city. From it one will be able to see a fine panorama, the Salt Lake and Provo valleys, hemmed in by rugged mountains, to the southward, and the sweep of the Great Salt Lake to the westward. From the dome on clear days it will be possible to look out for more than fifty miles.

A dome which will rise 246 feet and sixty-four massive columns rising three stories will be the principal outside features of the building. It will be in the classic Corinthian style, 412 feet long and 161 feet deep. It will have a main hall 350 feet long and 65 feet wide. There will be an imposing portico at the entrance, approached by forty steps and guarded by statuary groups. Two grand staircases will run from the rotunda under the dome.

The lower floors are to be given over to executive offices, and the legislature is to hold forth on the third floor. One feature of the arrangement for this body will be a passageway between the two houses which can be closed to the public and so forth without interruption.

The matter of transportation has been looked after. An underground approach for street cars and other vehicles which will bring them to the capitol on a level with the ground floor has been provided. In the basement will be an easily approached motor and carriage stand.

The lighting arrangements will be much better than those of most capitols. Back of the columns will run a portico ten feet wide, and the rooms opening on this will have large windows set only a foot apart.

It is planned to use only materials from Utah in the building. It will be of either granite or sandstone, with marble finish in the interior. All these materials can be had in abundance.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A.

THE REGULAR April meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Arctic Club Wednesday, April 10, 1912.

An account of the proceedings at the International Congress of Architects in Rome was given by Mr. Myers, the chapter's delegate, recently returned from Europe. Mr. Myers spoke of the appropriate meeting place, the historic Castle of S. Angelo and described the technical proceedings and various entertainments which formed so conspicuous a part of the congress. Mr. Myers mentioned other interesting incidents of his trip, and his remarks were received with applause.

A special order of business at the meeting was the discussion of licensing architects by state law. The Legislative Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Everett, reported on the subject by presenting communications received from chapters in other states where a license law was in operation. As the information received was incomplete the committee was instructed to continue its investigations and report again at a later date.

Mr. Everett for the Legislative Committee also reported the following resolution on the recommendation of the former mayor of Seattle that plans for city buildings be prepared in the office of the superintendent of buildings:

"Whereas, George W. Dilling, mayor of the City of Seattle, in a message to the Council dated January 2, 1912, had recommended that the plans for all public buildings, as far as possible, be drawn in the office of the superintendent of buildings; and

"Whereas, It must be recognized that all public buildings should express to a large degree the measure of culture and intelligence of the community, and that the temporary and superannuated period has passed, and further, that the true interests of the citizens of Seattle will be best served from the economical, practical and aesthetic standpoints by the employment of trained architects for all public buildings, small or large; and

"Whereas, The office of the superintendent of buildings is created for the purpose of supervising those parts of buildings relating to public safety only, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, do hereby condemn such action as being that of false economy and not serving the best interests of a great city or commensurate with its dignity; and be it hereby further

"Resolved, That we as a body of professional men are opposed to any change in the duties of the office of the superintendent of buildings, and that we deem it our duty as architects and as citizens to maintain the highest possible standard of architecture, and if possible to overcome the sentiment expressed in the message of the former mayor."

The resolution was adopted with instructions to the committee to present it to the present mayor.

Mr. C. F. Gould reported for the Exhibition Committee that an exhibition of the drawings submitted in the recent Masonic Temple competition in Seattle was being held in the public library. Mr. Gould spoke of the value of such exhibitions in acquainting the public with the architect's work, particularly in relation to the award which did not always follow the recommendations of the jury, this being true in the present instance.

The chairman of a special committee on regulating building heights, Mr. Alden, reported that the committee had under consideration an ordinance proposed by the Building Ordinance Revision Commission of Seattle, and acting under instructions from the chapter communications had been sent to several civic and professional organizations in the city with the hope of awakening their interest in the subject. This had resulted in a joint committee meeting held under the direction of the chapter at the request of the other organizations represented.

Mr. C. F. Gould then explained a movement being inaugurated in the interests of Seattle's city plan, many people believing that its defeat at the recent election was not an indication that the main features of the plan were not desired. An organization had been proposed of those interested in acquiring a civic center, and this had been favorably received. Mr. Myers spoke of the opinion that prevailed abroad that Seattle was a relic of the old West, terrorized by holdups and murders. The information that the city had under consideration a comprehensive plan for civic development did much to relieve this impression, and it was most unfortunate for Seattle's reputation abroad that the plan had failed of adoption.

Johns Hopkins University

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY is about to begin the construction of an extensive group of buildings intended to house all its activities except the hospital and medical school. These buildings will be erected upon a rolling and admirable site of 150 acres fronting on Charles street, Baltimore, two miles north of the monument. The grounds include the seat of the Carroll family and the mansion known as Homewood, a beautiful example of Colonial architecture which will remain in the midst of the university buildings and will be a keynote of their style.

Since the original plans were made, Charles street has been widened and its grade changed, new needs of the university have developed through the intensive study of the problem by the faculty during the last four years, and the growth in athletic interests, due to the success of the Hopkins Field, has developed a demand for ampler recreation grounds.

The trustees have for some years been assisted by architects in their study of the problem, but these architects had been assigned to the duty of designing the several buildings.

It was therefore felt that a re-study of the whole problem should be made. To that end an advisory board, consisting of Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury of New York, Mr. Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, and Mr Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston has been appointed.

Mr. Day is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, having served as the president. He is a trustee of the National Academy of Design, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He was for many years a lecturer on architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now lecturer on architecture at Harvard University. He has designed many public buildings in Philadelphia, including that of the Art Club and the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania, and has recently completed an important group of dormitories at Princeton.

Mr. Atterbury is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the architect for Forest Hills, the model town developed by the Sage Foundation on Long Island, the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia and many of the buildings constructed for Mr. Frick in Pittsburg. He has designed or remodeled several of the buildings at Yale and the Teachers' College at Columbia and is now in charge of the restoration of the City Hall at New York. Mr. Atterbury is the architect of the new Phipps Pyschiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and is consulting architect for the development of Guilford, near Baltimore.

Mr. Olmsted is the well-known landscape architect whose work extends throughout the country. He is professor of landscape design at Harvard University.

The new advisory board, the appointment of which is only now made public, has been actively at work on this re-study for some time and already much progress has been made. It is expected that in a few days their report will be received. Every effort is being made to incorporate the results of this re-study to the end that the actual construction may begin at Homewood during the present summer.

The group will contain laboratory buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, geology and engineering, but its main feature will be the great academic and library building. There will be dormitories, refectories, a students' hall and a gymnasium.

Such a group of buildings will, of course, cost several million dollars and be an academic group of the first importance.

Competition For New City Hall at San Francisco

The consulting architects in charge of the competition for plans for the new city hall made public the conditions for the contest. Copies were sent to the 110 competitors, the time for submitting applications having expired on Friday evening.

All designs must reach the jury of award by noon of June 15. Judgment will be rendered not later than July 1.

The competitor submitting the best plan will receive $25,000 in cash, to be paid within ninety days, and will also be appointed supervising architect of the building under the terms of payment prescribed by the American Institute of Architects, the minimum rate being 6 per cent of the cost of the structure.

The $25,000 prize is to be deducted from the total.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to terminate the employment of the architect, paying him for the work accomplished up to the time of dismissal. But in any case he shall receive the $25,000 prize and in addition not less than $21,975.

To each of twenty arcihtects whose plans are considered as next best to the prize winner's $1000 shall be paid within ninety days. Should there be less than twenty such plans the prizes are to be correspondingly increased, as $20,000 is allowed to cover them.

The jury of award is to consist of seven members—the mayor, one member of the Board of Public Works, to be selected by that body, one member of the Public Buildings Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to be chosen by that committee, the three consulting architects and an architect to be elected by the competitors.

To obtain the choice of the contestants the consulting architects will forward to each of them a printed ballot containing the names of three architects, one to be voted for. The ballots will be returned in stamped and addressed envelopes, the arrangements being such that no voter can be identified.

The identity of the seventh member of the jury shall be announced not later than April 20.

No competitor is to submit more than one design. All communications relative to the competition shall be addressed to the consulting architects as a body.

The winner of the contest will not be allowed to associate himself with any other architect without written approval of the consulting architects.

The drawings are to be on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to a foot, and must include plans of all stories except the basement, two elevation views of the building or buildings and one sectional drawing.

Shrubbery and other adornments are barred except between the building and the curb, and just one "six-foot man" may be pictured to afford a basis of comparison as to height.

All designs are to be submitted without name or other identification mark. With each will be sent the name and address of the designer sealed in an opaque envelope, not to be opened until after the announcement of the award.

After judgment has been given there will be a public exhibition of competitive designs, all of which, except that winning the first prize, will be returned to those submitting them.

The three consulting architects are John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer and John Reid, Jr.

A Model Specification

The following is the model specification for tin roofing for architects by the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia:

Tin Roofing Work—All tin used on this building shall be N. & G. Taylor Company's "Target and Arrow" brand. No substitute for this brand will be allowed. Use IC thickness for the roof proper, decks, etc., and IX thickness for valleys, gutters and spouts, as required by design. One coat of red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil, shall be applied to the under side of the tin before laying.

For *flat seam roofing*, edges of sheets to be turned one-half inch; all seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder. Sheets to be fastened to the sheathing boards by cleats spaced eight inches apart, cleats locked into the seams and fastened to the roof with two one-inch barbed wire nails; no nails to be driven through the sheets.

For *standing seam roofing*, sheets to be put together in long lengths in the shop, cross seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder; sheets to be made up the narrow way in the rolls and fastened to the sheathing boards by cleats spaced one foot apart.

Valleys and gutters to be formed with flat seams well soldered, sheets to be laid the narrow way.

Flashings to be let into the joints of the brick or stonework, and cemented. If counter-flashings are used, the lower edge of the counter-part shall be kept at least three inches above the roof.

Solder to be of the best grade, bearing the manufacturer's name, and guaranteed one-half tin and one-half lead —new metals. Use rosin only as a flux.

Caution: No unnecessary walking over the tin roof or using same for storage of material shall be allowed. In walking on the tin care must be taken not to damage the paint nor break the coating of the tin. Rubber-soled shoes or overshoes should be worn by the men on the roof.

Painting Tin Work: All painting of the tin work to be done by the roofer, using red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil. No patent dryer or turpentine to be used.

All paints to be applied with a hand brush and well rubbed on. Tin to be painted immediately after laying. A second coat shall be applied in a similar manner two weeks later.

No deviation from these specifications shall be made unless authority is given in writing by the architect. Only a first-class roof will be accepted.

Ethics Governing The Professional Practice of Architects

By EDGAR M. LAZARUS, F. A. I. A.

(The following paper, by Edgar M. Lazarus, F. A. I. A., the well-known Portland architect, was read at the second annual convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, held at Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1913.)

IN DEALING with this question I do not claim any originality of expression in its treatment. What merit it may have lies in its compilation.

The American Institute seeks to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct on the part of its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and esthetic interests entrusted to them. The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic ability. The architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion. He acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the judicial functions as between client and contractor and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally, he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibilities to the public.

These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence. The architect should be mindful of the public welfare and should participate in those movements for public betterment in which his special training and experience qualify him to act. He should not, even under his client's instructions, engage in or encourage any practices contrary to law or hostile to the public interest; for, as he is not obliged to accept a given piece of work, he cannot, by urging that he has but followed his client's instructions, escape the condemnation attaching to his acts. He should carefully comply with all building laws and regulations, and if such appear to him unwise or unfair, he should endeavor to have them altered.

The large powers with which the architect is invested should be used with judgment. While he must condemn bad work, he should commend good work. Intelligent initiative on the part of craftsmen and workmen should be recognized and encouraged and the architect should make evident his appreciation of the dignity of the artisan's function.

The public has the right to expect that he who bears the title of architect has the knowledge and ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake. Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title of architect.

The architects of the country at large and of this section in particular have been struggling for many years to get a proper recognition so that our business can be sustained by naming a fair and adequate remuneration for our services.

Many claim that the practices and methods of our profession savor of a trade union, while in truth it has none of the elements of such an association. The American Institute of Architects is organized for the advancement of art. It interferes with the private practice of no man. It demands of its members that when occasions of competition arise that they be competitions of merit and not competitions in price in which the architect is willing to do his work.

The Federal Government, the presidents of the great railways, the big business men are not allowing themselves to be swindled when they employ an architect at the ordinarily accepted rate of remuneration for his services, rates which have been accepted many years, not only in America but all over the civilized world. They are alive to the fact that the prices as charged by the architects are moderate and not excessive. The fees outlined in the schedule are barely sufficient to cover the expenses of a man who does business honestly. Consequently, in the opinion of the Institute of Architects, any architect accepting a commission to perform full architectural services for less than the minimum fee should therefore be accepted as presumptive evidence either of professional ignorance or intention to swindle the client by accepting moneys other than the fees received from his employer.

In former years the schedule of minimum charges for full professional services (including supervision) was 5 per cent on the cost of the work, with an additional charge in special cases, for alterations and additions, monumental and decorative work, and designs for furniture. This schedule obtained until it was revised at the Washington convention, December 15, 1908, when the minimum fee was raised to six per cent.

While this rate is not mandatory for members of the institute, the institute and board of directors consider that this charge is only fair to be able to have good work done by architects and they have recommended that members use this as a proper minimum charge for work.

A half a century ago, architects did not have to meet the conditions that now prevail, with heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural, electrical, sanitary and landscape problems of such nature that the services of a specialist were required, to say nothing of the higher cost of general office and living expenses which they now have to face.

The conditions prevailing in the different parts of the United States are not always the same, and each chapter should adopt a mandatory schedule of charges based upon the schedule of the American Institute of Architects.

There is no blinking at the fact that competition is the keynote of all architectural practice. We are in competition with each other and with ourselves in each new design we attempt, whether we alone are engaged on it or whether we must do better than a half dozen others to succeed.

The cost of producing competitions is a matter in which the community has little or no interest. The public is always willing to accept the services of those who freely tender them without compensation. To the architect belongs the *unique* distinction of offering the best in his brain basket gratis. One never hears of a self-respecting lawyer, doctor or any other professional man so demeaning himself.

When compensation is required, the public will value the service, and the value you place upon your skill will be the standard at which the public fixes your worth.

Owing to the undignified methods that have obtained to a very great extent, the public is apt to assume that the architect must show his wares and like a street hawker flaunt his plan in the face of the wary prospective client before a commission is given. The art and skill necessary in the invention of a general scheme lose their value in the laymen's eyes if he is offered a dozen or more plans when all but one are for naught.

We lose sight of the fact that our power in the community would be enormous if we choose to exert it, but let us not lose sight of the cardinal principle that in unity alone there is strength and that in co-operation there is peace. Competition, we know, is war and war is hell.

Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A.—Notes of the March Meeting

THE USUAL dinner preceded the meeting—fourteen members being present. The meeting took place at the T-Square Club on Tuesday, March 11, at 8 o'clock, with President John Hall Rankin in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the February meeting, and of the four meetings of the executive committee held since then, reports of committees were proceeded with.

Among the chairmen or members of committees who reported, Mr. E. A. Crane, of the committee on biography and history, asked that all members who had not yet filled in the biographical blanks should do so as promptly as possible, in order that the files of the committee may be made complete at an early date.

Mr. F. M. Day, for the committee on preservation of historic monuments, reported that the work of restoring Congress Hall was proceeding satisfactorily under contract. He further reported the important fact that the committee was in consultation with the city authorities about the old Market House at Second and Pine streets, the rumor having been circulated that it was to be demolished. The committee will make recommnedations for the retention and use of this attractive old landmark. He also reported that his committee expected in the near future to visit old Fort Mifflin on the Delaware River to make an examination of the historic buildings there.

Mr. Day also made a general report for the committee on municipal improvements, of which he is chairman.

In the absence of the chairman of the committee on education and program, the president announced that preparations are under way for the entertainment of the state association and visiting members of the other chapters in the state at the next meeting in April, at which an informal dinner will be given in connection with the meeting

The president, Mr. Rankin, further announced that he and other officers or committees of the chapter had been in consultation with the municipal authorities regarding several matters of importance to the city, among them being the standardization of certain city specifications, municipal tree planting—relief of traffic congestion; and letters from city officials concerning these and other matters were read to the meeting.

Mr. Rankin also reported that he had attended the meeting before the Congressional Committee in Washington the week previous relative to the proposed Lincoln memorial. As Mr. Medary, who was present, had also attended this meeting in his capacity as a director of the institute, Mr. Rankin called upon him to relate to the chapter the details of the testimony before the Congressional Committee, which he did. As a result the members were enlightened on this subject, as it was shown that the advocates of a "Memorial Roadway" were forced to admit that the appropriation under discussion before the committee would only build an ordinary roadway thirty feet wide by eight inches deep, without paying anything for right-of-way or other necessary incidentals. It was even, he said, conclusively shown, and admitted by the roadway advocates, that a memorial roadway such as they proposed would cost very much more than the apparently large estimate of cost put forth by the institute and others.

The regular business of the meeting being disposed of, Mr. Day was called upon to speak about the "Standard Documents of the Institute," as announced in the call for the meeting. Being thoroughly familiar with all of these documents, Mr. Day was well qualified to do so, and he took up in order the schedule of charges, code of ethics, code of competitions, general conditions of specifications, contract forms, etc.

During the course of his remarks, he invited discussion which brought out further information of value to all practitioners and showed how useful the documents of the institute are and how in proportion to their general adoption they can be of great help to every member of the profession.

Among those who took part in the discussion, Mr. L. V. Boyd called attention to what he considered advisable modifications in, or rather additions to, the institute schedule of charges to make it of even greater practical value to the architects and their clients in Philadelphia, the admitted center of residential architecture.

Upon motion, it was decided to create a new committee of the chapter to be known as the "Committee on Practice," which should be charged with the preparation of a revised schedule of charges for the Philadelphia chapter, which schedule should conform to all the provisions of the institute schedule.

In view of the creation of this new committee, Mr. D. K. Boyd moved that it should also be charged with the preparation of the documents which he had advocated at the last meeting, namely, a form of understanding, not agreement, between the client and architect, setting forth the "Principles of Practice," a combination, as it were, of the schedule, the code of ethics and the code of competitions, the same to be incorporated, if favorably considered by the committee, with the proposed charter schedule. The motion was adopted.

After further discussion by Mr. Sellers, Mr. Medary, Mr. Duhring and Mr. Lovatt, the meeting, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Miles Day for his valued talk, adjourned.

Architectural Terra Cotta

By S. GEIJSBEEK, *Ceramic Engineer*

There is, among all building materials of the present days, but one which lends itself to the real art of architecture. In architectural terra cotta we have this building material. It can be moulded, formed, shaped according to the taste and ideas of the architect. These ideas, once moulded and made in clay, are burned to a material which has everlasting qualities and has stood the test of the elements for ages.

The name "terra cotta" is a general one. It means "burnt clay." The name is therefore applied to many different clay products. We have terra cotta partition tile, terra cotta fireproofing, terra cotta sewer pipe, terra cotta tile, structural terra cotta and architectural terra cotta. Whenever the name terra cotta is mentioned in this article, we strictly refer to "architectural terra cotta."

HISTORY.

The name "burnt clay" or terra cotta, is found in the old scriptures. The Romans made great use of burnt clay in their time, and later the Italians were masters in the handling of terra cotta. Italian terra cotta architecture of centuries ago has given many architects and designers inspirations which have been reproduced in modern terra cotta. The nations of the Old Country made good use of terra cotta and burnt clay products in their building arts. In Southern Europe artistic effects were mostly reproduced in various colors and glazes, while in the northern part brickwork was mostly used for artistic effects. The old German and Holland buildings are good examples of this style of burnt-clay product application.

Towards the middle of the last century terra cotta was more and more manufactured as an exclusive product, and we find that in England great strides were made in

its use. In many of the large buildings erected at that time, such as the Kensington Museum, the Albert Hall, the Dolwich College and others, terra cotta was used in place of stone. These buildings have shown the great possibilities of architectural terra cotta as a structural decorative building material. The late Sir Gilbert Scott, one of the leading architects of that time, said: "Terra cotta seems a material which is a companion of brick, but it should never be used as artifical stone. It is the highest development of brick and should be used as such."

The first terra cotta made in America was probably used in New York. About 1853 Mr. James Renwick, a prominent New York architect, used terra cotta for the sill courses and window trimmings of the old St. Denis Hotel, which was located at that time at Broadway and Eleventh street. A little later large quantities of terra cotta was used in the Cooper Institute building in New York. Some terra cotta was made in Chicago, and used in the State House in Springfield, Ill. But in general the manufacturing of terra cotta did not make much headway. It was not until 1870, when the Chicago Terra Cotta Company brought from England Mr. James Taylor, who introduced English methods in the manufacturing, that better material was made than before, and that the industry grew rapidly.

In 1871 the Southern Terra Cotta Company was established by Messrs. P. Bellegrino and Z. Castlebury at Atlanta, Ga., and quite a great deal of work was done by them in that section.

In 1873 the Fine Arts Museum of Boston was started and much terra cotta was used in that building. The designs were made according to the drawings of Sturgus & Brigham, architects for the building. This terra cotta, however, was made in England and shipped to this country. In this connection an article from an English newspaper, published at that time, describes exactly what terra cotta stands for. It says:

"The Americans are now building in Boston one of the largest and most magnificent structures ever dedicated to arts, and terra cotta is now being shipped from Stamford for the use in that building. It is frost and fireproof and will be an endaring monument of the artistic industry of Stamford for ages. The name 'Stamford' burnt on these blocks of terra cotta may turn up some day 3000 years hence like the incised bricks of Babylon and Greece."

After the importation of the English terra cotta the American manufacturers awoke more to the fact that this material had great commercial possibilities, and made remarkable improvements in the quality of their product.

In 1879 the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company was organized and began operations. In rapid succession several factories were started in the different parts of the country. Mr. Joseph Winkle established the Winkle Terra Cotta Company in St. Louis in 1883. The New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company was started in 1885 by Walter Geer. The Conkling & Armstrong Terra Cotta Company of Philadelphia was founded in 1886, and the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company commenced operations in the same year. It was in the early nineties that terra cotta was manufactured on the Pacific Coast by the Gladden, McBean Company of Lincoln, Cal., the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., and the Denny Renton Clay and Coal Company of Seattle, Wash. Since that time the terra cotta industry has been greatly developed on the Pacific Coast. There are now several factories in California and Washington.

Architectural terra cotta as it is manufactured at present has a very high standing as a building material. It is practically the only decorative material used in first-class buildings and it has no competitors. In its everlasting qualities it is far superior to cast cement or plaster, and architectural terra cotta can not therefore be compared with a substitute either in price or quality.

APPLICATION.

Having given a little historical review of architectural terra cotta, we will now consider its application as a material extensively used in building operations. Architectural terra cotta is the most beautifying material used in connection with brick for buildings. Every architect realizes nowadays that in terra cotta he has found a close ally in executing his artistic ideas. The ease with which it can be moulded, the plasticity of the material, which is capable of endless treatment of designs, the great liberty and freedom which it allows in the execution of artistic ornaments, the color schemes which can be applied, all these facts are in favor of the application of architectural terra cotta for building operations. The architect, therefore, should consider terra cotta as a factor in creating his designs, and the manufacturer should use every effort to sustain the ideas of architects, wherever possible, in the use of terra cotta.

There are a number of cases where architectural terra cotta could have been used to great advantage and with no more cost than the material used, if architect and manufacturer had co-operated in the execution of the design. As terra cotta is used for exterior decoration, the general effect should be more considered than the details from the standpoint of an architect. The details belong to the manufacturer, and as long as he is able to produce the general effect, the architect should give the manufacturer a free hand as to detail of the work.

In many cases the detail of the work has been entirely worked out by the architect, and the manufacturer will in such cases make the terra cotta strictly according to design In such instances we may find bold designs employed for the lower stories of the building, while the top story designs are so fine that they will hardly be noticed from the street level.

We need not dwell on the many beautiful designs of building which are faced with terra cotta. Every large business center of our cities stands as a monument for the terra cotta industry. Color, design, ornamentation and application are all harmoniously collected in buildings of modern architecture. Architectural terra cotta with its burnt qualities, its great resistance to atmospheric conditions and fire, its ease of handling, the many ways of application, all these factors decide that in terra cotta we have a material which has the best qualities to be had for exterior decoration of modern buildings.

(To be continued.)

Proposed Ross Island Park

Park Superintendent Mische recently submitted a preliminary plan of showing the general features to be embodied in the Ross Island Recreation Park in the Willamette River, as originally suggested by Mayor Rushlight.

His plans provided for 21,600 feet of drives, 40,000 feet of walks and 261 acres of lawn area. He would plant this to trees and shrubs, face the shore with stone and border the walks with flowers and provide playgrounds and places for games.

There is no doubt but that should this somewhat ambitious plan be carried out at this time, that it will be greatly appreciated by future generations.

University Scholarships of the Architectural League of America for 1912-13.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

For the year 1912-1913 four Scholarships are available, three in Harvard University and one in Washington University, St. Louis.

These Scholarships entitle their holders to free tuition for one year, the cost of such tuition being $150.00. The Scholarships will be awarded to those who stand highest in the competitions in design to be held in May, and who fulfill the other requirements. The competitions will be conducted in the various cities through the organizations affiliated with the League.

(a) Candidates must have graduated from an approved high school or (b) they must have passed the entrance examinations to the university for whose scholarship they are candidates, or (c) they must bring evidence of equivalent training. They must also have worked not less than two years as draughtsmen in architects' offices, or must be graduates of a recognized institution of learning of college rank, and must be members of an organization associated with the League.

The competition for the Scholarship in Washington University will also be open to students who have not yet entered the Junior class in design in that institution.

Should any candidate successful in the competitions fail to qualify the candidate next in rank will be appointed.

The successful candidates must bring a written recommendation from their last employers and must be endorsed by the Chairman of the League Committee on University Fellowship.

Candidates should notify the above Chairman as soon as possible of their intention to take part in the competition. The Chairman will send such candidates a blank on which the candidate will indicate what his training and education have been.

The programs will be given out May 11th, at 9:00 A. M., at a place in each city designated by the officers of the local organization or by the Chairman of the League Committee on University Fellowships in the case of individual members of the League.

Eight consecutive hours will be allowed for making a preliminary sketch, a tracing of which will be retained by the competitor, the original being handed to those supervising the preliminary competition.

Supervisors of examinations will endorse the original sketches and send them at once, either to the Chairman of the Department of Architecture of Harvard University, or to the Professor of Architecture of Washington University, according to the program developed by the candidate.

The essential features of this sketch are to be adhered to in preparing the final drawings.

The competitors will have until Monday, May 27th, to complete the drawings called for by the program. The drawings are to be sent in a mailing tube, and must bear the postmark or express stamp of the above date. The drawings of the unsuccessful competitors will be returned.

The name of the designer should not appear on any of the drawings. The sketch and the final drawings should bear some device, a copy of which, with the author's name and address, should be sealed in an envelope and enclosed with the drawings. The competitor must not have any assistance whatever in preparing his drawings and must enclose in his identification envelope a written statement, signed by him, to the effect that the drawings have been made by him alone, without the assistance of other persons.

In judging the drawings great weight will be given to the qualities shown in the preliminary sketch, as well as in the final drawings.

These Scholarships are for special or for regular students. The preliminary sketches and the final drawings should be addressed to the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The drawings will be judged by the Professor of Architecture in that University and a Boston architect appointed by the League. The successful candidates will be required to fill out an application blank to be obtained from the Chairman of the Department of Architecture, answering certain questions tending to show that they have fulfilled the preliminary conditions of candidacy.

The University reserves the right to grant one of the Scholarships for the year 1912-1913 to a League applicant for reappointment who has done distinguished work. One of these Scholarships will be reserved for a candidate outside of Massachusetts, unless there should be no such candidate whose design in the opinion of the judges is of sufficient merit.

The preliminary sketches and the final drawings submitted for this scholarship should be addressed to the Professor of Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. The award will be made by that officer and a St. Louis architect representing the League.

Candidates should at once communicate with the Professor of Architecture regarding their eligibility. The successful candidate will be able to enter Washington University as a regular student.

Committee on University Fellowships, Architectural League of America,

ABRAM GARFIELD,
WM. A. BOHNARD,
ALBERT E. SKEEL, Chairman,
Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

April 1, 1912.

Visitor Much Impressed

Noel A. Dew, an English architect who recently visited Portland, with the intention of locating in this city, is much impressed with the modern buildings in Portland and other American cities, the conveniences of which much impress him. He said:

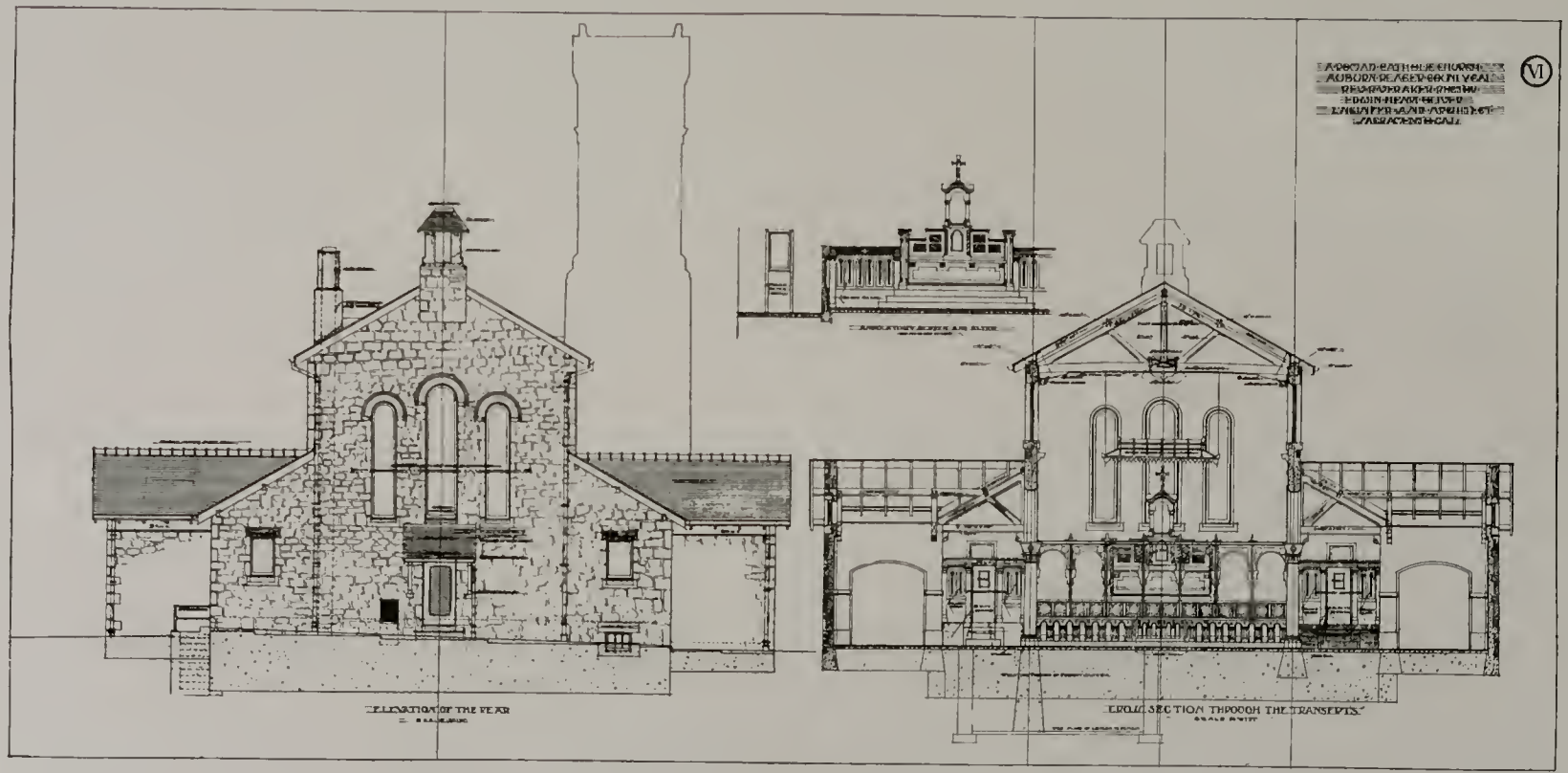
"You have some fine buildings here in Portland. What strikes an Englishman the minute he has had time to go over one or two of the buildings is that virtually every office has greater conveniences for business, such as elevator service, sanitary condition of the offices, ventilation, heating and so on.

"Even more noticeable, though, are the minor conveniences. At home the spirit of conservatism is such that it takes ages for any great improvement to get a hold. Here it seems to me conditions are reversed.

"Americans, instead of trying to make the old things do a bit longer, realize that there is a sure return from the expense involved in the adaptation of anything that will save time or render business easier of accomplishment.

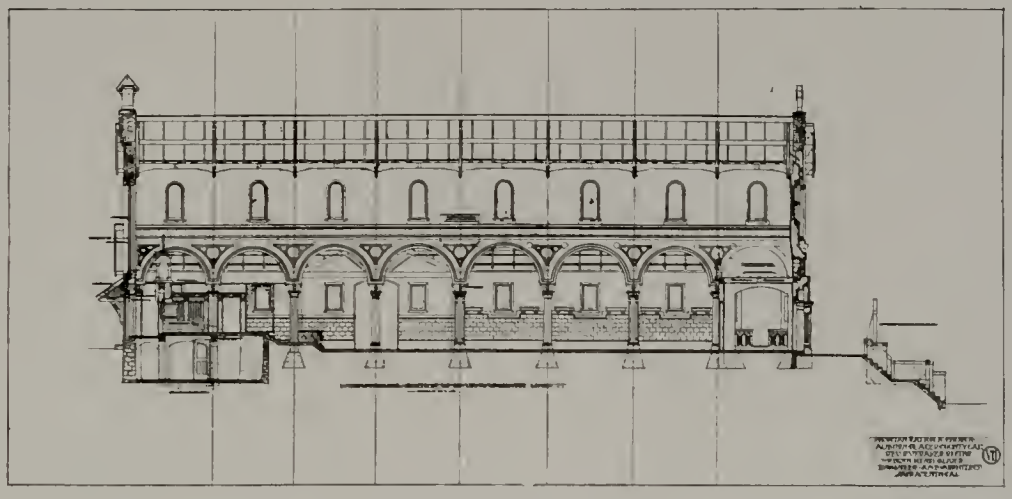
"Portland gives me the impression, however, of having been laid out without any thought for the future. What I mean is that individual requirements seem to have been considered before city or state needs. With other towns to serve as a guide or as a warning signal, the corporations of cities of comparatively recent birth should realize the duty they owe to posterity in planning a city. They should see that it stands on a well organized basis, so that, as it expands, there will still be order and system in its spread. Wide streets and 'lungs,' by which I mean parks and playgrounds, are essential in the heart of any city. Portland needs more than she has."

Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon

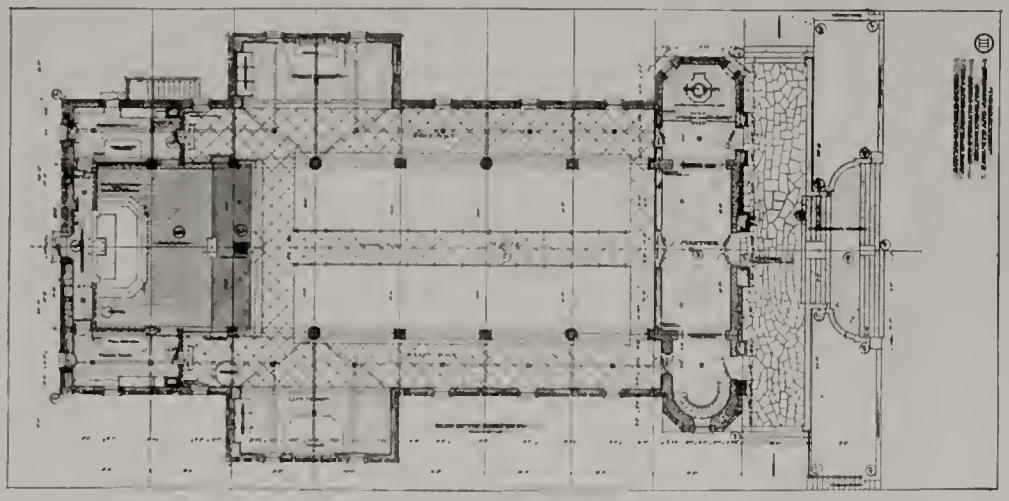


Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
APRIL 1912



Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver Architect, Portland, Oregon



Roman Catholic Church, Auburn, California
Edwin Henri Oliver, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Residence, R. E. Neate
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

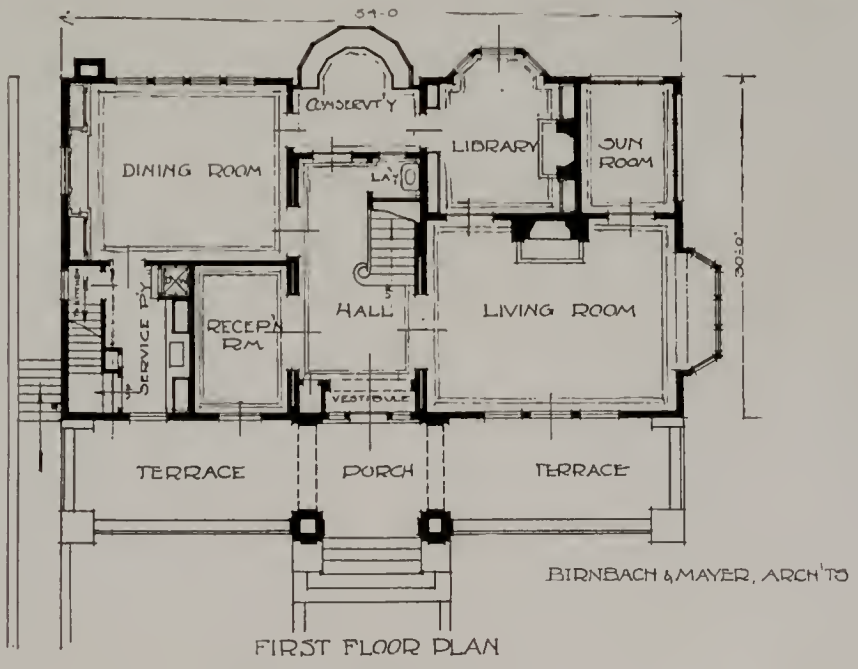
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Dining Room, Residence, R. E. Neate
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Living Room, Residence R. E. Neate,
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

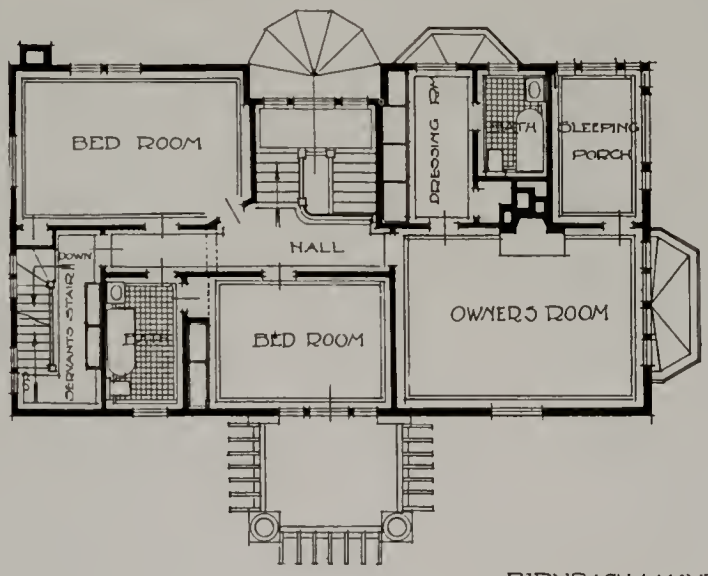


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Residence, R. E. Neate, Portland, Oregon

Reception Hall, Residence R. E. Neate,
Birnbach & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



BIRNBACH & MAYER, ARCH'TS

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Residence, R. E. Neate, Portland, Oregon

East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

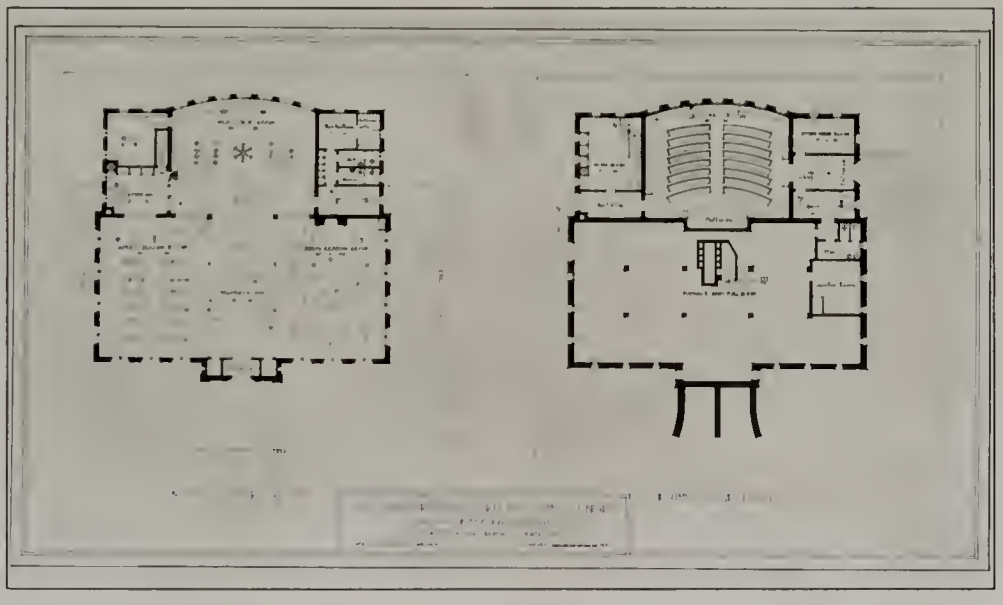
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Entrance, East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Interior, East Side Branch Portland Public Library
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects, Portland, Oregon

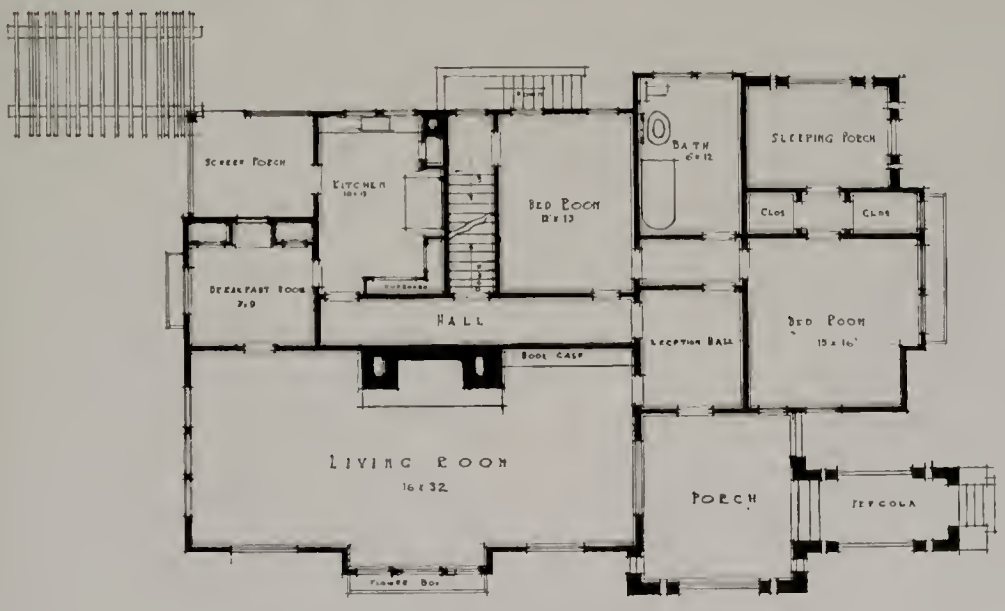
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Residence, Mrs. J. W. Swope
J. W. Swope, Architect, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Living Room, Residence, Mrs. J W Swope
J W Swope Architect, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



Floor Plans, Residence, Mrs. J. W. Swope
J W Swope, Architect Portland, Oregon

The Fireproofing Question

Clay interests are watching closely the controversy in the New York Board of Aldermen over the fireproofing question. New York's new building code is before the aldermen for consideration, and the provisions relating to fireproofing are causing no end of difficulty. The principals in the contest so far are the National Fireproofing Co. of Perth Amboy, N. J., against the entire concrete field. This includes the National Portland Cement Manufacturers' Association, some of the Licensees' Association of New York, the steel-concrete construction companies and some large engineering interests. All these are engaged in a united effort to force Chairman W. P. Kennealley, of the building committee, to concede the broader use of reinforced concrete in New York building operations, and they are doing this in spite of the fact that every building collapse so far this year has been caused by the use of concrete. It is not very long ago that an apartment in West Seventy-eighth street collapsed and a number of men were killed in the ruins. Concrete was very extensively used in this construction.

So far the pleas of concrete men have availed them little. It was said in Mayor Gaynor's office that it is not likely the committee will be permitted to do anything unfair in the way of allowing a monopoly to either one side or the other. Mayor Gaynor has engaged experts to advise him upon the technical features of the code, and will watch both sides in the controversy very closely.

The mayor has sent a note to the committee advising them that he will not approve any code that gives advantage to one type of fireproofing over another, unless there are good scientific reasons for doing so. This announcement made the hollow tile manufacturers jubilant and brought from the concrete interests an effort to conduct a test of the fire-resisting qualities of both concrete and hollow tile at no expense to the city. As this is written, the offer has not been accepted.

It is nearly three years since this controversy over fireproofing began. Mayor McClellan ordered experts to make a thorough test of both types of fireproofing material and then held up the code because he was informed that unfair tactics had been used in the examinations. All through Mayor Gaynor's term, thus far, the building code has been a menace, exerting considerable influence upon the building interests. So long as it hangs fire neither concrete men nor hollow tile manufacturers can know whether their product will be allowed or not. It has been something of a factor in reducing the amount of building done in New York this season. It is quite probable that the passage of the code, whether or not it allows the use of concrete, will be followed by a revival of building operations which will restore old-time prosperous conditions.

When the controversy began the clay interests were, to a certain extent, caught napping. Had it not been for the efforts put forth by the National Fireproofing Company it is quite probable that concrete would have been admitted to use in a most dangerous degree. Experience has demonstrated that the use of concrete in the tall buildings erected in New York is attended with more or less danger. Numerous collapses have occurred and many conservative operators are of the opinion that its use should be restricted, if not entirely forbidden, until it has been placed upon a more satisfactory and permanent basis. For high buildings it produces an element of danger that should receive more consideration than has as yet been bestowed upon it. If the experts employed by Mayor Gaynor succeed in placing the two methods of fireproofing upon an equitable basis they will receive the thanks of builders everywhere.

The Relation of Construction to Architecture

Prof. Beresford Pite, in a paper on "Building Construction and Architectural Education," which he read before the Architectural Association recently, was absorbed with emphasizing the claims of construction as expressed in building. He said it was evident that if material and workmanship were assumed in any view of the art of architecture, the scenic make-up in stucco of an architecural order or style was of a result equivalent to the original construction as an expression of art.

"The study of form and proportion in an academic classic method, or by the so-called historic periods, which ignore the constructive craftsmanship of building art, is delusive and harmful. Transliterated forms in any re-arrangement, 'freshly designed' maybe, are as empty and vague of meaning as the decorative inscriptions composed of disjointed sentences from the Koran employed in Mohammedan building. Unhappily, a knowledge of the forms of architecture and a knowledge of modern building construction, each separately studied, are to a great extent the staple of present-day studies, examination, and practice, and to this imperfect method of education much of the superficiality of design and construction in modern architecture may be justly imputed. The sense that the architect of a particular building was emphatically the master of his work, rather than the unwilling slave of intractable materials and awkward conditions, is so rarely conveyed to the mind by a modern erection other than a simple work of engineering that the conclusion is enforced that many architects have no genuine enjoyment in their handling of the building crafts, and are unable from want of properly directed study to express any appreciation of the means they employ to attain their ends in their works. To the architectural student the remedy for this weakness does not lie in devotion to a new style of architecture, but in a new style of building; not in a fresh revulsion from license in form to austerity, or in a craze for individualistic ornament. The remedy is a complete recognition of the artistic value of thorough knowledge and direct purpose in construction. 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength—but he would not.' Genuine interest will be found in the quality of each craft or trade, and the unaffected employment of each for its native or innate beauty and interest will replace superficiality, and a sense of texture in material and suitability in form will follow."—*The Architectural Review* (London).

New Engineering Firm

Robert S. Edwards and E. W. Lazell, Ph. D., have formed a copartnership as chemical and efficiency engineers, with offices at 126-129 Railway Exchange Building, in this city. The firm is amply equipped to analyze and test cement, limestone, clay, fuel oil, paint, varnish, concrete paint, waterproofing compounds, brick, plaster, building stone, etc. The firm's services are available for designing plants for cement and lime manufacturers, improvement and enlargement of old plants and the geological and chemical examinations of properties. Both members of the firm are gentlemen of wide practical experience.

To write notes or dimensions on blueprints use a pen dipped in saleratus water, or rub a cloth saturated with the solution on the print and write with a pencil on the resulting white spot.

Baltimore Artistic Furnitue Company

A novel and worthy institution in this city is the Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company of Portland. Among its specialties are dining room furniture, art pieces, including brasses, bric-a-brac, Sheffield plate, etc., etc. The company's shops are at Twentieth and Quimby streets,

Room Furnished by Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company

where three expert mechanics, recently from the East, are employed. Many of Portland's beautiful homes have been fitted up with the artistic productions of this company. Outside of the company's original work, it is equipped for repairing and restoring antiques and upholstering of all kinds.

Special Notice

PARTNERSHIP — Capable and experienced architect designer and colorist, able to take full charge of draughting room and office, desires partnership or would purchase. Not particular as to location. Address, Care Pacific Coast Architect.

Trade Notes and Personals

Architect George Birnbach has moved his office from 720 to 619 Marquam Building.

King & Cowing, dealers in building materials, have moved from 415 to 1017 and 1018 Yeon Building.

Architect Earl Roberts, of Roberts & Roberts, has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Ore.

Architect Carl L. Linde, Oregonian Building, has returned from Walla Walla, where he was on business relating to the new Elks Building.

I. H. Frank, local representative of the Waterhouse & Price Company, has returned from a two weeks' trip spent in San Francisco and the bay cities.

C. W. Heal, manager of the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, 220-222 Grand avenue, has returned from an extended business trip to Seattle and British Columbia.

Y. D. Hensill, the popular Eugene architect, was elected councilman from the First ward at the last city election held April 1st.

Architect W. G. Maass, formerly in the Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash., is now located in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Architect J. W. Reed, of Reed Bros., San Francisco, was a recent visitor to their local office.

Wm. Hanks, superintendent of the Duluth Water Heater Company of Duluth, Minn., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Walter B. Baer, assistant secretary of the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company of Seattle, was in Portland on business.

Architect C. H. Bristow, with offices in the Maegley-Tichner Building, has returned from a trip to Eugene.

E. N. Larry, formerly of Portland, has opened an architectural office in McMinnville, Ore.

Architect M. J. Beezer, of Beezer Bros., Seattle, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on his way down the Willamette Valley, where they have designed several buildings.

Architect Floyd A. Hamill, formerly associated with Link & Haire, Butte, Mont., architects, has opened an architectural office in Pocatello, Idaho.

E. D. Timms, of the Timms-Cress Company, dealers in building materials, has returned from a business trip to Eastern Washington.

W. P. Fairbarin, of San Francisco, Pacific Coast representative of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company, of Niles, Mich., was a caller at their local office.

C. N. Stockwell, manager of the Columbia Hardware Company, 104-106 Fourth street, has returned after an absence of four weeks spent in the East.

Architect Aaron Gould, with offices in the Worcester Building, was a recent visitor to Eugene, Ore.

I. Le Noir Ragsdale has opened an architectural office at 627 Oak street, Eugene, Ore., and would like to receive samples, catalogues and price lists from material men.

A. C. Jenkins has opened an architectural office in the Stark Building, Albany, Ore., and would like catalogues, price lists and samples from material men.

D. L. Harden has opened an architectural office at 237-238 Merchants Bank Building, Eugene, Ore., and would like to receive samples, catalogues and price lists from material men.

Vom Cleff & Lundy have opened offices at 525-526 Lumbermen's Building. They will handle a popular line of building materials, including sand and gravel.

The Oregon Art Tile Company, 113 Alder street, have their office and display room entirely finished after having been burned out last month.

The Standard Brick and Tile Company, with offices at 309 Henry Building, report that they have the machinery installed at their plant and have started to manufacture partition tile.

William H. Cowen has opened an architectural office at 302 Corbett Building and would like samples, catalogues and price lists from material houses.

Architect E. E. McClaran has thoroughly remodeled his offices in the Lumber Exchange Building.

J. A. Drummond was a recent visitor in Portland on his way south to San Francisco. He reports a very good business in Seattle and Tacoma.

George Cherry, of the P. L. Cherry Company, Lumber Exchange Building, has returned from an extended trip East. While away he attended the First International Clay Products Exposition, held in Chicago March 4th to 12th.

Architect James H. Schack, with offices in the Downs Block, Seattle, Wash., has returned after spending several months touring Europe and spending the holidays at his old home in Germany.

The Pacific Iron Works, east end of Burnside bridge, furnished the iron and steel work on the Gerlinger Building, Eleventh and Washington streets, three heavy steel trusses for the Reed College and report that prospects look good for a big business this year.

The Portland Hardwood Floor Company, Yamhill street, have just received two tons of Houston's Gold Medal floor wax for floors, which comes in packages of one to ten pounds. Mr. De Lano reports having just received two carloads of Eastern oak from Nashville, Tenn.

Architect David J. Meyer, with offices in the Central Building, Seattle, Wash., has returned from a six months' trip abroad. Mr. Meyer visited Naples and other Latin cities. He spent four months in Rome, where he made a study of public buildings and street decoration. On his return trip he visited France, England and Scotland.

Fred C. Cook, general manager for the Hester system of store front construction, has moved his office from the Lewis Building to the Oregon Brass Works, Second and Everett streets, Portland, the Pacific Coast manufacturers of the Hester bars. Mr. Cook has just returned from a successful business trip throughout Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

Messrs. F. T. Crowe & Co., with offices in the Blake-McFall Building, have added a splendid new display room, where they are showing all of the different materials they handle, one of the many displays being a fireplace built of tapestry brick. This display room will be of special interest to the architect, contractor and prospective builder.

The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, 229 Broadway, New York, have opened an additional branch office in Atlanta, Ga., to take care of their rapidly increasing business. Mr. Ralph E. Parnham will be district manager with offices in the Chandler Building.

George H. Hester, the inventor of the store front system which bears his name and president of the Hester Manufacturing Company of Chicago, is making a visit to the Oregon Brass Works, the Pacific Coast manufacturers of the same materials. Although the central factory was established at Chicago but two years ago, the sales have been phenomenal, extending throughout the Central West, South and the Atlantic States.

Edward T. Foulkes, a prominent architect of San Francisco, has opened a branch office at 612 Oregonian Building with F. H. Littlehales, of Portland, in charge. Mr. Foulkes was born in Oregon. Prior to his establishing an office in San Francisco, he was connected with prominent architects in New York and Boston.

L. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., passed through Portland on his way home after spending some time in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., on business.

Elmer Grey, the Los Angeles architect, has been commissioned to prepare an article entitled "The Beautiful Suburbs of the Pacific Coast," for *Scribner's Magazine*. Portland will be included. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has been requested to aid in supplying data, illustrations, etc.

The coast headquarters for the N. and G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, will be located at 122 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, Cal., with J. A. Drummond in charge.

J. Braida & Co., 525 Lumbermen's Building, are laying the Terrazzo floors and wainscot in the Court House at Butte and the postoffice at Missoula, Mont. This firm has offices at 231 Globe Building, Seattle, and 906 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

The Butterworth-St. Helen Company, 161 Washington street, installed and designed the electric fixtures in Mr. Neate's residence, shown in this issue.

The value of the production of the stone quarries of the United States during 1910 was the largest in the history of the industry, and was more than double that of 1900, the figures being, respectively, $76,520,584 and $36,970,777.

The Laura Baldwin Doolittle Studios of Interior Decorating and House Outfitting, at 411 Alder street, are calculated to fill a want created by modern conditions in city life. Here practical advice can be had or plans furnished for full color schemes for finishing, decorating and furnishing or refurnishing or rearranging homes. Especial attention is given the matter of woodwork treatment and floors, selection of small hardware, fixtures, tile, wall-papers. The studios also are prepared to import exclusive fabrics for walls, draperies and upholstery; to select Oriental rugs; to design original and special rugs; to furnish domestic carpets, rugs and fabrics; to do mural painting and tapestries, hand-tooled and decorated leather friezes; to design original stencils for walls and hangings; to furnish Japanese stencils; to import nets and lace curtains; to design and make to order electric light fixtures, lamps and shades; to furnish bric-a-brac, hand-decorated china and tiles and to supply water-color sketches.

Industrial Publications

Roof Insurance Review, published by the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, can be obtained free of cost by anyone making application. It will be found of interest to everyone intending to build. It furnishes incontestable proofs of the superiority of the tin roofing manufactured by this enterprising company. By information gleaned from all over the country it shows how dangerous are all kinds of inflammable roofing, and how well tin roofing serves to protect buildings and to afford the most reliable and certain insurance against fire losses. We urge our readers to secure this publication, for, by following its advice, the property owner may be saved thousands of dollars.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

Business Block—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, 100x133 in size, for Strong Bros., to cost $40,000.

Remodeling Block—Architect Davis C. Lewis prepared plans for remodeling of the Ladd & Bush bank, at Salem, to cost $25,000.

Hospital—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a contagious hospital for Multnomah county.

Warehouse—Architect Davis C. Lewis prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 100x100, to be erected on Second and Flanders, for the Portland Gas & Coke Company.

Apartment House—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a three story pressed brick apartment house for Alexander Muir.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story 8-room frame residence, to be erected in Laurelhurst at a cost of $4000.

Bungalows—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for five bungalows for the Provident Investment & Trust Company.

Club Building—Architect William J. Kratz is preparing plans for the club building for the Overlook Improvement Club.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for an 8-room colonial residence, to be built in Irvington.

Residence—Architect Claire H. Bristow prepared plans for a 7-room two-story frame residence, to cost about $5000.

Library Building—Architects Jacobberger & Smith are preparing plans for a one-story brick library building, to be built in North Albina, at a cost of about $30,000.

Stores and Apartments—Architect A. E. Harvey is preparing plans for a two story brick store and office building to cost about $10,000.

Remodeling—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for the remodeling of a store building on Third and Alder.

City Jail—Architects Emil Schacht & Son have been com-

missioned to prepare plans for a five-story fireproof city jail, to cost $156,000.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for an 8-room frame residence, to be built in Alameda Park for Dr. C. J. Decker.

Stores and Offices—Salem. Architect Fred Legg prepared plans for a two-story store and office building.

City Hall—Fairview. Architect Claire H. Bristow is preparing plans for a two-story mission style City Hall, 40x70.

Hotel Annex—Roseburg. Architects Emil Schacht & Son are preparing plans for a four-story brick annex to the Hotel McClelland.

Remodeling Theater—Eugene. Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for the remodeling of the Eugene theater.

Residence—Architect C. W. Henn prepared plans for a colonial residence on Portland Heights for Mary J. Wallace, to cost $4500.

Garage—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story brick garage, to be built on Twentieth and Hawthorne, at a cost of $10,000.

College Buildings—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach have been commissioned to prepare plans for the Presbyterian College at Albany.

Residence—Architects R. N. Hockenberry & Company are preparing plans for a 14-room two-story residence to be built in Corvallis by A. J. Johnson.

School Building—Architects R. N Hockenberry & Company are preparing plans for an 8-room two-story frame school building for Corvallis.

Courthouse Annex—Hillsboro. Architect Newton C. Gaunt has prepared plans for a three-story fireproof annex to the Washington county courthouse.

Church—Architect H. N. Black is preparing plans for the St. Mark's Episcopal church at Medford. It will be of stone construction and cost about $15,000.

Hotel Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son are preparing plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to be erected on Thirteenth and Morrison at a cost of $50,000.

Hotel Building—Frank E. Dooley will build a six-story fireproof hotel, 100x100 in size, on Twelfth and Washington.

Residence—Architect Fred Allyn has prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built in Laurelhurst.

Flats—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a two story frame flat for John George.

Business Block—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a 7-story reinforced concrete and brick building, to be erected on Park and Morrison.

Hotel and Store Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a three-story brick store and hotel building, to be built on Third and Glisan.

Elks' Temple—Architect Carl Linde is preparing plans for a five-story pressed brick Elks' temple, to be erected in Walla Walla, Wash., at a cost of $100,000.

Apartment House—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete apartment house, to be built on East Twenty-ninth and Ash streets, at a cost of $15,000.

Residence—Architect L. J. Carter prepared plans for a 7-room frame residence for J. T. Tripp.

Residence—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a 10-room two-story frame residence, to cost $8000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts are preparing plans for a two-story 7-room frame residence, to cost $4000.

Bank Building—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a one-story brick building for the St Paul bank.

Office Building—Architect H. Hanselmann of the Leonard Construction Company is preparing plans for a 10-story fireproof building to be erected by the Multnomah Securities Company, Seventh and Morrison.

Residence—Architect Wade H. Pipes prepared plans for an 8-room two-story residence, to be built in Terrace Park, to cost $7000.

Clubhouse—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux have prepared preliminary sketches for a clubhouse for the University Club on Sixth and Jefferson, and also for the Waverly Country Club.

Bungalow—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story 6-room bungalow, to be built on Multnomah street, at a cost of $4000.

Store and Depot—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a two-story brick building, to be built in Salem for Mrs. F. E. Hubbard.

Business Block—Architect Birnbach prepared plans for a two-story brick building for the Mt Hood Brewery on Fourth, near Stark.

Bank Building—Architects Tobey & Mills are preparing plans for a five-story fireproof building for the First National Bank of Albany.

Apartment House—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence is preparing plans for a four-story brick apartment house, 100x100, to cost about $100,000.

Church—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Company are preparing plans for a Baptist church, to be built in Lents.

OREGON.

Storage Plant—Hood River. The Davidson Fruit Company will build a three-story brick storage plant, 150x40.

Office Building—Roseburg. Doctors Seely, Sether & Stewart are contemplating the erection of a three-story brick store and office building.

Bank—Yamhill. The Yamhill State Bank will erect a two-story brick building, 36x80, to cost about $10,000.

Apartment House—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house for Miss Taylor.

Sewer System—Bend. J. B & R. E. Koon are preparing plans for a sewer system to cost about $100,000.

Business Block—Klamath Falls. Walter J. Evans will build a one-story brick store building, 30x70.

Business Block—Eugene. R. A. Booth contemplates the erection of a six-story fireproof concrete store and office building.

Castle—Table Rock. Honore Palmer is having Chicago architects prepare plans for a $200,000 castle, to be erected this year.

Residence—Newberg. S. E. Watkins & Son are preparing plans for a $5000 residence for E. C. Baird.

Hotel Annex—Albany. An addition, containing 100 rooms, will be built to the St. Francis Hotel by E. H. Rhodes, owner.

Business Block—Klamath Falls. W. S. Slough will erect a one-story fireproof brick business block.

Club Building—La Grande. The La Grande Commercial Club is planning to erect a five-story brick office and club building, to cost about $100,000.

High School—Elmira. The taxpayers have voted a tax with which to erect a Union high school building.

Club Building—Alpine. The Commercial Club will build a two-story frame club building, 40x60.

Theater—Roseburg. The Provident Trust Company of Portland is planning the erection of a modern up-to-date theater building.

High School—Imbler. The Imbler school district has voted to erect a two-story concrete school building

Summer Hotel—Jackson Springs. D. H. Jackson and A. J Lupton of Portland are contemplating the erection of a large and modern summer hotel, to cost $150,000.

Hotel Building—Oregon City. Frank Jagger has purchased two lots on which to erect a modern four-story hotel building.

Contract awarded—School—Roseburg. F. F. Patterson has been awarded the contract for the North Roseburg school on a bid of $28,075.

Church—Hood River. The Methodist Episcopal church will erect a church building to cost approximately $20,000.

Store and Office Building—Springfield. Architect J. R Ford of Eugene prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cost $14,000.

Remodeling Store—Eugene. Architect I. Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for the remodeling of the Coppernoll Jewelry Company's store.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill prepared plans for a two-story 7-room residence for Manning Leonard, to cost $4500.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill prepared plans for a two-story Swiss chalet for W. D. Kincaid.

Apartment House—Eugene. Architect I Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for an $8000 apartment house for Hugh Hampton.

Fraternity House—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for a two-story frame apartment house, to cost $10,000, of English design.

Library Building—Dallas. The Carnegie Library fund has awarded Dallas $10,000, with which to erect a building.

Business Block—Lebanon. C. S. Stewart will erect a modern two-story brick store and office building, 100x124.

Store and Lodge—Salem. Architect George M. Post prepared plans for a three-story brick building, 80x90, to be used for store and lodge rooms.

High School—Tillamook. Architect Charles H. Burggraf of Albany prepared plans for a two-story brick high school building, to cost $25,000.

SEATTLE.

Office Building—Architects Frank C. Allen, Inc., prepared plans for a 10-story reinforced concrete office building for the Washington Securities Company, to cost $500,000.

Hotel—Architect John Graham prepared plans for a Japanese hotel building. It will be nine stories in height and cost $250,000.

Residence—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a two-story brick colonial residence, to cost $10,000.

Store Building—Architect James H. Schack prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete building, to be erected at a cost of $100,000.

Hotel Building—Architect James H. Schack is preparing plans for a seven-story reinforced concrete hotel building, to cost $125,000.

Residence—Plans have been prepared by Architect J. L. McCauley for a pressed brick veneer residence, to cost $25,000.

Garage—Architect V. W. Voorhees prepared plans for a two-story concrete and brick garage, to cost $25,000.

Masonic Temple—Architects Saunders & Lawton have been chosen to design the $200,000 temple to be built by the Masons.

Yeast Factory—Architect John Graham has been selected resident architect on the $100,000 factory at Sumner, Wash.

Store and Hotel—Architect John Graham has prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete building, to be erected at a cost of $200,000 by the Northwest Land & Development Company.

SPOKANE.

Business Block—Ida A. Waterman is planning to erect a six-story brick building, to cost $100,000.

Residence—Architect Earl W. Morrison has plans prepared for a 10-room English residence, to cost $30,000

Apartment House—Architect Earl W. Morrison has plans prepared for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost $60,000.

Residence—Architects Cutter & Malmgren are preparing plans for a $30,000 residence of English design for Charles Jasper.

Contract awarded—Hospital—Architects Diamond & Hughes awarded the contract for $10,000 addition to the St. Luke's Hospital to L. B. Kerrick.

WASHINGTON.

City Hall—Kelso. Seattle architects are preparing plans for a pressed brick City Hall, to cost $14,000.

Club Building—Chehalis. The Leiderkranz are planning to erect a two-story club building.

Lodge—Kosmos. The Woodmen of this city will erect a two-story brick building, at a cost of $10,000.

Apartment House—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vernon has plans prepared for a two-story frame apartment house, to cost $7000.

Residence—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vernon prepared plans for a modern two-story residence, to cost $10,000.

City Hall—Newport. Architect C. Lewis Wilson prepared plans for a brick City Hall, to cost $60,000.

Depot—Walla Walla. The Northern Pacific will erect a two-story pressed brick depot, to cost $50,000.

Electric Building—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Trontman prepared plans for a two-story concrete building, to cost $70,000.

Laundry—Chehalis. The Chehalis City Laundry will build a one-story concrete laundry building.

Church—Everett. Architect Ellsworth Story prepared plans for a brick church and parish house for the Trinity parish.

Department Store—Wenatchee. N. I. Neuhauer will erect a two-story pressed brick department store, 120x120.

School Building—Montesano. Architect Watson Vernon prepared plans for a two-story concrete school building, to cost $35,000.

School Building—Waterville. A two-story brick school building will be erected at a cost of $40,000.

Business Block—Wenatchee. The Wenatchee Improvement Company will build a two-story concrete and brick store and lodge building, to cost $65,000.

Theater—Pasco. George D. Cord will erect a concrete and brick theater building, to cost $35,000.

Warehouse—Kennewick. A two-story concrete warehouse will be built by F. J. Arnold.

Business Block—Zillah. W. M. Granger is planning to build a two-story brick and concrete business block.

IDAHO.

Store Building—Nez Perce. Perry E. Miller will build a one-story brick store building, to cost $18,000.

School Building—Plummer. A bond issue for $28,000 was voted with which to erect a two-story brick school building.

Contract awarded—School—Gooding. W. G. Read of Twin Falls has been awarded the contract for a $60,000 brick high school.

Steel Bridge—Lewiston. The City of Lewiston will vote on a bond issue with which to build a steel bridge, to cost $50,000.

School—Hollister. Architect B. E. Morris of Twin Falls will prepare plans for a ten-room school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect L. E. Gorden prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost $40,000.

School—Vancouver. Architect N. A. Leech prepared plans for an eight-room fireproof building, to cost $60,000.

School—New Westminster. Architects Gardiner & Mercer prepared plans for a three-story brick school building to be erected at a cost of $100,000.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Macomber & Van Sielen prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete office building, to cost $110,000.

Hospital—New Westminster. Architect S. B. Birds is revising the original plans for the three-story stone hospital building for the Columbian Hospital, at a cost of $250,000.

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architect A. Campbell Hope prepared plans for a five-story brick rooming house for the Vancouver Realty Company.

Business Block—Vancouver. Capt. H. Pybus will erect a four-story reinforced concrete block, to cost $35,000.

Hotel—Coquitlam. The Minnekadah Land Company will build a modern two-story brick hotel building, to cost $25,000.

Club Building—Vancouver. Architects Sharp & Thompson were awarded first in the competition for the $250,000 Vancouver Club building.

Office Building—Vancouver. The Canadian Home Investment Company is having plans prepared for a ten-story office building, to cost $1,000,000.

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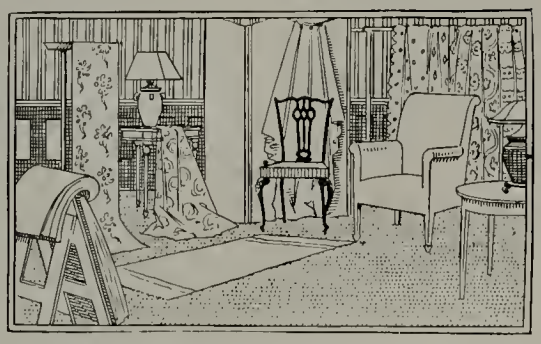

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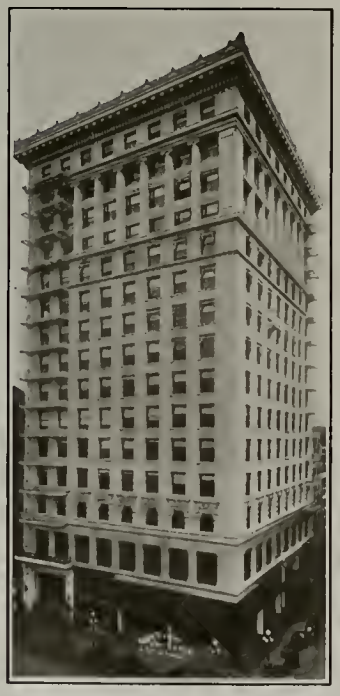

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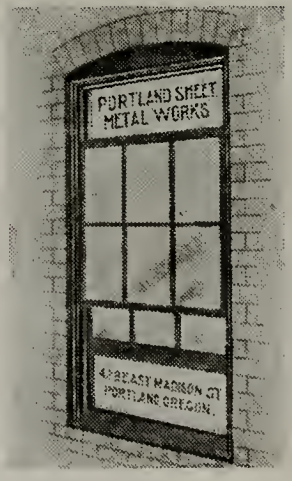

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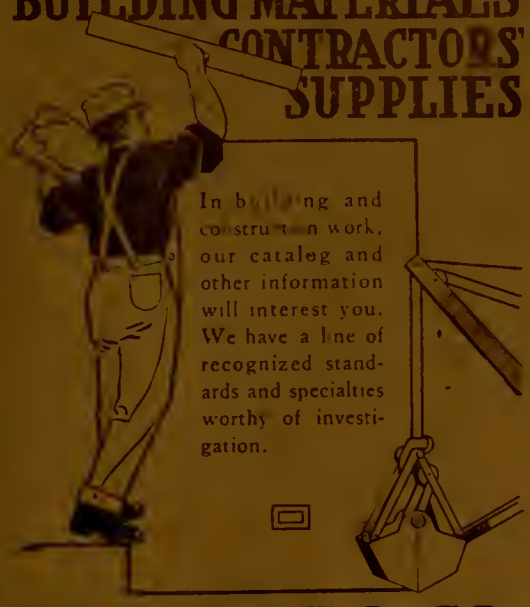

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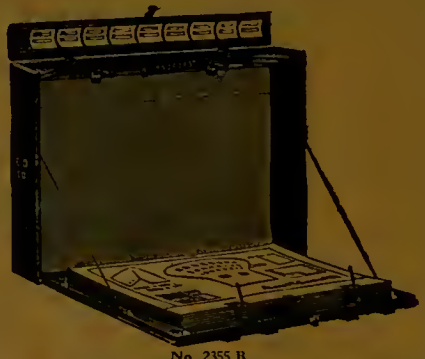

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The Pacific Coast Architect

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Portland is steadily progressing. Statistics prove it. The figures don't lie.

Many of our old subscribers are renewing their subscriptions. Have you done so?

The advertiser who would secure results should not overlook THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT.

It is remarkable how quickly great buildings are erected in Portland. They are substantially built, too.

Reed College Record

We have received *Reed College Record*, being the fifth bulletin of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Reed Institute, and Containing the First Annual Catalog, 1911-1912, of the Institute. In addition to the Catalog, we find a historical sketch of the Institute and a brief, though accurate sketch of the City of Portland. We note that the publication follows along the lines of reformed spelling. "Thru," "competitiv," "assignd," "fixt," are examples.

To Boost Virtues of Fir

In order that the superior qualities of Oregon fir as interior finish particularly, may become more widely known among architects, especially in the Eastern States, a publicity campaign has been inaugurated. This is being carried on under the auspices of the Oregon and Washington Veneer and Panel Association. The membership of this organization includes the Portland Manufacturing Company and the Multnomah Box and Lumber Company, of Portland, the Coos Bay Manufacturing Company, of North Bend, and the Sedro-Wooley Manufacturing Company of Sedro-Wooley, Wash.

To Investigate Merits of Building Stone

A committee of eminent architects and engineers of Tacoma is to be appointed by the Tacoma Commercial Club, to investigate the merits of building stone entering into the construction of buildings on the Pacific Coast. Many are inclined to criticise light colored Bedford stone, and locally found stone, like Hercules, and others are much praised. When the committee shall have its full report, it will be read with much interest.

Building Statistics

The Construction News, of Chicago, gives an interesting resume of February's building statistics in the principal American cities. The following statistics are from Western cities: Los Angeles, 1155 buildings, valued at $2,152,963, gain over February, 1911, 113 per cent; San Francisco, 416 buildings, worth $1,155,824, loss, 17 per cent; Portland, 819 buildings, valued at $1,128,176, gain, 6 per cent; Oakland, Cal., 109 buildings, valued at $518,572, gain, 75 per cent; San Diego, 111 buildings, valued at $191,688, gain, 113 per cent; Seattle, 775 buildings, valued at $473,940, loss, 3 per cent; Tacoma, 162 buildings, valued at $111,940, loss, 8 per cent. Out of seven cities, four show a total gain of 307 per cent and three a loss of 2 per cent. Total number new buildings in seven cities named, 1,150; total valuation, $6,336,101.

The Smoke Problem

Heretofore THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT has made reference to the smoke problem which is one every growing city has to wrestle with sooner or later. In Portland, for example, yearly the number of fine office and business buildings is on the increase, many of which have light and handsome exteriors. All are agreed that so long as the demand exists, these should be constructed. On the other hand, it is equally true that manufacturing plants should be increased in number. It naturally follows that manufacturing plants generally use coal for fuel, and that the combustion of coal necessarily produces immense volumes of smoke, containing soot. This is subsequently precipitated, and much of it must fall upon the exteriors of buildings, greatly defacing them and deteriorating their appearance. Many cities have grappled with this problem, and it is now time for Portland to take it up and solve it. Other cities have solved it, still others are working out a solution. The question is, how to settle it with equity both to the manufacturer and to the public. If satisfactory means exist—as it is claimed—for the abatement of smoke, they should be applied. The manufacturers, no doubt, will be willing to cooperate, and if they do, the smoke problem will be settled fairly to all interests.

Convincing Figures

April proved a banner month in Portland's history. It showed gains in all directions. Building permits (970 in number) leaped to a total of $2,419,936—a gain of 33 per cent. over last April. The total for four months showed $6,419,936, or $234,997 better than for the first four months in 1911. The postoffice receipts for April were $94,413.28, as against $81,212.44 a year ago. From Jan. to May, 1911, the postoffice receipts were $326,791; same period, this year, $355,776, a gain of $28,985, or 8 per cent. Postal Savings Bank deposits show about $450,000. Lumber shipments in April (foreign and coastwise) reached nearly 23,000,000 feet. Flour exports were 49,000 barrels—more than double those of April last. There were exported 542,883 bushels of wheat in April, 1912. Bank clearings for the month reached $56,038,692.94—$6,376,457.23, or 14 per cent better than April last year. In round numbers the total clearings for the first four months this year reached $200,000,000—a gain of $21,000,000, over the first four months last year. Deposits totaled $75,000,000, in Portland banks, and the increase during March and April alone was some $6,000,000.

Wonders of Artificial Light

In the long ago, when the soft gray of twilight had darkened into the ebony of night, primitive man, safely ensconced in his cave, thrust a pine knot into the glowing embers on the cave hearth, and drove the night back into the shadows. In the flickering, fitful light thus obtained, he thought over the mighty deeds of the day and prepared for the morrow's fray by overhauling his stock of stone axes, darts and spears.

In these days of the 20th century, far remote from primitive ax and spear, the business man, fresh from market place or factory, walks into his comfortable living room turns a switch or presses a button, and lo! the night shadows are gone. He, too, reflects a little on the mighty deeds of his day, and under the soft radiance of modern artificial light, turns to his newspaper and reads the stock reports. Like his cave ancestor of the remote ages he prepares for the next day's battle. Just a change in the illumination and but little more.

To Erect Castle at Table Rock

Honore Palmer is the son of the late Potter Palmer, of Chicago. Incidentally, it may be said that Mr. Palmer, *fils*, owns a great deal of land in Southern Oregon. Among other holdings is a tract at Table Rock a few miles North of Medford. It is Mr. Palmer's ambition to erect upon this tract, as a beautiful country home, a magnificent castle of granite and marble, whose estimated cost will be about $200,000. This architectural pile, it is said, will embody the striking features of some of the most historic castles in the Old World. It is reported that he has engaged a prominent architectural firm of Chicago to design the plans and prepare the specifications, and that this firm is now engaged in the work. It is understood that one of the members of the firm made a special trip to Europe to gather the ideas for the Palmer Castle that is to be, and that another will prepare plans to arrange the immediate landscape about the castle so as to prepare a proper background for this palatial home. To further carry out the general idea, an extensive hunting preserve will be planned, well stocked with game and kept up for the amusement of the Palmers and their Eastern friends. It is possible that the Palmers will extensively entertain, and that Palmer Castle will become one of the most striking show places in Oregon

Public Dock System Portrayed

The proposed system of public docks for Portland, is gradually approaching a beginning. The report of the Board of Engineers is a voluminous document, covering some 200 pages. The Harbor Board recommends that immediate means be taken to release the private control of Portland's waterfronts; the placing of public docks both on the East and West sides of the Willamette River; a great increase of dock development in Portland's Lower Harbor; the proposed final dock development of six miles of docks and piers for the city equaling 32,000 linear feet; a warship launch, motor boat landing and recreation pier at the foot of Washington and Stark streets; a fireboat dock and dormitory at the foot of Albina avenue; a coal pier below the bridges; the relocation of the Albina ferry landing at the foot of Randolph street, East Side, from the foot of Albina avenue, and on the West Side from the foot of Seventeenth street to Fourteenth street.

No recommendations are made relative to the development of docks for Columbia Slough. The Harbor Board advocates the final establishment of a belt line railroad under public control. The plans provide for the ultimate utilization of the major part of the harbor front for public purposes. A number of types of dock construction are designated, and the relation between docks and warehouses, rail and water connections, and the loading from ships to river steamers is outlined.

Waterproofing Important

Architects and builders of small structures have been prone not to include the feature of waterproofing for many years, and even now it is not considered by many architects a vital subject. Owners, however, insist upon having all concrete work thoroughly waterproof, for the simple reason that they stand an excellent chance to find an unhealthful house upon their hands and tenants constantly shifting. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the structure, whether it be an imposing commercial building or a private residence, be designed from the start with due regard to waterproofing. When the building that is once up starts to leak it is, in most cases, a costly procedure to make it watertight and damp-proof.

Ralph E. Davidson, an Eastern consulting engineer, cautions builders in regard to the use of various dressings for concrete surface. If linseed oil paint is to be used great care should be taken to see that the concrete or cement which is to be painted is at least one year old. This, he says, will give it ample time to thoroughly cure and dry out. Then before painting, the surface should be well washed with a weak solution of muriatic acid, followed by a thoroughly good washing with clean water. This is done to thoroughly cleanse the surface and to help neutralize the alkali in the cement, which if left there will saponify the oil and cause the paint to crack and peel off. Care must be taken to see that the wall is thoroughly dry before painting is started if good results are desired.

New Portland Publication

Building and Insurance News is the title of a new Portland publication, of which Louis Sondheim is the managing editor and S. W. Ormsby, the editor. We have received a copy of the second issue. It presents an exceedingly neat typographical appearance, has a good advertising patronage, and is well filled with bright, crisp and well written matter. It is well calculated to fill its chosen field, and deserves every encouragement. We wish Building and Insurance News unbounded prosperity.

Meeting Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., the Chapter placed itself on record as being heartily in accord with the Bennett plans for a Greater Portland. Particularly does the Chapter approve a change of site for the New Library Building from the one selected by the Public Library Board, inasmuch as it will prove generally incongruous towards the development of a Civic Center, as outlined in the Bennett scheme. The Chapter tendered its good services to the Dock Commission, also, to give aid to the adequate esthetic treatment of the approaches to the bridges and docks, and the general development of the waterfront.

Resolutions touching the limitation of buildings to certain heights were adopted, as follows:

"That the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects condemns the practice of the City Council in granting special permits for the erection of buildings higher than the limit fixed by the present ordinance, and that a legislative committee be appointed to make a thorough study of this subject, with the idea of determining some means of fixing the heights of buildings in the City of Portland, either by the passage of a state law or by some other method. It is further resolved: That the maximum height of buildings should be limited to one hundred and sixty (160) feet, which is the present limit of fire-proof buildings, and that the minimum clear story height be fixed at nine feet six inches; this maximum height of 160 feet, however, should not prohibit the erection of towers which cover a certain proportion of the area of the plot and set back a certain distance from the street line, and that a more detailed study be made for the further recommendations governing the construction of towers."

Recently the Builders' Exchange passed resolutions in relation to the present lien law, which the Chapter approved by the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The present lien law of the State of Oregon has proven unsatisfactory to owners and builders alike, and

"Whereas, Because of this lien law, prospective builders are discouraged from building, thus retarding and hampering building enterprises, and

"Whereas, the said lien law practically puts a premium on dishonesty by enabling floating contractors in every line to get material on credit which the unfortunate builder has frequently to pay a second time; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Builders' Exchange be and is in favor of amending the present lien law so that it will apply to mechanics liens only."

The annual meeting of Architectural League of the Pacific Coast will be held in Portland, early in 1913.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A.

THE REGULAR meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Tacoma, May 1, 1912.

The Seattle members were met on the arrival of the afternoon boat by Mr Earl X. Dugan, who escorted the party to the recently completed Commercial Club Building where they had an opportunity to inspect the new quarters of the Club under the direction of Mr. A. P. Merrill, the architect. Other Tacoma members of the Chapter were found later at the Hotel Tacoma where the meeting was called to order.

The Committee on Contracts and Specifications reported correspondence with the Institute Committee and E. G. Soltmann, the publisher and the secretary was instructed to place with Mr. Soltman an order for the Washington State Chapter Edition of the Contract forms.

Mr. Everett reporting for the Legislative Committee on the State regulation of the practice of architecture stated that the investigations of the committee and the discussion in the Chapter meetings had led him to believe that further action was undesirable at this time. He therefore moved that action on the subject be indefinitely postponed. This motion was adopted after remarks by Mr. Cote in support of the proposed legislation. Mr. Cote basing his remarks on his investigation of the California law which was well supported by the architects of that state.

After an adjournment for dinner the President again called the meeting to order and introduced a guest of the Chapter, Mr. James Peddle, of Sydney, Australia, member of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales and Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Peddle congratulated the Chapter on the effective organization of the American Institute and the valuable work it was doing. The Architects in Australia were not so fortunate, owing to the necessary lack of co-operation between the Institutes in the several states. Mr. Peddle gave an interesting account of conditions in Australia with particular reference to architecture and building. His remarks were much appreciated by the members present.

Mr. J. S. Cote, the Chapter's delegate to the recent Convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast then gave his report of the Convention proceedings, giving abundant evidence of the value of the League's work to both the architect and the public, particular mention being made of the admirable manner in which the Convention proceedings had been reported in the public press. Besides the routine business of the Convention, several interesting addresses were made and papers read and the lighter forms of entertainment were not neglected. The next Annual Convntion is to be held in Portland, Oregon, with the intention of holding it in Seattle the year following.

Movement to Preserve Historic Structures

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is in receipt of a communication from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, second vice-president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects, that is of great interest. He refers to the preservation of all old historical buildings in the United States, as objects of importance and as memorials to future generations. There are many of these in the Eastern states connected with the early history of our country. On the Pacific Coast there are the old Spanish missions, which are silent monuments of a period of romance, now past and gone. The San Francisco chapter at its forty-fourth annual convention considered the preservation of these memorials, and, indeed, it is a subject, as Mr. Boyd well says, in which "the West can again join hands with the East in bringing it before all sections of the country having any treasures in their possession which they should zealously guard."

Mr. Boyd enclosed in his letter the following, which is self-explanatory:

April 16th, 1912.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, in the Boston Chapter, San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter, Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, and Iowa Chapter, and to the Secretary of each other Chapter:

Dear Sir:—

As an advocate for several years of an Institute committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments and of sub-committees or Chapter committees with the same ends in view, it gives me pleasure to send you, on behalf of our Committee on Public Information, certain clippings and pages from recent issues of newspapers to illustrate some of the things which could be accomplished by just such committees if they existed in each of the chapters.

The enclosures referred to are:

(a) From Philadelphia Sunday Ledger of March 10, 1912, about the restoration of Congress Hall, a building of interest to the people of the whole country.

(b) From the Ledger of March 14, 1912, about old Fort Mifflin, the preservation of which is of interest to the Government and to all architects, and

(c) From Philadelphia Press of March 24th, about an old market house, which is a landmark of interest to all Philadelphians, and the conversion of which into playgrounds will benefit countless numbers of persons.

Your attention is further called to the following:

Resolution—Offered by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, and adopted by the forty-third annual convention of the institute in Washington, D. C.:

"That the institute recommends to the several chapters to exercise a watchful guardianship over any masterpieces of architectural art within their territories to the end that works of exceptional and abiding interest be not wantonly transformed or destroyed."

And the following extract from the report of committee to consider reports of chapters presented to the forty-fifth convention in Washington last December:

"It is thus evident that some of the chapters, including the Southern Pennsylvania, which has a most energetic Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments, are heeding the admonition of the forty-third annual convention and are zealously guarding the architectural and historical treasures within their confines. As the loss of many such buildings would prove, not a misfortune but a calamity to the country at large, the subject of their preservation should, it seems to us, be taken up by the Institute committee for the Preservation of Historic Structures, such a committee to have sub-committees in each of the chapters where any of these buildings exist.

"The aid of the institute should be given to this worthy cause so that its influence might be exerted from the outside, as it were, in awakening some communities to a realization of their own carelessness in allowing vandalism, desecration and encroachment to mar their own monuments."

Trusting that this subject may appeal to you sufficiently to be brought to the attention of your chapter for its serious consideration, I remain, Yours very truly,

D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
Chairman.

The enclosures referred to relating to the restoration of Congress Hall, old Fort Mifflin and the old Market House, Philadelphia, we shall touch upon briefly, since all Americans are interested. Of these in their order.

Congress Hall was originally finished in 1789. It was then some 15 to 20 feet shorter than at present. Major l'Enfant was deputed to make the alterations to make it suitable for Congress. Various other changes were made from time to time. All the old plans have been carefully restudied. So complete are the intended plans of reconstruction that even the old Franklin fireplaces are to be duplicated. When finished, the old building will appear just as it did "when Washington delivered his farewell address, or when John Marshall arose in his place and informed the house that the great President was no more."

A committee from a chapter of the American Institute of Architecture boarded the State tug *M. S. Quay* and made an inspection of the buildings at Fort Mifflin, with a view to having the Government restore the old fort, barracks and other buildings of historic interest. The party was in charge of Horace Wells Sellers, a brother of Coleman Sellers, Jr., former president of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Navigation. Others in the party were Milton B. Medary, secretary of the Committee on Government Architecture of the Institute; Charles A. Zeigler and Thomas M. Kellogg.

On their return Mr. Sellers said they found the old fort going to decay and would no doubt petition the War Department to restore the buildings.

The Philadelphia chapter, A. I. A., originated a movement to convert the historic old Market in that city into a recreation place for children. In this place proclamations were made, elections held, criminals pilloried or publicly whipped and a thousand other things carried on, closely identified with the early history of the colony. The venerable past should not be allowed to be forgotten, nor should any of the venerable piles be permitted to pass into oblivion or "forgotten dust." On the Coast, our old Missions, Russian block houses, ancient forts, etc., should likewise be preserved.

Annual Meeting Builders' Exchange

The Annual Meeting of the Builders' Exchange was held Wednesday evening, May 1, E. B. White, President, presiding. The reports from the Secretary and Manager, L. F. Danforth showed the Exchange to be in a flourishing condition and to be accomplishing a great deal of good, not only for the members, but for the City at large. Secretary Danforth reported that the membership had increased from sixty-five to 235 during the year, and all outstanding indebtedness had been paid and a handsome cash balance was on hand. During the last six months of the year a record was kept of the jobs sent to the Exchange from outside points. There has been thirty-seven different jobs sent into the Exchange, covering territory from Lewiston, Idaho to Honolulu (including the Honolulu contract amouting to over $300,000, and which is the beginning of $6,000,000 to be expended) there was over $500,000 worth of contracts brought to the City of Portland through the means of the Exchange.

One of the instructive features at the Annual Meeting was the report of the Law and Legislative committee. Mr. W. H. Chambers, chairman of the committee, gave the most interesting address that has ever been given at the Exchange on the iniquity of the present Employers Liability Act. In his remarks Mr. Chambers read statistics showing that under the present law the injured workingmen received less than 20 per cent of the damages awarded to him, 80 per cent going to attorneys and for costs. At the same time the cost to the employer was so unreasonable that it was discouraging factories or business enterprises from coming to the State. Mr. O. E. Heintz, of the Pacific Iron Works, and Mr. Carr, of the Frank Schmitt Planing Mill, also gave addresses of great interest on the same subject.

The committee that had been appointed to investigate the Mechanics Lien Law submitted a divided report, being unable to agree on the same. This matter, as well as the Employers Liability Act, will be taken up at the special meeting of the Exchange to be held Thursday evening, May 9. The election of officers was then held and developed a spirit of good natured rivalry. There were thirty-six candidates for the office of Directors. The eleven receiving the highest number of votes in the order following were declared elected:

E. B. White, General Contractor; L. F. Danforth, Painting; D. W. Ward, Plasterer; E. D. Timms, Material; Thomas Muir, General Contractor; W. F. Blaesing, Painting; W. H. Chambers, Asbestos, etc.; E. E. Angell, General Contractor; G. E. Weaverson, Sheet Metal and Heating; O. E. Heintz, Pacific Iron Works; John Ruedy, Plumber.

It is the intention of the Law and Legislative committee to have an Equitable Compensation Act framed and presented to the voters of Oregon at the November election.

A small open box of unslaked lime, kept in a tool chest or cabinet and replenished from time to time, will absorb excess moisture and prevent tools rusting.

Shingle roofs can be fireproofed and waterproofed at little expense by coating them with hot coal tar and immediately covering this with pulverized brick clay.

Reduction of Fire Risk by the Users of Clay Products

By JOSEPH K. MOORE

THE MOST LIVE subject for the consideration of the homebuilder in building a home is: "Will my house last with few repairs, and what is my fire risk?"

Many home owners have found that the initial cost of their dwelling has not been the serious question; they have been compelled to face a continual drain on their finances, due to heavy cost for repairs, painting, etc., and also excessive charges for insurance. After paying for insurance, many a man has found that in case of fire, he was not only thrown out of the use of his house and compelled to pay rent elsewhere, but that he did not receive the full amount of his damages. The smaller the home the less the owner can afford such losses. Hence, the question comes: "How can I make my house fire-proof, and will it pay me to do so?"

The word fire-proof has several meanings when applied to construction. Few builders expect the roof not to burn, although this can be protected by the use of slate and burned clay roofing tile. Very few builders expect a house not to burn from roof to cellar, although more attention is given every day to this type of construction. The average builder is most interested in what is known as slow-burning construction.

The best materials to be used in producing a fire-proof house are burned clay products and cement. The foundation should be built of cement, the exterior walls of brick, the inside walls of burned clay, partitions tile, and the floors of reinforced cement or, preferably, cement and burned clay floor tile. Burned clay products are the most ideal material for fire-proof construction. During their manufacture, they have been subjected to heats far greater than they are ever called on to withstand in conflagrations; hence, during a fire, they are practically indestructible.

A fire-proof house has a great number of advantages which are very seldom taken into consideration in building, and these advantages go to offset the original difference in cost of construction. For example, a fire-proof house is sound-proof, vermin-proof and moisture-proof. In our Northwest climate, this last item is one of great importance since fuel is expensive, and a fire-proof house reduces the cost of heating more than half. It is supposed by the uninitiated that a fire-proof house in a moderately priced home is out of the question, but it has been demonstrated by actual figures in the East that it is possible to build a house, which, in frame construction would cost about seven thousand dollars for seven thousand five hundred dollars. Actual bids on various types of construction show the following increases over clap-board and frame construction:

Shingles	.7 per cent more
10 inch brick wall, hollow	6.5 per cent more
12 inch brick wall, solid	10.7 per cent more
Stucco on hollow block	4.9 per cent more
Brick veneer on hollow block	7.7 per cent more
Stucco on frame	2.5 per cent more
Brick veneer on board	4.1 per cent more
Brick veneer on studding	3.3 per cent more

As we have cheap lumber in the Northwest and our clay products are somewhat more expensive, a good brick house of the slow-burning variety would probably cost

(Continued on Page 361)

Sample of Fire proof Construction as Described in the Article

Residence of Mr. Blaine R. Smith
MacNaughton & Raymond, Architects, Portland Oregon

Architectural Terra Cotta

(CONCLUDED)

By S. GEIJSBEEK, Ceramic Engineer

IN THE preceding article the history and application of architectural terra cotta has been given, a short description will now be given of the method employed in the manufacturing of terra cotta. This will help one to appreciate the difficulties which are encountered in the art of making terra cotta. It will also show that there are some limitations in its manufacturing, which are purely brought about from the methods of manufacturing, and if architects and builders are better acquainted with these facts, they will give the manufacturers some free way in some instances, which will help the usefulness of the material.

MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of architectural terra cotta is an interwoven process in which we find nearly all applications which are in use of the clayworking industries, in general, well represented.

The process of terra cotta manufacturing may be summed up in the following stages:

First: The figuring and taking off of quantities of the architects' plans as basis for the bids and estimates of terra cotta contracts.

Second: The exact laying out of the work to be done after the contract is obtained. This is done by working, drawings and details.

Third: The preparing of the clay bodies.

Fourth: The model and mould making.

Fifth: The pressing of the terra cotta pieces and finishing same, paying proper attention to iron checks, mitres and proper joining.

Sixth: The handling of the pieces through the dryer

Seventh: The making of the colors and glazes.

Eighth: The spraying and application of the color or glaze to the pieces before burning.

Ninth: The setting of the pieces in the muffle kilns.

Tenth: The burning of the kilns.

Eleventh: The taking out of the pieces from the kiln after being burned.

Twelfth: The fitting of the terra cotta and making ready for setting at the building and shipping same.

A short description of each stage of the process will illustrate the methods employed.

CLAYS AND TERRA COTTA BODIES.

The first and most important thing to be taken into account is the clay itself. The clays used for the manufacture of terra cotta must be carefully selected, and while nearly all clays will make brick, only a few are adapted for the use of terra cotta manufacturing. It has been found in practice that the best terra cotta is made by a mixture of several kinds of clay in order to give the body proper hardness, color and texture. Clay used for terra cotta must be plastic and stand up in the fire, therefore the clays classified as plastic fireclays, stoneware clays are mostly used for such purposes. A terra cotta body mixture is therefore made of two or three kinds of clays, which burn a buff color. Formerly red clays were used, but their use has been discontinued. The selected clays are dried, ground, screened so that they are a fine powder before being mixed. If the clays were used alone in the manufacturing of terra cotta no good results would be obtained, as most pieces would crack and warp. In order to counteract the defects of the pure clays, burnt clay in fine ground state is added to the clay mixture This burnt clay is called "grog." The amount of "grog" used depends upon the shrinkage of the clay. The large grinding machinery as used in the making of the coarse clayware form the bases of the clay preparing department, while the special machinery used for mixing the bodies is coherent to the pottery industries. In some plants the clays are washed and put through filter presses in order to give better bodies. The different fine ground clays are mixed according to certain proportions, and the dry mixture thus prepared is mixed with water in the pugmill, where it is tempered to the right consistency. Usually the bodies after being prepared are stood in a cellar in order that they may age, as it has been found that the prepared clay body will improve by storing for some time. After storing the body is pugged again and ready for the moulding department.

DRAWING AND ARCHITECT DETAILS.

After having obtained the proper clay and body mixture the drawings and details are next in importance as they are the nucleus of which the architectural terra cotta is to be made. General drawings are made showing the proper setting and jointing of the different pieces with all dimensions and setting numbers for use of the contractor on the job. These drawings are also used in the various departments of the factory as working drawings. The architect full sized details are enlarged to conform to the shrinkage of the clays. This shrinkage varies in different factories and depends upon the clays and body mixtures used. It runs from one half inch to one inch to the foot. If architects' details were made with the proper shrinkage for the terra cotta manufacture much trouble could be saved, as the furnished details are all worked over. All designs are also laid out in full shrinkage size to give the proper profile and thickness of the projections.

MODELS AND MOULDS.

In the making of the models and the moulds the full sized details are used. The models are the exact size of the terra cotta pieces in green state. In case of ornamentation this is modeled on the plaster models. In some cases, especially where there is only one or two pieces required, the model is made direct in clay. In modeling large pieces, the modeler makes his designs also direct in clay, in that way more liberty can be allowed, and the features of the designs are brought out to a greater advantage. From the plaster models are made the plaster moulds which are used for the making of the terra cotta pieces.

PRESSING OR MOULDING TERRA COTTA.

In making the architectural terra cotta the process of making the clay pieces is called "pressing." The moulding is done by hand and it is the careful handling of the clay in the moulds with their different shaped pieces that can be considered the real art of the terra cotta manufacturing Inventions to produce the finished clay pieces by machinery have not proved satisfactory, nor especially advantageous, nor indeed is it likely that as good work will ever be produced by machinery as is now produced by hand. After the moulds have been filled with clay, they are left to dry for several hours before the pressed terra cotta piece can be taken out. The moulds are then taken off and the pieces are left to dry and stiffen for about one day. The pieces are afterwards finished and retouched and are ready for the dryer. The process of drying must be a careful one, as otherwise the terra cotta pieces will crack and warp out of shape, and will have to be remade, as such pieces are of no use.

COLORS AND GLAZES.

After the pieces are thoroughly dried, they are taken from the drying room to the slip, or spray room. Here the different colors and glazes are applied to the dry terra cotta before it is burned. The making of the colors and glazes is a distinct feature of the terra cotta business, and

study of the ceramic art and chemistry is necessary in order to be able to produce the desired colors and glazes. The colors and glazes are ground fine in glaze mills. When ready for use color or glaze must have the consistency of thick cream. In spraying the color or glaze on the terra cotta piece compressed air is used, and with the help of a large atomizer a coat of slip is applied to the surface of the piece. Any shade of color can be produced which comes within the limits of the ceramic industry and they range from red to grays and buff. The regular colors used are commonly called "standard finish." In glazes there are usually two-coat applications, one for the underlying coat or lining, technically called "engobe," and the glaze proper. In glazes the production of colors is from white to polychrome, with either bright or matt effects.

BURNING.

The terra cotta pieces are taken to the kiln after the applied slips are dry. A terra cotta kiln is a muffle kiln in which the fire does not come into contact with the clay pieces. In this is the distinction of a brick kiln in which the fire goes through the spaces left by setting the bricks. A terra cotta kiln is divided into benches or divisions which are gradually built up as the kiln is set. These benches are made of fire clay and are large slabs with supports. Terra cotta is not set very high as otherwise it will warp and crack in the burning. When the kiln is filled, the door is built in with brick, and the fire started. It takes from three to six days to burn terra cotta according to the size of the kiln. From one to three days are used in the slow fire and the balance of the time is used for full fire. The heat employed in most plants varies from 2150 to 2350 degrees Fahrenheit, and these temperatures are measured with pyrometer instruments. After the kiln is burnt, it is gradually cooled so that the terra cotta will not air-check by sudden cooling.

FITTING.

When the kiln is cooled sufficiently the doors are taken down and the burnt terra cotta is taken from the kiln and brought to the fitting department. Here it is laid out on the floor and fitted together according to the plans, and in the same way as it is to be set in the building. All pieces are made of exact size and cut accordingly, so that when the pieces come together at the building no cutting or fitting need to be done. In making the proper joints some trouble is experienced as sometimes the shrinkage of the terra cotta will vary, and the joints will be too large or there will be no joints at all. To make a proper fit all terra cotta should have joints ground down on the rubbing bed, which is a large steel grinding device. In the fitting department all cracked, twisted or warped and defective pieces are rejected. They are replaced by other pieces or otherwise made over entirely. After all pieces are fitted and all measurements properly checked, then the pieces are marked with their respective letters and numbers as indicated on the drawings. After this is all done, the terra cotta is ready for shipment.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the manufacture of terra cotta is not a one man process pure and simple. To manufacture architectural terra cotta successfully a general knowledge of all the stages of manufacturing is required. Furthermore the knowledge of building construction, architecture, the details of a working drawing, the chemistry of clays and glazes, the behavior of the clays under fire, the burning process, the fitting and setting of terra cotta are all points which should be known to the terra cotta manufacturer. In fact, to be a successful terra cotta manufacturer one should be a clayworker, an architect, a contractor, chemist and a mechanical engineer.

Old English Cottage Description

At Marshall and Twenty-sixth streets are two handsome, semi-detached homes of the Old English cottage style, which ably represent the types of homes built by Frank A. Steele, invester and a commercial builder. A description of these "homes with a hundred ideas" will interest our readers.

The retaining walls for the sites are of dark red pressed brick, with courses of black Pecora mortar, as are also the parapet wall, steps, garage and the first floor. The approach to the garage is paved with Belgian block cement. The garage is 12x24, with high ceiling, running water, hot and cold, ample windows for daylight and plate glass, electric light. One may ascend stairs from the garage to the reception hall. There is also a direct connection with a well-lighted and ventilated basement which has ceilings 9 feet, 6 inches high.

There is a woodlift from the basement to the kitchen. The boiler has a capacity of 750 cubic feet and amply supplies steam for heating. A basement toilet is provided. Two stairways lead from the basement—one to the kitchen and one outside.

The front porch has a pergola, 6x18 feet. At the top of the wall an admirable place is provided for the placing of potted plants. The rain spout is of copper.

The second and third floors are of brick and cement construction. The lines are artistic and all harmonizes. All outer woodwork is stained and given three coats of varnish. The back porch is provided with a dome light and also a toilet. There is a terrace floor of cement blocks from the front porch entering under the pergola and connecting with the top of the garage, making a promenade of 70 feet. There is a roof garden, 12x50 feet and fire hose pipe erected to the roof.

Entering either house at the front, one passes through a Dutch door, which may be opened entire or at the top alone and stands within a magnificent and commodious reception room, in which the stairs, leading above, are properly placed.

The woodwork and trimmings are in taste. The living room, fireplace has six-inch Rockwood tile and ash-chute to the basement. The windows and doors have Imperial chipped plate glass and doors are of French sliding type. Downstairs woodwork is of mahogany, excepting in kitchen and pantry. The paper on the living room walls is hand-pressed Flock. The dining room ceiling is gilded and the walls covered with Japanese leather. The floors are of hardwood. The pantry and kitchen are finished in enamel. All bedrooms are in white enamel and wall coverings are of Venetian silk. The billiard and bathrooms, tiles, floors and sides are ideal and the houses are electrically lighted.

Mr. Steele can be found at 728 Corbett building, where he can give a more minute description.

Reduction of Fire Risk

(Concluded from Page 359)

about 15 per cent more to build. To offset this, one would use about one-third the fuel in winter, and the insurance rate would be reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents per hundred dollars. At the end of ten years, the man who builds a house of fire-proof construction or slow-burning construction is ahead in dollars and cents, besides having the comfort of a house cool in summer; warm in winter; a house which is vermin-proof as well as a house indestructible by fire.

The next thing we know it will be bungalow business houses. And it may be a refreshing change from skyscrapers.

The Roof Over Your Head

Someone has made out a list of requirements that the ideal roofing material must measure up to.

Durable.
A time-tried, long-established material.
Easily applied.
Adaptable to any surface.
Moderate first cost.
Low cost of maintenance.
Re-use, second-hand value.
Easily and quickly repaired, if damaged.
Neat, high grade appearance.
Loses nothing in appearance with age.
Light in weight.
Not affected by heat or cold.
Gives protection against lightning
Incombustible, and prevents spread of fire.
WEATHERPROOFING

The important point for the property owner is that one of the oldest and best-known roofing materials—TIN-PLATE—combines all these advantages.

Select your tin carefully—there is a lot of cheap-stuff on the market—EMPLOY A GOOD ROOFER, and then, as the years roll by, enjoy the comfort of a really first-class roof.

N. & G. Taylor Co. are sending out over four million messages a year telling of the advantages of good tin roofs made of their Target and Arrow tin.

You will find their ad on page three of this edition and what they are advertising Nationally can be secured on short notice. See ad.

Industrial Notes

"Concrete in the Country" is the title of a brochure we have received from the Riverside Portland Cement Company of Los Angeles, Cal. The present is the seventh edition, and is published by the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa. It is excellently illustrated, and is, veritably, *multum in parvo*. In a brief space is conveyed a great volume of information for the residents of the country, showing the wonderful and varied applications of concrete for the use of rural residents.

Sheet Metal First Fire Retardant

Insurance Engineering says that sheet metal was one of the first materials used as a protection against fire. It was first used to protect woodwork that was exposed to gas jets, steam pipes, stoves, furnaces and stacks. Its use as a fire-retardant was dignified when underwriters perfected specifications for the construction of tin clad fire doors and shutters, which have become the standard of fire-resistance to which all other similar devices are compared. The *substitution of tin roofing for wooden shingles* was probably the most important adaptation of sheet metal to the protection of buildings on account of the prevalence of conflagration dangers everywhere.

President Taft says: "Much of the loss of life and property by fire in the United States is undoubtedly preventable. The extent and nature of our fire losses manifestly bring the question of the fire waste prominently forward in connection with conservation effort."

Any roofing that is made of combustible materials will serve to spread fire. Experience has shown that a thin covering of gravel, slag, or shell does not render fireproof such combustibles as tar, pitch, felt and paper.

Slips Out of Single Harness

Once upon a time there was a young man who run a publication in Portland. He had trotted so long in single harness that his friends believed the habit had become chronic. Away back in his inner consciousness, however, he had a resolution to end this sort of thing. One day he got to humming that popular little ditty, of which the refrain is: "Everybody's doin' it, everybody's doin' it, everybody's doin' it now." That "now" exerted its potent influence, and almost before he knew it, L. J. F. had launched his barque on the sea of matrimony. Now that it has all happened, all of his friends are glad, and he sort of seems glad himself. Congratulations of THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT's staff, even though a little belated, are extended, to L. J. F. and his bride most heartily. If we can slip this into the forms "unbeknownst," we're going to do it.

"At Home" to Friends

The marriage of Mr. Samuel B. Cooke and Miss Estella E. Estabrook, was celebrated on Saturday, March 30, 1912, at Albany, New York. We are in receipt of the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Cooke were at home to their friends, at the Villa St. Clara, 203 Twelfth Street, this city, after May 1st. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

The Jones-Scott-Walker Co. is the successor to the Stebbins, Walker & Spinning Co., of Tacoma, dealers in all sorts of building materials. Its officials comprise: William Jones, of Tacoma, President; L. R. Walker, of Tacoma, Vice-President; Emmett Jones, formerly of the Western Building Material Co., General Manager; G. G. Rowe, Secretary and Treasurer. In the Board of Directors is included, in addition to the foregoing, J. C. Scott, Carl L. Stebbins and Charles S. Spinning.

Industrial Publications

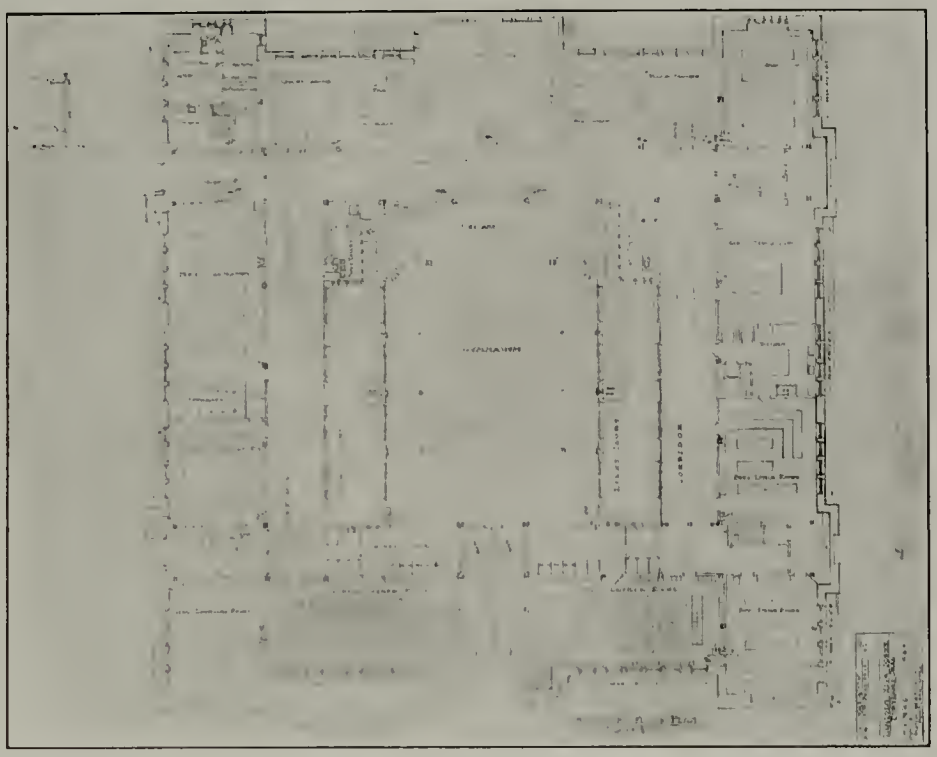
The April number of *Roofing Tin*, published by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, is a clever and interesting number. A full page half tone of the Armory Building at Los Angeles, roofed with "Target and Arrow" tin, graces the first page, and the contents are very readable. We are in receipt also of the Company's official list, effective April 1st, 1912, and a bright little booklet entitled "Arrow Spring, 1912." Another of the Company's booklets at hand is "Taylor's Sample Ads for Roofers," which is filled with good suggestions. We are indebted to J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative of the Company, for the courtesy of mailing us this literature.

We are in receipt of No. 2, Vol. I of *The Vanishing Point*, a monthly magazine published in the interests of architects and architectural organizations. It is neatly printed and well fills its chosen field. It is published at Duluth, Minn. Among the contents of the present issue we note an article on "The Architectural League of the Pacific Coast," one on "The American Architectural Club," "Washington Architectural Club," "Indianapolis Architectural Club," "The St. Louis Architectural Club," "Chicago Architectural Club," "San Francisco Architectural Club," "The Portland (Ore.) Architectural Club," "The Minneapolis Architectural Club," and several others.

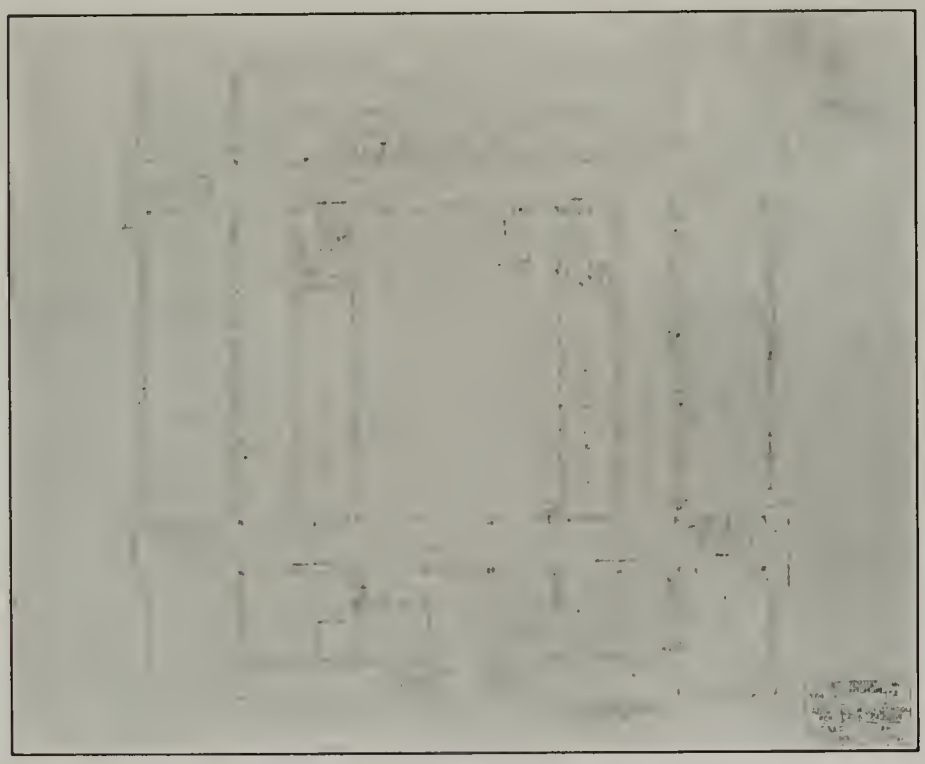
Memory is so short that the last argument has an advantage.

Elevation Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon
Whitehouse & Fouilhoux Architect, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

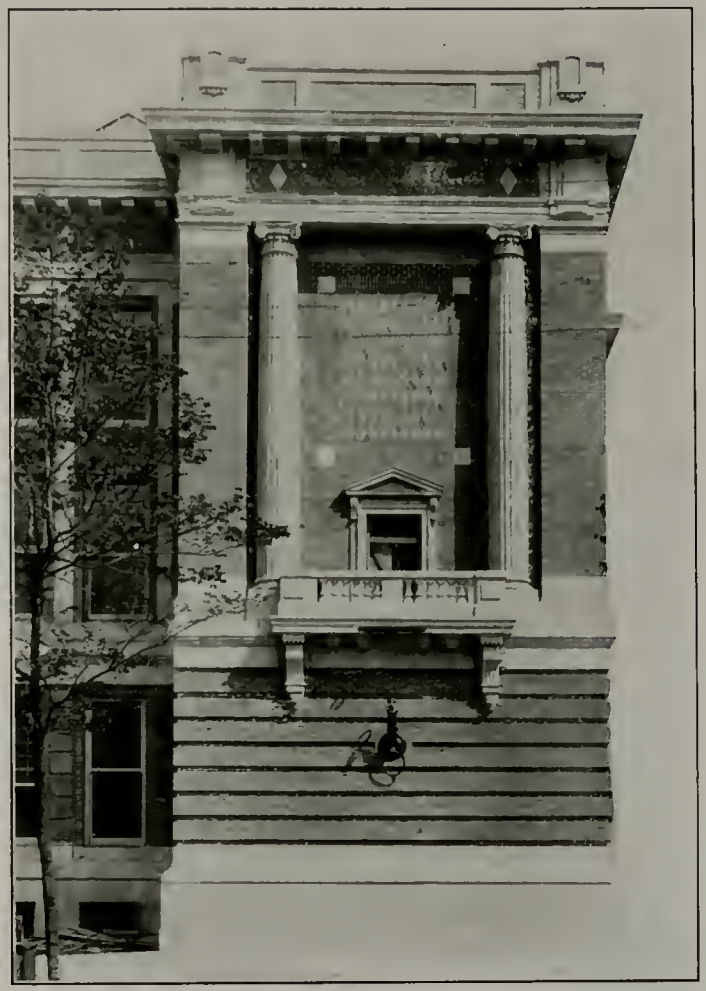


Basement Floor Plan



First Floor Plan, Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon
Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, Architects, Portland, Oregon

Detail Entrance

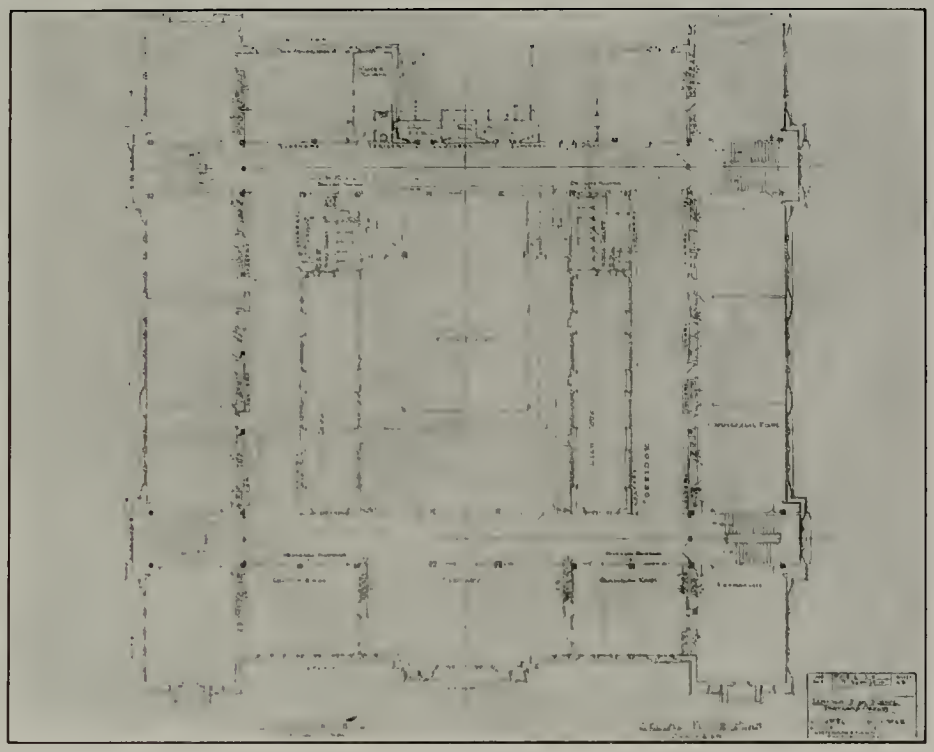


Corner Detail

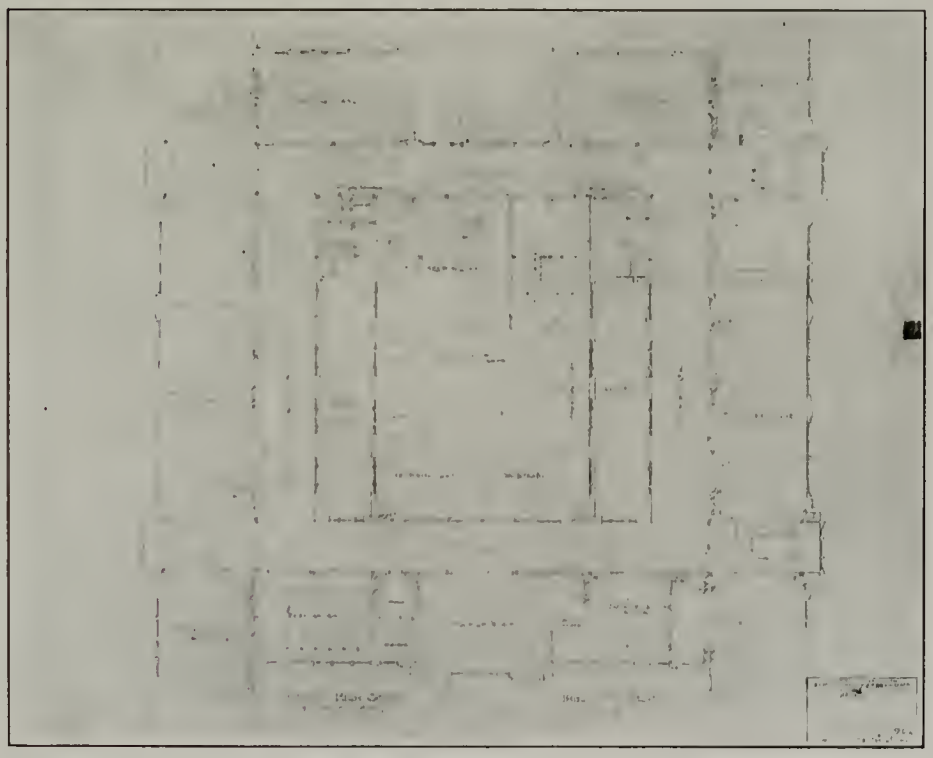
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Lincoln High School, Portland Oregon

Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, Architects, Portland, Oregon



Second Floor Plan



Third Floor Plan, Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon
Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, Architects, Portland, Oregon

Residence of A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland, Oregon

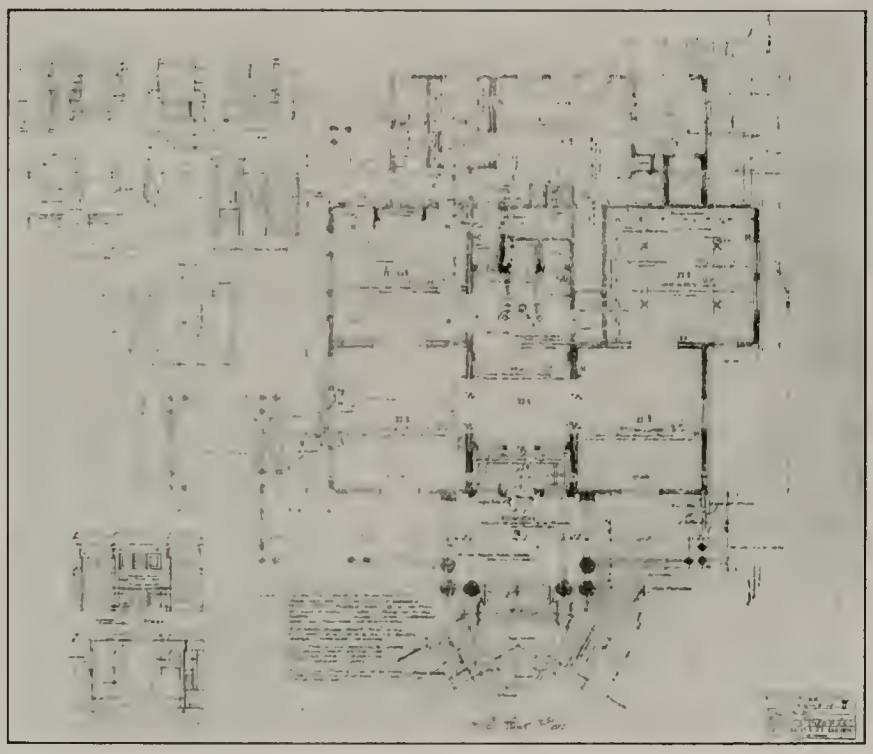
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Dining Room, Residence A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland, Oregon

PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO

Living Room, Residence A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland, Oregon

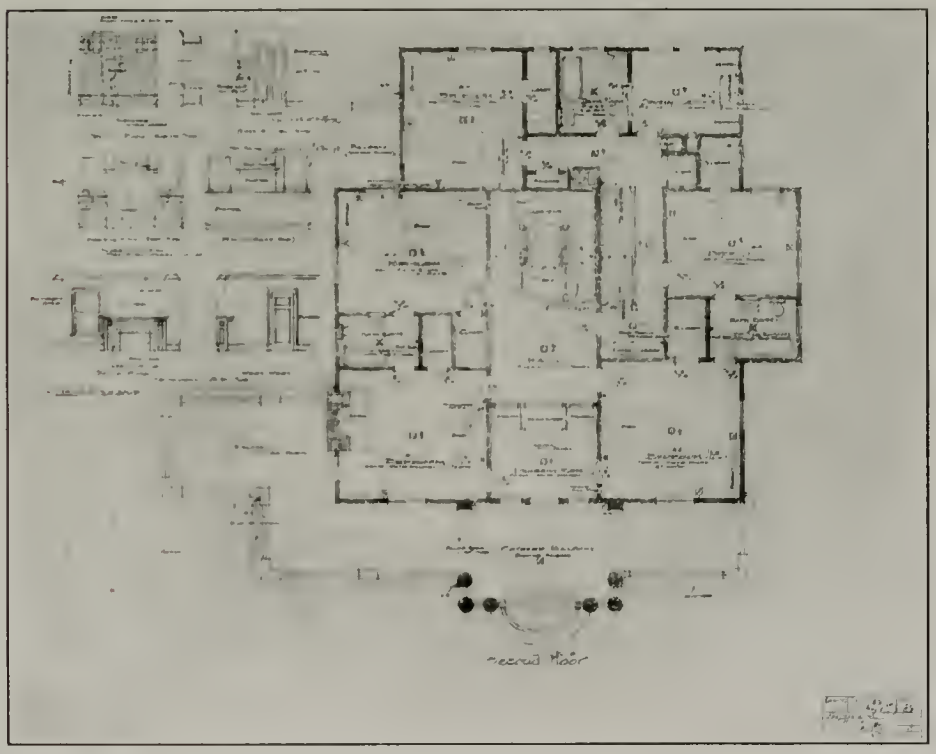
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



First Floor Plan, Residence A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Sons, Architect Portland, Oregon

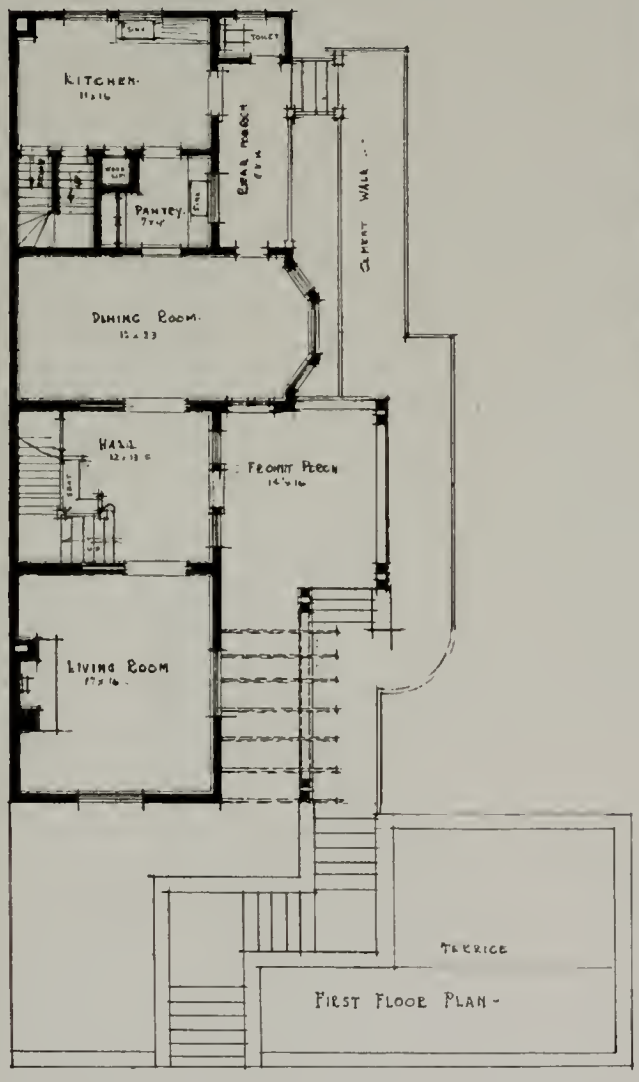
Library, Residence A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland, Oregon

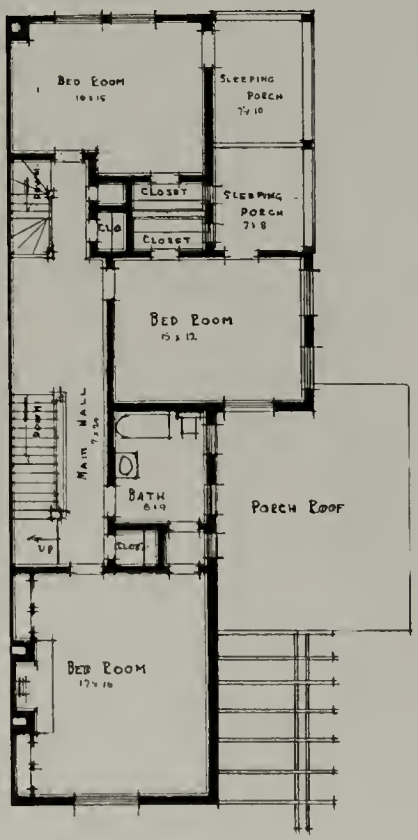
PHOTO BY ANGELUS STUDIO



Second Floor Plan, Residence A. N. King, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects, Portland, Oregon

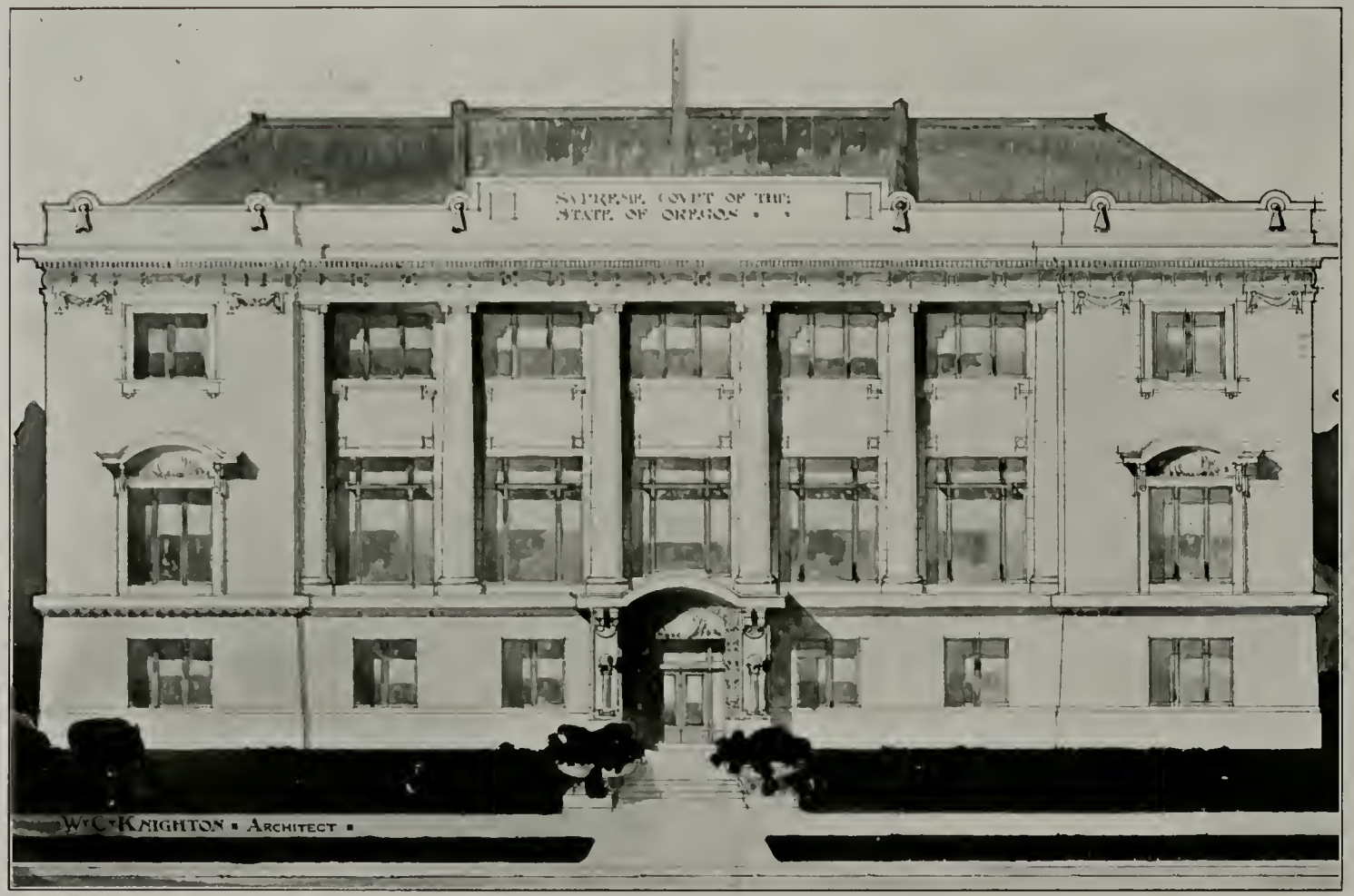
Elevation, Duplex Residence Frank A. Steele, Portland, Oregon
J. W. Swope, Architect, Portland, Oregon





PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
MAY, 1912

Floor Plans. Duplex Residence Frank A. Steele, Portland, Oregon
J. W Swope, Architect, Portland, Oregon



Elevation, Supreme Court and Library Building, Salem, Oregon
W C Knighton, State Architect Salem, Oregon

F. T. Crowe & Company

Two years ago the business of the Portland office of F. T. Crowe & Co., consisted almost entirely in sales of cement. They were then, as now, the leading jobbers of this commodity, but their business in other specialties was small. Today the firm stands in the front rank as a jobber of all kinds of building materials. Its sales of Santa Cruz (Blue Cross) and Standard Portland cement are growing constantly and speak volumes for the uniformly high quality of these brands.

General Offices of F. T. Crowe & Company, Portland, Oregon

Portland is one of the leading cities in the country in the use of reinforced concrete for building purposes. F. T. Crowe & Company has kept pace with this method of construction and has organized a thoroughly equipped Engineering Department with every facility for supplying reinforcing steel in its various sizes, bent, fabricated and ready to be placed in the form. There is no structure of this character too large or too complicated for the company to handle. The Multnomah Hotel, Holtz' Department Store Building, Mallory Hotel, Wilcox Building, New Lincoln High School, Multnomah Amateur Club, Men's Dormitory, Reed Institute, the Broadway New Steel and Hawthorne Avenue bridges are some of the newest structures for which F. T. Crowe & Company furnished reinforcing steel.

One of the secrets of this firm's success is the extreme care used in selecting the various lines it handles. This has enabled it to establish a reputation for high class materials. "If Crowe sells it, it is good," is a by-word with the trade.

Building Material Display Room—F. T. Crowe & Company, Portland, Oregon

A glance at the list of agencies proves the truth of this saying:

Toch Bros. Damp Proof Paints; Bay State Brick and Cement Coating; Master Builders' Method Water Proofing; Pyramid Brand Hydrated Lime; Lump Lime and Alca Lime; "Beaver" Board; F. W. Bird & Sons Neponset Building Papers; Insulating Papers and Roofing, Chicago; Francis Clothes Dryers; Fiske & Company's "Tapestry" Brick; Hydraulic Press Brick Company's Face Brick; Johnson Corrugated Reinforcing Bars; "Falls" Joist Hangers and Post Caps, Berger Manufacturing Company's Metal Ceilings; Ferro Lithic Plate; Rib-Truss and Metal Lath; Merritt & Company Metal Lockers; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Architectural Terra Cotta; Ludowici-Celadon Co. Terra Cotta Tile Roofing; U. S. Gypsum Company "Pyrobar" Partition Tile and Sackett Plaster Board; P. H. Jackson & Company Improved Sidewalk Lights and Doors, and a score of other specialties of the highest order.

The firm recently moved into a new reinforced concrete warehouse, constructed for them at the corner of Nineteenth and Upshur streets, where they carry all lines and have ideal facilities for taking care of the country dealer by loading in mixed cars. All cement stock, except a car or two, in above warehouse, is distributed from eight or ten docks on both sides of the river.

A display room recently fitted up (a corner of which is shown in one of the accompanying photographs) represents a new departure on the coast for exhibiting building materials in a way to enable architects and owners to examine the various lines exhibited and see the high class materials that can be purchased in this western market at very reasonable prices.

As evidence of how the business of F. T. Crowe & Co. has grown, it may be stated that two years ago a small office at Front and Ankeny streets sufficed, and a bookkeeper and two salesmen were all the help required. Now the firm has commodious quarters on the third floor of the Blake-McFall building, at Fourth and Ankeny streets. Besides office quarters, a sample room for the company's many specialties is provided. F. W. Farrington is vice-president and manager of the Portland headquarters.

F. T. Crowe & Company's Concrete Warehouse, Portland, Oregon

Club Elects Officers

On the evening of May 3rd, the Portland Architectural Club held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, Frank Logan; Vice-President, John Hatton; Treasurer, William Dawson; Secretary, William Flanigen. The election was preceded by a banquet at the Bowers Hotel, at which plates were laid for seventy-five members.

The Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Company

THE Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Company, of Portland, with a capital and surplus of $263,061.98, is a worthy and ambitious enterprise. In its present concrete form, it is the result of a merger of Chapin & Herlow, the Chaplow Investment Company, the Cosmopolitan Investment & Trust Company and the Chamorlow Company.

The officers and directors comprise such well known men as Richard L. Durham, President of the Merchants National Bank; Willard H. Chapin, ex-President of the Portland Realty Board; Frank A. Steele, capitalist and builder; Ernest C. Herlow, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Chaplow Investment Company; Ralph Emerson Pearce, former Sales Manager Co-Operative Trust Co; Alba R. Morgan and Eben Mounce, formerly of Lewiston, Idaho. The legal counselors of the company are Schnabel & LaRoche.

Chapin & Herlow had the credit of having been the first real estate firm in Portland to inaugurate the department system in the handling of real estate, of laying off the city into districts and of placing the suburban districts in the hands of expert judges of property values in such districts, and who were in a position to know their products and probabilities as to their development in the future. This gave the prospective buyer information that was reliable regarding any district in which he sought to invest or locate. The method employed was that long in vogue in New York, Chicago and other cities of the East and Middle West.

The several distinct lines followed out by the old companies now consolidated in the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Investment Company will be continued. The features of mortgage loans, trusts and home-building will be specialized.

A few words relative to department managers cannot come amiss. Charles O. Kupper is manager of the department of Portland West Side, South; Eben Mounce is in charge of the Department of Colonization; David S. Manny is in charge of the Department of Publicity; Albert S. Bibbins has control of the Central Property Department and will handle down-town realty, embracing Central Business, Water Frontage, Warehouse and Manufacturing Sites and General Development Propositions; Willis O. Derby is manager of the Department of Insurance and Rentals; A. R. Morgan, Manager of Farm Department, B. F. Hart and F. E. Seachrest are each specialists on Farm Lands; Frank A. Steele is Manager of the Construction Department; E. W. Pettibone is Manager of the West Side, North, Department; C. G. Reagan, Manager of the East Side, North, Department; H. M. Davies, Manager of the East Side, South, Department; Ralph Emerson Pearce, Manager of the Stock, Bond and Mortgage Department. The financial representatives of the Stock and Bond Department include William H. O'Neill, W. J. Mason, H. E. Stephens, Chandler Pierce, E. G. Howe, H. J. Hud, Charles E. Arnold and E. J. Billings. The Mercantile Investments and Business Opportunities Department, under the direction of Arnold Keller.

The entire personnel of the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Company present a most unusual aggregation of capable, efficient and competent men.

A most worthy feature that will appeal to all is that of the positive protection the company affords homebuilders from irresponsible and incompetent contractors.

To the end of January the geological survey has caused the withdrawal from entry of 2,611,140 acres of phosphate lands in five states, indicating that the United States has the largest phosphate deposits in the world.

New Lincoln High School

The Lincoln High School will be equipped with a stationary vacuum cleaning plant of six sweeper capacity. Same is to be furnished by The Blaisdell Machinery Co., of Bradford, Pa., Portland agent, L. A. Marsh, 507 Yeon Building. The machine complete will weigh about 8000 lbs. and will be operated by a 20 H. P. General Electric motor by means of a silent chain drive. The pump itself is a double-acting, reciprocating, horizontal, with corliss valves, capable of maintaining 12 inches of vacuum and displacing seventy-five cubic feet of air per minute per sweeper when all sweepers are in simultaneous operation.

The system is equipped with an automatic, noiseless regulating valve, which regulates the amount of power used in proportion to the sweepers in actual operation.

The cost of operating this plant will be about four cents per hour, per sweeper. Each janitor will accomplish twice the cleaning with the aid of the vacuum as under the old system, at the same time producing infinitely better results. This elimination of janitors shows a large reduction in the cost of school and office building operation and maintenance, at the same time maintaining the most sanitary condition, keeping the rooms bright and attractive and reducing the wear on floors and carpets.

Proper cleaning is being demanded by tenants of modern offices, hotels, apartments, etc., and their appreciation of modern requisities is shown by the demand for rooms that are thoroughly cleaned.

Stationary vacuum plants are built in one sweeper capacity and up. The one sweeper plants are very desirable for large residences and it will pay the builder to inform himself as to the cost of operation, installation, etc. The above firm report that they have just recently installed a small plant in Atiyeh Bros'. store. Same is lifting the heavy black desert sand out of the oriental rugs and at the same time bringing out the rich oriental colors.

Trade Notes and Personals

Charles W. Heal is in Seattle on business.

Architect H. P. Pearce, of Seattle, was a recent Portland visitor.

Architect Newton C. Gauntt has moved his office from 410 Henry Building, to 1037 Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Sullivan Tile Company, 129 East Water street, furnished all the partition tile in the new Lincoln High School.

E. B. Haley, formerly with J. K. Gill & Company, has opened a store at 210 Seventh street and will carry a complete line of the famous "Derby" office furniture and filing cabinets.

The Sterling Stone Company, of Portland, are furnishing the stone trimmings on the new High School Building at Roseburg, Oregon.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Sullivan Tile Company, has returned from Vancouver, B. C., where he has been on business.

J. C. Scott, of the Jones-Scott Company, Walla Walla, Washington, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

D. B. Flickinger is now associated with the Central Door and Lumber Company of this city.

Fred W. Wagner, 363 Stark street, "The Tile Man," is mailing out several thousand colored postal cards showing his display room.

Architect J. S. Cote, of Seattle, has returned from Los Angeles after attending the convention of the Agricultural League of the Pacific Coast.

W. H. Crowell, with Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, is the proud father of a brand new baby girl. Have the boys been smoking? Ask W. H.?

G. M. Lloyd, of the Central Meat Company, of Waitsburg, Washington, has contracted with the Armstrong Machinery Company, of Spokane, for the purchase and installation of a 3-ton Alaskan refrigerating plant to be operated on the brine system.

I. J. Galbraith, of Galbraith & Telander, general contractors, with offices at 903 Chamber of Commerce Building, and 612 Empire State Building, Spokane, Washington, has returned from a three months trip spent on the West Coast of Mexico and Panama, returning via the Gulf to New York City.

Architects Potter & Merrill, with offices formerly in the Provident Building, are now at 728 Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Washington.

George W. Kummer, sales manager of the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company, with offices in the Hoge Building, Seattle, Washington, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Gladding, McBean & Company, through their local agent, J. C. Bayer, will furnish the terra cotta for the Albina Library.

P. W. Rochester, of The Washington-Portland Cement Company, Seattle, Washington, was a recent visitor at their local office on business.

Architect Edward T. Foulkes of San Francisco, was a recent visitor at his local office on business.

Arthur L. Loveless, formerly of Wilson & Loveless, architects, announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture at 127-129 Henry Building, Seattle, Washington.

L. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick Lime and Sewer Pipe Company, of Spokane, Washington, was a caller at their local office on his return from California.

W. H. George, secretary of the Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, was a recent caller on their local representative, G. C. Nickerson.

C. D. Phillips formerly with the Western Building Material Company, is now associated with the Western Fuel Company, and located at Nanamio, British Columbia.

Architect E. F. Champney, of the firm of Gould and Champney, Seattle, Washington, has returned from Los Angeles after attending the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast.

Willatzen & Byrne, architects, Seattle, Washington, announce the removal of their office from 236 Henry Building, to suite 127-129 same building.

L. C. Rosenberg has resigned his position with architect Ellis F. Lawrence, and is now making preparations for attending the Boston School of Technology, at Boston, Mass., this Fall.

The Northwest Steel Company will furnish the steel superstructure and pier casings on the Bridge over the Sandy River near Troutdale. Steel to be ready seven weeks from time contract was signed.

The Pacific Iron Works, east end of Burnside Bridge, will furnish 100 tons of steel for the United States National Bank Building, at Vancouver, Washington.

H. A. Williams has opened an Architectural Office at 178 Madison Street, and would like samples, catalogues and price lists from material men.

Mr. Byrne, of the Architectural firm, Willatzen & Byrne, with offices at 127-129 Henry Building, Seattle, Washington, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Riverside Portland Cement Company, of Riverside, California, have opened a local office at 421 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon, with Mr. C. W. Jones as agent.

S. C. McPherson, formerly with the Western Building Material Company, is now associated with the Riverside Cement Company, with offices at 421 Railway Exchange Building.

B. Paul, president of the Tacoma Ornamental Iron and Wire Works, of Tacoma, Washington, was a recent Portland visitor on business.

Mr. Lawrence Holmes, president of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, who has been looking after the local office while Mr. Cooke has been absent in the east, is on an extended business trip to Los Angeles.

W. L. Phillips, General Superintendent of all the Washington Brick Lime and Sewer Pipe Co.'s plants, has returned to Spokane after spending several days in Portland and the Willamette Valley on business.

George Harold Smith, who has been connected with the office of R. H. Hockenberry for the past two years, was married Thursday, April 11th, to Miss Emily E. Ledrain. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are spending their honeymoon in California.

J. C. Bayer Furnace Company, Front and Market streets, are doing the Kalamine frames, sash and doors in the corridors and rooms leading off stair entrances in the Lincoln High School, also the Marquise, roof, metal windows and Kalamine doors in the Holtz Building.

F. T. Crowe & Company, the well known building material specialists, announce that they have recently added to their already long list of materials classed as "standard of the market" the agencies for Linofelt Deadening Quilt, Waterproof of Lith Insulating Board, Union Cork Board and other products of the Union Fibre Co., Winona, Minn.; also Bay State Cement Coating and other products of Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Pacific Face Brick Company, Portland, Oregon, are furnishing the brick for the six-story Masonic Temple at Salem, Oregon; the four story apartment house for the Clarke County Abstract Company, Vancouver, Washington; the brick for W. C. Donelson Building, Hillsboro Oregon, and Dr. Nixon's building, at Forest Grove, Ore.

J. C. Bayer Furnace Co. did the copper marquise on the Woodard-Clarke Building, will install the Kalamine iron frames on the street front and courts, hollow metal windows for jail portion, roofing copper and sheet metal work on the west wing of the Multnomah County Court House.

William Frese, of J. Braida & Company, with offices at 525-526 Lumbermens Building has returned from an extended busines trip to Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Frese reports that they are doing a big business at their Vancouver office and that Terrazzo floors are being used very extensively in British Columbia.

Vom Cleff & Lundy, with offices at 525-526 Lumbermens Building, have leased the sand and gravel dock located at the foot of Linn Avenue, in Sellwood, and have leased a warehouse on the O.-W. R & N. Co.'s siding at Thirty-third and Broadway. This young concern has made rapid strides since starting in business, January 1st, 1912.

The Washington Brick Lime and Sewer Pipe Company, of Spokane, Washington, furnished through their local agent, Mr. C. T. W. Hollister, 25,000 cream brick for the Erlinger Building, Eleventh and Washington streets; 125,000 cream brick for the Mallory Building, and are delivering the terra cotta for the Masonic Temple at Salem, Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect; also delivering the terra cotta for the west wing Multnomah County Court House.

Architect E. E. McClaran, with offices in the Lumber Exchange, has returned from Eugene, Oregon, where he attended the formal opening of the Elks Building. Mr. McClaran was the architect on this building.

The Pacific Face Brick Company, 401 Commercial Club Building, Portland, Oregon, are furnishing brick for Dr. Sternberg's building, Sixth and Davis streets; brick on the building at Fourth and Glisan for Mt. Hood Soap Company's building, at Tenth and Burnside for Swiss Dairy, and just completing delivery on Court House fireproofing, and furnished the brick on the new Lincoln High School.

The Armstrong Machinery Co., of Spokane, Washington, has closed contract with the Missoula Mercantile Company, of Missoula, Montana, for the installation of a three-ton ice making and refrigerating plant. Installing a two-ton Siberian refrigerating machine for Jeff Davis & Company, merchants, Grand Forks, B. C. A four-ton Armstrong refrigerating machine for the Old Dominion Creamery Co., Colville, Washington.

J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast Representative of the N. & G. Taylor Company, with headquarters at 422 Chronicle Building, San Francisco, reports that they have started another car to Seattle for stock and that one has arrived in Portland, there was also one shipped to Walla Walla, Washington; a straight to Loehr & Flanders, also. A car is enroute to Los Angeles, another straight sale, and another car is enroute to San Francisco for stock.

The Armstrong Machinery Company, Spokane, Washington, will supply a five-ton ice making and refrigerating plant for the Powell River Company, Ltd., Powell River, B. C., and the same size plant for the Pomeroy Live Stock Meat Association, of Pomeroy, Washington. The New East End Public Market, of Spokane, is being equipped with an 8-ton Armstrong refrigerating machine which will be operated on the direct expansion system.

C. T. W. Hollister, local representative of the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Co., reports having received the contracts to furnish the cream full glazed matt finish terra cotta, with bronze colored trimmings, for the Supreme Court and Library building at Salem, Oregon. W. C. Knighton, State Architect. Also contract for Empress Theatre, full glazed matt finish, with enameled brick to match, Lee DeCamp, Architect. Contract for the U. S. National Bank, Vancouver, Washington, cream brick and Terra Cotta trim to match, D. Nichols, Architect.

The Newberg Brick and Tile Company, 607 Board of Trade Building, Portland, Oregon, are furnishing the "Newberg Red" Face Brick, on the following buildings: Four-story building on Twenty-third street; four-story apartments, 1114 Williams avenue; four-story apartments, East First and Multnomah; residence-retaining wall and garage, East Sixty-second and Salmon streets, Mt. Tabor, (ruffled brick); residence, East 24th and Lincoln, Murraymead, (ruffled brick; residence, Hazelfern and East Everett, Laurelhurst, (ruffled brick); residence, East Thirty-ninth and Hoyt streets; two high school buildings, Salem, Oregon; bank building, Amity, Oregon; bank building, St. Paul, Oregon.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Business Block—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a reinforced concrete structure 100x116 in size and two stories in height for Mrs Degel.

Flats—The Rose City Architectural and Contracting Company prepared plans for a two-story frame flat building for L. C. Kelley.

Church—The Oregon Architectural and Engineering Company prepared plans for a Baptist church, 50x62, to be built in Lents.

Loft Building—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a four-story mill constructed loft building for Strong & Co.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a Swiss chalet, to be built for Mrs. B. Jacobs.

Warehouse—Architect C. A. Duke has plans prepared for a reinforced concrete warehouse, four stories in height.

Residence—Architect F. A. Swingle prepared plans for a nine-room colonial residence to be erected in Alameda Park.

Store and Apartment—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich prepared plans for a two-story store and apartment building, to be erected by the Centennial Investment Company, to cost $10,000.

Remodeling—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for the remodeling of a store room for the Portland Trunk Company.

Apartment House—The Oregon Architectural and Engineering Company prepared plans for a three-story brick veneer apartment house for Max B. Godfrey.

Residence—Architect J. W. Swope prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected in Council Crest Park by R. L. Donald.

Bungalow—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for a $75,000 bungalow, to be built for Constance F. Hodden.

Apartment House—Morgan, Fleidner & Boyce have plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete apartment house, to be built at Twenty-first and Hoyt.

Apartments—Architects Williams & Rasmussen are preparing plans for a six-story reinforced concrete apartment house, 100x200, to cost about $200,000.

Warehouse—Architect Fred A. Legg is preparing plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building, 80x100, for A. N. Moores, to be built at Fifteenth and Kearney streets.

Bungalow—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for a six-room bungalow for Dr. F. A. Short, to cost $3500.

Hospital—Architects Jacobberger & Smith are preparing preliminary sketches for a Catholic hospital building, to be erected in Heppner at a cost of $30,000.

Stores and Apartments—Architects McNaughton & Raymond prepared plans for a three-story brick store and apartment building for Whitmer & Chambers.

Flats—Architect W. D. Downing prepared plans for a two-story frame flat building.

Bungalow—Architect A. Clarke Baker prepared plans for a $3500 bungalow.

Residence—Architects R. N. Hockenberry & Company prepared plans for two hillside residences for the Alameda Land Company.

School Houses—Architects R. N. Hockenberry & Company prepared plans for two frame school houses to be erected at Kelso, Wash.

Residence—Architect W. B. Bell prepared plans for a $5000 residence for W. T. Hamilton, to be built in Laurelhurst.

Store and Apartment—Plans were prepared by the Butterworth-Stephenson Company for a two-story combination store and apartment building, to be built on Nineteenth and Broadway.

Apartment House—Architects Claussen & Claussen are preparing plans for a four-story pressed brick apartment house, to be erected by Bilyeu & York, to cost $35,000.

Apartment House—Plans are being prepared by Architects Claussen & Claussen for a three-story brick apartment house costing $25,000, for John Barby.

Business Building—Architect Guy C. Manning prepared plans for a one-story concrete building for the Pacific Press Publishing Association.

Residence—Plans were prepared by L. R. Bailey & Company for a nine-room frame residence for Lewis Woerner.

Stores and Flats—Architect Guy C. Manning is preparing plans for a two-story frame combination building for B. E. Melden.

Apartment House—Architects Claussen & Claussen are preparing plans for a four-story pressed brick apartment house, to be erected in Nob Hill district, at a cost of $45,000.

Residences—Architects Bennes & Hendricks prepared plans for six modern two-story dwellings, to be built by Chapin & Herlow in Laurelhurst.

Hotel—Plans are being prepared by Architect A. C. Ewart for a four-story brick hotel, to be erected by George A. Housman, at Twenty-third and Hoyt streets.

Residence—Architect J. W. Swope prepared plans for a $6000 residence for Wm. S. Dinwiddie.

Residence—Architects Parker & Banfield are preparing plans for a nine-room frame residence, to cost $6500.

Residence—Architect A. J. Maclure prepared plans for a $4000 frame residence for D. Pally.

Garage—Hardin & Richmond prepared plans for a one-story brick garage, to cost $12,500.

Flat—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich have plans prepared for a two-story frame flat building.

Theater—Architects Lewis & Lewis prepared plans for a two-story brick picture theater, to be built in Eugene, at a cost of $35,000.

Residence—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, costing $12,000, for R. R. Giltner.

Stores and Apartments—Plans were prepared by Architect William J. Kratz for a two-story combination building costing about $15,000.

Residence—Architect H. M. Black is preparing plans for a ten-room colonial residence for W. F. Steine.

Club House—Architect Ernest Kroner is preparing plans for a two-story brick club house, costing about $10,000, for the Rose City Park Improvement League.

Business Block—Plans for a two-story brick business block to be built in Hillsboro are being prepared by Architect Ernest Kroner.

Bungalow—Architect H. M. Fancher prepared plans for an eight-room bungalow to be built by Harry Lang.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for an eight-room country residence for George Honey.

OREGON.

Store Building—Monmouth E. W. Strong will erect a two-story concrete store building 60x120 in size.

Club Building—Ontario. The Ontario Commercial Club had plans prepared for a pressed brick club building, costing about $5000.

Business Block—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford has prepared plans for a two-story brick building for R. N. Day.

Garage—Roseburg. O. C. Marsters is erecting a concrete and brick garage 80x100.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for two bungalows to be built by the City Water Board

Hotel—Klamath Falls. Dick Vaudegeer will erect a three-story frame hotel building having 50 rooms.

Bungalows—Eugene. Architect J. R Ford prepared plans for three bungalows to be built by A. H. Hinkson.

Furniture Factory—Salem. W. B. Gibson expects to erect additional buildings for his furniture factory to cost $20,000.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect Hunzicker prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow for George W. Hunter.

Lodge Building—Hood River. The W. O. W. are planning to erect a lodge building in the near future

Apartment House—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker has prepared plans for an apartment house to be built by Mrs. Betty Humphrey.

Armory Ashland. State Architect W. C. Knighton is preparing plans for a $25,000 brick armory.

Residence—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for a nine-room residence for A. L. Ball.

Business Block—Eugene. Architect I. Le Noir Ragsdale is preparing plans for a two-story brick business block for Peter Johnson.

Hall—Cottage Grove. The Cottage Grove Grange has levied a special assessment with which to build a hall.

Residence—Eugene. Architect R. E. L. Washington prepared plans for a two-story eleven-room residence for Frank Hadley.

School Building—Hillsboro. The School Board has ordered a special election to vote on a $35,000 bond issue with which to erect a school building.

School—Lafayette. The Lafayette School District will erect a school building costing about $12,000.

Business Block—Eugene. L. G. Hulin is having plans prepared for a two-story brick business block 28x100.

SEATTLE.

Apartment House—Architect O. Dickinson prepared plans for a four-family apartment house.

Bank Building—Architects Beezer Bros. are preparing plans for a two-story brick and terra cotta building for the University State Bank, to cost $40,000.

Residence—Architect Carl F. Gould prepared plans for a $20,000 residence for Chester F. White.

Field House—Architects Bebb & Mendel have been commissioned by the Board of Park Commissioners to prepare plans for a two-story brick field house, to cost about $22,000.

Residence—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a $10,000 brick veneer residence, to be built by T. B. Garrison.

Store—Architect Max Umbrecht has prepared plans for a two-story brick store and loft building to cost $20,000 for Isaac Cooper.

Laundry Building—Architect Charles Haynes prepared plans for a two-story and basement mill constructed laundry building, to cost $10,000.

SPOKANE.

Depot—O.-W. R. & N. and the C. M. and S. P. Railway Co. have bought property on which they will build a $400,000

Office Building—Architect A. Held prepared plans for a five-story brick store and office building for D. P. Jenkins, at

Warehouse—The R. & J. Realty Co. are having plans prepared for a five-story warehouse building, to cost $100,000.

Office Building—Fred B. Grinnell Company will erect a four-story brick office building, to cost $50,000.

City Hall—Architect Julius Zittel completed the plans for the six-story fire-proof brick City Hall building, to cost about

School—Architect C. F. White prepared plans for a three-story brick school building to be erected at Chatteroy at a cost of $20,000.

City Hall—Architect Jabolonsky prepared plans for a $6000 concrete City Hall for Metaline Falls.

WASHINGTON.

Lodge Building—Winlock. The W. O. W. are building a two-story white tile lodge building.

Warehouse—Hoquiam. The Grays Harbor Hardware Company will build a two-story concrete warehouse.

School Building—Pe Ell. The school districts of Wallville, Pe Ell and McCormick have consolidated and will erect three modern school buildings

Church—Walla Walla. Architects Tourtellotte & Hummell of Boise, Idaho, are preparing plans for a $50,000 church to be erected by the First Methodist congregation.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Minsinger Brothers & Company are erecting a two-story warehouse costing about $5000.

School—Waterville. A bond issue of $40,000 has been voted with which to erect a two-story brick school building.

Store—Garfield. The Garfield Trading Company will erect a two-story brick store building, 100x150.

Business Block—Leavenworth. The Leavenworth Building and Loan Association will erect a one-story brick building, to cost about $8000.

Stable—Chehalis. C. A. Packenham will build a two-story fire-proof concrete barn.

Bank Building—Bellingham. Architect John Graham of Seattle is preparing plans for a six-story Class A building for the Bellingham National Bank building, to cost about $275,000.

Business Block—Leveanworth. The Leavenworth Mercantile Company will build a two-story brick building, 35x100.

Gas Plant—Walla Walla. The Pacific Power and Light Company will build a one-story brick building, 50x120, to cost $30,000.

Lodge—Oroville. The Odd Fellows are planning to erect a two-story brick building at a cost of $10,000.

Lodge Building—Tekoa. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias will erect a three-story fraternal building, at a cost of $15,000.

Creamery—Chehalis. O. J. Van Houten is preparing plans for a concrete and frame creamery building, to be erected by the Lewis County Co-Operative Creamery Company.

Union Depot—Tacoma. The O.-W. R. & N. and C. M. & S. P. will build a depot to cost $1,000,000.

Business Block—Hoquiam. Architect R. H. Burrows prepared plans for a three-story concrete store and office building for Mr. Ponischil.

IDAHO.

School—Kellogg. Architect L. R. Stritesky of Spokane prepared plans for a two-story brick school building, to cost about $25,000.

School—Plummer. Architect George Williams of Coeur d'Alene is preparing plans for a two-story brick school building, to cost $28,000.

Elks' Temple—Coeur d'Alene. The Elks have purchased property on which they intend to erect a temple in the near future.

Courthouse—Moscow. An election will be held on July 30th to vote on $100,000 bonds with which to erect a courthouse for Latah County.

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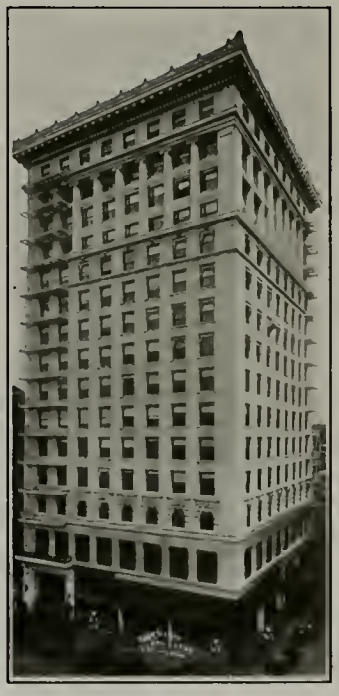

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Vulcanite Roofing
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VOLUME 3 JUNE, 1912 NUMBER 3

Architectural Terra Cotta

Face Brick
Mantel Brick
Sewer Pipe
Vitrified Brick
Flue Lining
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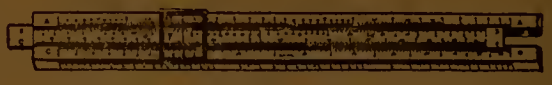

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The Pacific Coast Architect

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

In value among the industries of the United States the manufacture of cement has now attained the eighth rank.

During May Seattle's total building permits were $738,-110. The total for the first five months of the year were $1,071,080.

Very few cities of the size of Portland can boast so many large and modern department stores as this city or which are more splendidly housed.

Clean streets, clean yards, well kept up premises and buildings will do much to attracet the attention of visitors to Portland as a desirable place to live. It pays to keep clean.

The first carload of white pressed brick ever brought into Bend was shipped there recently from Seattle to be utilized in the construction of the First National Bank building.

The rat-tat-tat of electric riveters, the tap of hammers, the rasp and hum of saws and the screech of planes may not afford the most melodious refrain in the world, but it is the sweetest music after all, for it tells of construction progress. This is the music that is making Portland a great city.

Growing Cement Shipments

The total amount of cement shipments by water received in Portland during April, according to figures given out by the Merchants' Exchange, was 150,916 sacks. There has been a heavy gain since the first of the year. This gives an adequate idea of the great amount of building in progress in Portland, since cement so largely enters into modern building construction.

Portland in Eighth Place

In the matter of building construction Portland ranked as the eighth city in April according to the figures compiled by the *American Contractor* of Chicago. For the four months ending May 1st this city advanced to the seventh place. The statistics given cover 16 of the leading American cities. The figures for Portland in April, 1912, were $6,305,936, as against $1,816,910 for April, 1911. For the four months ending May 1, 1912, the total figures for Portland show $6,123,176, where they were $5,865,629 for the same period last year. The gain for April this year was $488,996 and for the four-month period over a year ago $257,547.

Building Conditions Over the Line

During April reports from thirty-three Canadian cities show that the total value of building permits issued amounted to $20,689,200. Of the fourteen cities in Eastern Canada reporting the total was $7,755,808, and the nineteen cities of Western Canada showed a total of $12,933,-180. The gain over April, 1911, was 14.5 per cent. For the first quarter of the year the greatest gain was shown by the cities of Western Canada, where the increase was 62.2 per cent. In April Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw each exceeded the million-dollar mark, being, respectively, $2,311,021, $2,812,995, $1,632,805, $2,106,900, $1,708,380, $1,632,805, $1,485,700 and $1,001,250.

City Hall Laundered

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT has frquently adverted to the fact that the time has arrived when something should be done in Portland to protect its buildings from the soiling effects of smoke. The city government has had the City Hall laundered. During the progress of this interesting operation a valuable object lesson was afforded, and in itself gave the strongest possible evidence of the need of a measure to prevent disfiguring soot deposits. Now the building stands forth white, chaste, cleanly and beautiful, in startling contrast to the smoke-stained, dirt-begrimed structure that offended the eye.

Gets Promotion

Percy W. Rochester has severed his connection as sales manager from the Washington Portland Cement Company at Seattle to become secretary for the Association of Western Portland Cement Manufacturers at San Francisco. Mr. Rochester is engaged in a campaign to advance concrete paving construction in that vast territory embraced between British Columbia, Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. With a man of his vim and energy on the job there will be "something doing."

Death Calls Architect Burnham

May 31 the angel of death called Daniel Hudson Burnham at Heidelberg, Germany, where he had gone several months ago in the hope of recuperating his health. His malady was an affection of the heart. Thus has been removed from the body of truly great American architects one of its foremost members. Though Mr. Burnham has crossed the Great Divide, his name remains, and the great monument he has builded to his fame will long continue. He was a member of the great firm with which Architect Bennett was connected, well known in Portland by the plans he prepared for a Greater Portland. Many of the more celebrated buildings in the United States were designed by Mr. Burnham. By the millions who visited the great Chicago Exposition will he be remembered, for it was his genius that evolved the magnificent structures of the great White City. By even more millions will he be remembered as the originator of the idea of the modern office building as typified in American cities under the familiar term of the "skyscraper." In the shining roll of the world's great master minds the name of Daniel Hudson Burnham will ever stand prominent. No man has done so much as he to put into practical execution the "city beautiful" idea, which will, when fully developed, redeem so many American cities from ill-arranged, chaotic piles of brick and stone and mortar, offensive to aesthetic taste, to replace them with structures so grouped that they will form artistic centers.

Native Stone Forging Ahead

The Pacific Coast states, and more particularly Washington and Oregon, have immense and inexhaustible deposits of native building stone whose value and adaptability are bound to become better and better known. The press and the various commercial bodies have all rendered yeomen service in giving publicity to these deposits. A vigorous effort in this direction for the past year in the State of Washington has been made with the federal authorities at Washington, D. C. The very reasonable demand has been made that, all things being equal, the native stone of our sister state should be given an even chance on public structures to be erected in the territory naturally tributary to the district prodcing the stone. The federal building at Walla Walla will be built of Tenino stone, though the concession was not made without determined effort. Seemingly about all sections of the state worked toward this end. The Tenino quarries were equally fortunate in getting the contract to supply the stone for the Gray's Harbor jetty. Though the efforts in behalf of the Olympia federal building were not so fortunate, still a gain has been made. Oregon is pleased that Washington has been successful. The time will come when Oregon's stone deposits will also be pushed to the front, and no time should be lost. Oregon's congressional delegation will do well to emulate the excellent example set by the able representatives that the State of Washington set at the National capital.

American Architect Honored

From Melbourne, Australia, comes the announcement that the committee recently appointed by the commonwealth government to select a design for the new federal building there has specially honored an American architect. The foremost architects of the world submitted plans. The three best plans were selected. The one most favored, it is reported, and standing first was designed by an American architect. The plans by a French architect stood second, and those by a German architect ranked third. The names of the three architects have not yet been made public.

Committee Appointments

President Frank Logan, of the Portland Architectural Club, who was elected at the meeting held May 5th, has announced the new committees for the club as follows:

Scholarship Committee—W. G. Holford, Morris H. Whitehouse, Ellis F. Lawrence, John G. Wilson and Joseph Jacobberger. Entertainment Committee—H. G. Beckwith, Martin Schacht, Fred T. Webber, W. H. Crowell and H. A. Naramore. House Committee—F. A. Burton, W. G. Hathaway, J. J. Burling, Fred S. Allyn, Charles K. Green, Louis Rosenberry, A. F. Curtis and Lloyd Dittrich. The club officers and the chairmen of the different committees constitute the board of governors.

Beginning June 1st all classes for the summer were discontinued excepting the sketching class.

Concerning Missouri State Capitol Competition

For a time it seemed that the State of Missouri would not be able to secure the services of the best of the practicing architects in that state and elsewhere in the matter of preparing drawings in competition for the proposed new Capitol building.

It will be remembered that the program as first announced contained provisions which were objected to by so many architects and by the architectural organizations of Missouri that the state bid fair to receive drawings from but few architects, if any.

The commissioners, with the desire to secure for the state the very best talent obtainable, and believing that it would be advantageous to remove any objectionable features, have been in consultation with the architects and with the standing committee on competitions of the American Institute of Architects, to which the matter was referred.

The subject has been given much discussion in the public press and architectural publications and among architects generally, and it is therefore gratifying to note that as a result of the above conferences all differences of opinion have been removed and the commissioners have issued a revised program of competition. This program meets all the requirements of the law creating the Capitol Commission, and at the same time provides for conditions of practice which should bring to the solution of this problem the interest and skill of all architects qualified to execute a commission of this importance.

The commissioners have asked the American Institute of Architects to give its approval to the revised program, and announcement is hereby made that at a meeting of the board of directors just held in New York this approval was given.

Ohio Clay Man Dies in the Far West

Mark Ogan, ceramic chemist for the Northern Clay Company at Auburn, Wash., died in that city Saturday, May 11th, as the result of a complicated case of appendicitis and peritonitis. The funeral occurred Friday morning, the 12th, at his former home in McArthur, Ohio. Mr. Ogan was a young man of unusual promise, and his untimely demise will be regretted by his many friends all over the country. He is survived by a widow, father, brother and two half brothers.

Canadian Architects Progressing

The province of Manitoba, Canada, recently held a competition for plans for its proposed new legislative buildings, into which entered architects from all parts of the Dominion. Leonard Stokes, of London, England, sat as judge. He selected five of the better designs for further consideration. Mr. Stokes pays a high compliment to all the competitors for the general excellence of the plans submitted. This is especially gratifying, for it shows that the architectural profession is advancing among our Canadian neighbors.

While the Portland building permits for May, with a total of $1,516,706 in valuation, were less than for May, 1911, still it was a figure that gives cause for encouragement. June figures are likely to prove more satisfactory. The improvement of the brick building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Alder streets by the addition of six stories at an estimated cost of $250,000 will tend to give Alder street more and more the appearance of a great canyon.

British Columbian Institute of Architects

The Canadian architects who recently formed the Institute of Architects did so with the hope and intention of eventually making it develop into an organization embracing all British Columbia similar to the American Institute of Architects. Such course would inevitably result in raising the standard of the profession in Canada, of uniting the architects there in a common cause and of giving all architects equal rights in the matter of public competitions. It may be that the feature of licensing architects, as is done in the sister province of Alberta, may be considered worthy of adoption.

Association of Western Portland Cement Manufacturers

Fifteen cement manufacturers recently organized the Association of Western Portland Cement Manufacturers, representing an investment of $25,000,000, with San Francisco as headquarters. General offices will be opened in the various coast cities. The object of the association is to extend the use of cement, increase the output, reduce the cost of manufacture and make lower prices to the consumer. When it is considered that California will expend $18,000,000 for roads with bases of concrete, that Washington expects to expend $15,000,000 in the same way and that Oregon will also soon get into line the outlook for cement is particularly bright on this coast.

Eliminating the Cause

"If I had my way about it I would not permit a piece of wood, even the size of a lead pencil, to be used in the construction or finish of any building in the United States exceeding a ground area of 25x50 feet or three stories in height. If there was still an absolute necessity for its use, if it could not be replaced with steel, as it has been in many modern constructions, it would then be well to attempt to conceive of something better. Wooden floors, wooden window frames, doors and casings burn and help other things to burn. Everything that is made of wood burns and helps the fire to spread. Eliminate wood, remove the cause, and you have precluded the possibility of fire."—Former Fire Chief Croker of New York.

B. P. O. E. Convention

The B. P. O. E. convention, marking the forty-eighth annual Grand Lodge reunion, to be held in Portland July 8 to 13, will undoubtedly surpass all predecessors. The local committee has made every effort to secure reservations for visitors, and that with marked success.

Industrial Publications

We are in receipt of No. 6, Vol. 1, of Roofing Tin, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade. It shows a full page illustration of the new White House garage at Washington, D. C. This building is roofed with "Target and Arrow" tin, manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. The number contains much interesting reading matter.

A Valuable Publication

The Oregon Agricultural College has issued a most valuable bulletin entitled "The Economic Geological Resources of Oregon," which contains practical information on a subject of growing importance. The mineral resources of the state, now being exploited by the Oregon Bureau of Mines, of which Henry M. Parks is director, is one that is increasing and will continue to increase in value yearly. The bulletin is accompanied by one relating to the mining building of the college, in which is conducted a practical school for the training of the Scohol of Mines man for the development of the state's geological resources.

Issues Handsome Booklet

The general passenger department of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company has issued a very handsome booklet featuring Portland's sixth annual Rose Festival, held June 10 to 15. Appropriately upon the cover appears two roses, a bud and accompanying foliage, all in their natural colors. Snow-capped Mount Hood in the background well sets off the picture. Copious illustrations of floats in former parades, "human rosebuds," a full program of events and condensed, though accurate, descriptive matter make the booklet one worthy of preservation. Some space is given also to the Golden Potlatch to be held at Seattle July 15-20, to the Montamara Festo at Tacoma June 30 to July 4, and of course the great Elks' convention in Portland July 8 to 13 is by no means forgotten. The O.-W. R. & N. people are always up to the minute in attractive literature, and the present brochure is by no means an exception.

Standard Clay Company

By reason of sale for $75,000 under mortgage indebtedness for $250,000 the property and assets of the Little Falls Fire Clay Company at Tacoma, Wash., the Standard Clay Company has succeeded to the business. The latter proposes to operate the two manufacturing plants to full capacity. The old company had been in business for fifteen years, manufacturing salt glazed vitrified sewer pipes and other hollow ware products. The new company succeeds to a mountain of shale peculiarly adaptable to the manufacture of its products. The new company will also engage in pressed brick manufacture.

The officers are Cyrus Pierce, president; W. S. Dimmock, vice-president and general manager; S. R. Balkwill, treasurer; Joshua Pierce, secretary. Chas. H. Hyde, W. L. McCormick, William Jones, Henry Hewitt, Chester Thorne and B. S. Grosscup also are on the board of trustees.

Washington Chapter A. I. A.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held after a dinner at the University Club, Seattle, June 5, 1912. With a view towards establishing more cordial relations between the architects and engineers this subject was made a special feature of the meeting, and the following prominent engineers were present as guests of the chapter: Major James B. Cavanaugh, United States army; A. H. Dimock, city engineer of Seattle; Captain A. O. Powell and Joseph Jacobs, president and secretary of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers.

Before entering upon the special subject of the meeting the following committee reports were given consideration:

The Committee on Architectural Instruction at the State University of Washington, Mr. Bebb chairman, reported that the committee had met with the Board of Regents of the university and had presented a memorial urging the establishment of a department of architecture at the university. The proposal was favorably received and referred to the president of the university, with whom an interview was being arranged as directed by the council of the chapter. The committee's report was accepted and a suggestion was made by Mr. C. F. Gould, of the committee, that the chapter members use their influence in support of the movement to the end that the next state legislature might be prevailed upon to appropriate the necessary funds.

The Committee on Contracts and Specifications, Mr. Blackwell chairman, reported in detail on some change in the wording of a section of the proposed Washington State Chapter edition of the contract forms. The position taken by the committee was sustained and the secretary instructed to notify the publisher at once so that there would be no further delay in the printing.

After routine reports from some other committees the president welcomed the guests of the evening with a few chosen remarks on the mutual interest existing between the professions of the architect and the engineer, and expressing a hope that closer sympathy would exist between them. A scholarly presentation of the inter-relation of the two professions by Mr. Russell Sturgis was read, and the president then introduced Major Cavanaugh, the United States engineer in charge of local government work. Major Cavanaugh gave a graphic account of the work on the Lake Washington canal project, what had already been accomplished and plans for further work which would insure a speedy completion of this important enterprise. The major's remarks were of great interest and were much appreciated.

Mr. Dimock, Seattle's city engineer, was then called upon and spoke of the co-operation that should exist in architectural and engineering work to the advantage of both. Some work of the architect would be better for the engineer's advice as to the proper use of material, and some engineering works were lacking in architectural expression which could only be supplied by the trained architect. It was often most advantageous to have the architect follow the engineer, as in city planning work, where the problem was fundamentally engineering, that of meeting the requirements of transportation. Mr. Dimock spoke of the high value of the architect's work on structures being built under his direction, and promised to use his best efforts to secure the architect's co-operation in the future, to the end that we might have worthy civic structures, a paying investment as well as objects of civic pride.

Captain Powell being next called upon, gave expression to his wish that closer affiliations might exist between the architects' and engineers' societies, and spoke of a recent action of the Engineers' Society appointing a committee to consider the question of joint quarters to be occupied by different professional organizations. Captain Powell referred to the efforts of the secretary of the Engineers' Society, Mr. Jacobs, who was next called upon and gave details of the project to secure a building where an adequate meeting place and library facilities could be had.

The chapter voted that a special committee be appointed to confer with the engineers' committee on the subject.

Mr. Blackwell, a member of both the engineers' and architects' societies, was then asked to say a few words on the relation of the two organizations. He had become a charter member of the Engineers' Society, as he had realized the value of co-operation. The French had defined the engineer's and architect's work as one being below and the other above the surface of the ground. It was a common idea, exemplified particularly in this new country, that the engineer builds first and the architect follows and beautifies. The work of both would be better for a closer union and co-operation from the beginning.

Mr. Bebb being called upon stated that there had been nothing to suggest for discussion, as all present were evidently of one mind, and Mr. C. F. Gould spoke of engineering and architecture being in reality two branches of the same profession. The work of the technical men caused a city to mature rapidly, and the value of this effort did not always get sufficient recognition. Mr. Gould thought the capitalist should be considered in our plans for united action, as he could carry our work into effect.

A cordial invitation from Mr. Dimock and Captain Powell was extended to the chapter to participate in the convention proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers to be held in Seattle during the coming month.

Not A Bungalow

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born.
It had a real foundation—
'Twas sure to stand till morn;
The plumbing wasn't bursting
When came the slightest freeze,
And the windows weren't banging
In every vagrant breeze.

I remember, I remember
The roof was watertight;
One didn't hear above him
The rain drip through the night.
The bricks would never crumble,
The mortar was real dope;
The soul of that good builder
Now rests in peace, we hope.

I remember, I remember
The furnace didn't smoke,
Repair work didn't keep us
Forever stony broke,
And, best of all its beauties,
'Twas not put up for show,
And no one ever called it
A "classy bungalow."

—Denver Republican.

We are in receipt of a handy little desk ruler from the N. & G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia, which is a constant reminder of the superior qualities of its "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, which it advertises.

Larch or Noble Fir—The Desirable Finishing Wood

There are two distinct varieties of timber growing in the Pacific Northwest, the sawed products of which are commonly known and marketed as "larch."

One is found only east of the Cascades, largely mixed with yellow and white pine in Eastern Oregon, Washington and Montana, and is known in the tree as tamarack, which is the true name, although it is generally marketed as larch, sometimes called "Montana larch." The United States Department of the Interior describes this tree as:

"Larix occidentalis, a tree growing on moist mountain slopes and benches, between 2500 and 5000 feet elevation, scattered among other trees, and never exclusively forming forests. Wood heavy, rather coarse grained, but strong and very durable in contact with the soil, used principally for fuel, posts, railway ties, etc."

The other tree above mentioned is known botanically as abies nobilis—noble fir or larch—and is described as follows by Sargent in his "Forest Trees of North America," published by the United States Department of the Interior:

"A large tree from 61 to 92 meters in height, with a trunk 2.10 to 3 meters in diameter, forming with abies amabilis extensive forests along the slopes of the Cascade range, between 3000 and 4000 feet elevation, here reaching its greatest individual development. Wood light, hard, strong, rather coarse grained and compact.

"The word 'compact' used in the description of various woods indicate that they show no tendency to check or open in drying, and does not refer to their structure. There is a very limited amount of this timber growing. With a few exceptions, it is found scattered here and there amongst the other timber in the higher altitudes of Oregon and Washington. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful trees growing on the Pacific Coast, being very tall and running from 35 to 60 inches in diameter on the stump and generally from 60 to 80 per cent of the tree is surface clear. There is but little foliage, which is in a cluster at the tip. The body is very symmetrical, with but slight taper, the bark not unlike hemlock bark as it appears in the higher altitudes, but it can never be mistaken for any other tree on account of its foliage. The leaves, or needles, grow from all sides of the branches, which curve slightly, while the leaves curl downward, so that at a distance they give the appearance of solid branches about an inch in thickness.

"The only body of larch (noble fir) of any large extent is growing on the slopes of Larch Mountain in Multnomah county, Oregon, near Bridal Veil, and is owned and now being manufactured by the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company. There are some 6000 to 8000 acres, something over 150,000,000 feet of it, standing in a body of 15,000 acres, the balance of the stand being principally old growth yellow fir.

"Comparing this timber with other woods in the United States used for lumber in the finished products, it is of a creamy white color, free from pitch, of soft texture but hard fiber, and shows a peculiar satin sheen effect. It is one of the best woods known for finish, siding, mouldings, sash and doors and factory work, for it 'holds its place' well. On account of its hard fiber, when sawn edge grain, it makes a very satisfactory wearing flooring, for it is close grained and presents a hard wearing surface. As it is particularly adapted for use where the more refined effects are desired, it is known as the aristocrat of interior trim and finish.

"The trees are large and sap is consequently light. While the wet green lumber is heavy—much heavier than fir—it dries out so that it ships considerably lighter.

"While the common part of the tree is proportionately small, it is valuable because of the variety of uses to which it is adaptable. The smaller trees are fine grained and sound knotted, the knots being firm and red, the fiber being interwoven with the fiber of the surrounding wood. For this reason an excellent 'board' is the result, for stock boards, for barns and other purposes where good, sound, common boards are wanted. The smaller trees also produce good piece stuff, joists, plank, timbers and ties. This lumber holds a nail well.

"The wood is odorless, making boxes fit for butter and other articles which would taint from contact with some kinds of wood."

As to Double Floors

The flooring business is getting on to a different basis these days from what it used to be. As a general thing where really fine work is to be done there is a sub-floor of common material and a top floor of hardwood made with maple or oak strips of parquetry.

Where only one thickness of flooring is laid, if it is a residence or business floor, there may be a few that are of common stuff for carpeting as in olden times, but the majority of them are laid in narrow strips neatly fitted together, carefully dressed or scraped off, stained and varnished. So it becomes a more artistic job whether it is a single floor or a sub-floor and a top floor.

In sub-floors the practice varies. Some use ordinary sheathing lumber of any width and lay it at an angle across the joists just as some put storm sheathing on the outside at an angle. Others use No. 2 6-inch pine. Some of this is laid at an angle and sometimes it is laid straight. Occasionally also there are some who use a comparatively good grade of narrow flooring even for their sub-floor, say No. 1 common 4-inch pine or even 2½-inch.

There is some difference of opinion as to just what constitutes the best sub-floor. For example, some prefer ordinary sheathing laid at an angle to 6-inch No. 2 laid straight.

Really there are just two points involved in a sub-floor aside from strength and durability. One is to get smoothness of top surface and the other is to avoid shrinkage that may take place in the sub-floor and disturb the top floor that is nailed to it.

It is claimed by some that laying the under floor at an angle not only makes less disturbance in shrinkage, but it graduates the unevenness of joists better and makes a better surface.

Really, however, defects in joists are things one should not seek to correct with a sub-floor. The joists should be gone over with a straight edge and made reasonably true on the top. It is a good thing if they can be made crowning toward the center of the room. This insures not only tighter joints in the floor, but a stronger floor.

To safeguard against shrinkage in a sub-floor it is best to use comparatively narrow stuff no matter whether it is sheathing or tongued and grooved flooring. Nothing wider than 6-inch should be used, and really perhaps the best sub-floor is to use 4-inch tongue and grooved stock, which finishes 3¼ inches wide. Then have the sub-floor thoroughly dry before putting on the top floor.

In the matter of paper and deadening felt between the sub-floors and the top floors opinions differ. Where thin stock is used for the top floor, however, it is pretty generally conceded by those who know that thick papers and felts should be avoided. Ordinary rosin paper is about as good as anything. The deadening felts, especially if they are spongy, take the solidness out of the floor. They are good things where one is using thick stock in the top floor as well as in the sub-floor, but where one is using 3/8-inch stock in the top floor the way to get satisfaction is to carefully smooth off the sub-floor and then a comparatively thin paper about like the ordinary rosin paper used for building purposes, and lay the top floor on this.

To insure solidness in the top floor, if it is thin stock, use lots of nails and narrow stock. The best width in 3/8-inch strips for a top floor is 1½-inch face. With strips of this width nailed every 9 inches with three-penny finish nails one has a floor that will never buckle nor sound hollow.

Where thick stock—the standard thickness in flooring—is used for a top floor there is, of course, a better chance to use deadening felt and also to get a solid floor without buckling. Even with these, however, plenty of nails are essential and the narrow widths are better.

In parquetry the common practice is to use strips 1 1-3 and 2 inches. They make them in a variety of sizes, but these are preferred widths in parquetry block strips and in the square edged strips used for paving in, and the tendency today is to use more and more of the 1 1-3-inch strips.

In the tongue and grooved hardwood flooring for a top floor the widths vary from 1½-inch face to 2-inch, and some 2¼, with the tendency today centering toward 1½-inch as the preferred width in tongue and grooved hardwood flooring.—J. Crow Taylor in *Building Age*.

Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane

A GENERAL description of the Lewis and Clark High School is of much interest. The building is 225 feet square and three stories in height above the basement. The exterior is constructed of glazed terra cotta, cream in color and a dark, fire flashed, red pressed brick with white mortar joints. The interior partitions are of brick and tile. The floors and roof are constructed with steel beams and reinforced concrete floor and roof slabs, the roof being covered with Carries' composition roofing. The finished floor of the rooms is of narrow matched maple flooring, machine polished after being laid and then finished. The floors and base of the halls and toilet rooms is of marble terrazzo. The stairs are of reinforced concrete with marble treads, and the treads have 3-inch wide Mason safety treads set flush with top of the treads. The wainscoting and partitions of the toilet room is of Alaska marble, with polished white oak doors and bronze trimmings. The main entrance vestibule has the steps, ceiling and sides wainscoted with Italian marble. All interior finish is of white oak in a dull finish. The rooms and halls are kalsomined with two colors to each room. The wainscoting for the halls and rooms is hard plaster, painted three coats to match the wall colors. All glass throughout is of the best of American plate glass. The halls are furnished with 1200 metal lockers. The building has a complete electrical outfit, including lights, telephones in each room that are connected to a central switch board, a master clock with program clocks in each room connected with the master clock which is located in the principal's public office on the first floor.

The basement contains the following rooms: Boiler room, engine room and heating and ventilating rooms, vacuum cleaning apparatus room, foundry room, forge room, machine (iron working) room, mechanical drawing room, wood working room with stock rooms, battery room, for clock and telephone apparatus, eight large class rooms, boys' and girls' toilet rooms.

The first story contains the following rooms: Auditorium, that seats 1534 people, with a large stage and the fittings, principal's public and private offices, emergency room connected with a large teachers' room, commercial room with typewriters' room and stenographers' room, twelve large class rooms, boys' and girls' toilets, with two private toilets.

The second floor contains the following rooms: Library, with librarian's private office, balcony for the auditorium, seventeen large class rooms, boys' and girls' toilets.

The third floor contains the following rooms: For biology, two large rooms and three work rooms; one room for hammered metal work; one large room for free hand drawing, with a store closet; one large room for sewing or dressmaking, with a small sitting room; two large rooms for chemistry, with three small work rooms; three large rooms, with three small work rooms, for physics; two large rooms and a work room for physical geography; one room used as a model dining room; two large rooms, with pantries, for domestic science; one room with twenty-four laundry tubs, gas stoves and dryers for laundry work, and three class rooms with boys' and girls' toilets. The furniture throughout for the above rooms is of white oak made from special designs as outlined by the different teachers and designed by the architect. Each floor has four porcelain sanitary drinking fountains placed near the four stairways of the building. The plumbing is first class in every respect. The building is heated with direct and indirect steam radiation. There are two water tube boilers with a combined horse power of 500 horse power. The direct radiators take care of the exposed wall surface; the air for the indirect radiators is taken from the top of the building to the heating chambers in the basement, where the air passes through coils of steam pipes, then through large air washers, then through 13-foot diameter blowers which pass the air through reheating coils and then into the hot and cold air mixing chambers, from which point they are passed into the room. Thermostadts placed in the air washers control the humidity of the air that passes into the room, and thermostadts placed in the rooms control the temperature of the air in the different rooms by means of connection with balanced dampers placed in the mixing chamber in the basement. The engines that run the fans or blowers are furnished the necessary power by means of live steam, and the exhaust steam from the engines furnishes heat for the direct radiators throughout the building. The engines are equipped with motors to use electricity at such times as there is no steam in the boilers.

The building is fireproof, modern in every respect, and is as well quipped as a college for teaching purposes.

The cost of the building and furniture complete is a little under $500,000.

The Proper Authority

"Consider the question of nails," demands a contemporary which says "every conscientious builder wants to find out what 'better nails' are, and why, and how much they cost."

Very well, but why not consult a manicurist at once?

Artificial Lighting of the Home

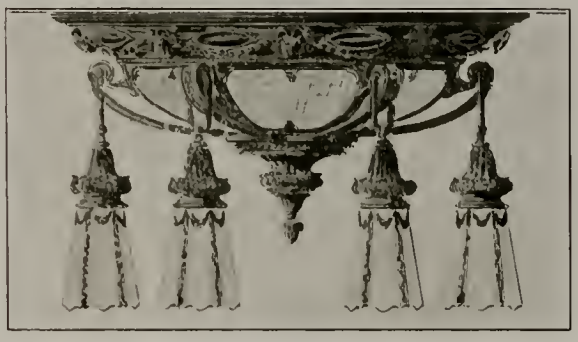
INTERIOR LIGHTING confined to the home will demand as much space as can be given at this time.

To arrive at a common point with the reader on the subject of artificial lighting in the home and the effect to be secured let us consider the natural light condition on a cloudy summer day when the sky is completely overcast; there is no glare, and one sees at great distances any object in its true color without subjecting the eye to strain. This condition presents an example of perfect diffusion in natural lighting.

The advent of the tungsten lamp has made it possible, with the intelligent use of ground glass shades and frosted lamps, to bring about a like condition in the artificial lighting of interiors. About seventy years since Edgar Allan Poe devoted the greater part of his essay "Philosophy of Furniture" to direct and diffused lighting. We give herewith excerpts of his writing:

"*Glare* is a leading error in the philosophy of American household decoration. * * * A mild, or what artists term a cool, light, with its consequent warm shadows, will do wonders for even an ill-furnished apartment. Never was a more lovely thought than that of the astral lamp. We mean, of course, the astral lamp proper—the lamp of Argand, with its original plain ground glass shade, and its tempered and uniform moonlight rays. The cut-glass shade is a weak invention of the enemy. The eagerness with which we have adopted it, partly on account of its flashiness, but principally on account of its *greater cost*, is a good commentary on the proposition with which we began. It is not too much to say that the deliberate employer of a cut-glass shade is either radically deficient in taste or blindly subservient to the caprices of fashion. The light proceeding from one of these gaudy abominations is unequal, broken and painful. It alone is sufficient to mar a world of good effect in the furniture subjected to its influence. Female loveliness in especial is more than one-half disenchanted beneath its evil eye." * * *

It is much easier today to get the effect described than it was seventy years ago. One should be able to sit in any place in the room, either from or toward the light, and read with comfort and without eye strain or glare. Direct and inverted lighting are both used extensively in the home, but a happy medium is that in which translucent materials are used in the base or body of a ceiling fixture, which retains all the advantages of the inverted light, increasing the possibilities for decorative beauty without adding to the expense of the installation.



Light control is the condition that one should secure when planning the lighting for one's home. The fixture man, as a rule, does not take up the lighting of the home until after the wiring is done. This restricts him in his usefulness to his prospective customer. When the building is not in the hands of an architect the fixture man should be consulted regarding the position of the outlets at the time when the general plan is being considered. Much attention and time in this Northwestern country is given to the building of the veranda, which is planned for a lounging place during the long summer evenings. Very often one would like to read while others are enjoying the twilight. This is not possible when one depends upon the

porch lanterns placed on the side of the house or suspended from the roof of the veranda. Further, there can be no privacy if either of these lights is burning. A base plug in the side of the house near the floor of the veranda enables one who wants to read or write to attach a portable lamp or standard with hooded shade so arranged that while one is reading the comfort and privacy of the other occupants is not interfered with.

The arrangements of the outlets in the living room is a matter of the utmost importance. One has to but think of the stormy winter evening, the open fire and the piano to realize the comfort and rest to be obtained by having at hand an individual lamp with shade that allows no light to escape into the room, and the rays of which are concentrated on the page of one's book. Another member of the family may be seated at the piano, no light being visible except that which is focused on the music, the balance of the room being in darkness except for the firelight's glow. All of this can be had without added expense, and constitute what we term *light control*. The experienced fixture man can accomplish much in the matter of economy, comfort and beauty in any room in the home. This condition cannot be secured if the outlets are arranged by an inexperienced person, which so often happens when an architect is not employed.

The selection of the style of pendants and brackets, and the material and color of the shades is a matter of individual taste, influenced by the general character of the furnishings of the home. In conclusion let us state that it is the wish of the experienced fixture man to work under the direction of the architect. This means a saving in time and protection from the *friend* of the home builder who comes along to advise, and accomplishes nothing but a state of confusion for the home builder and loss of time for the contractor.

The illustrations of the fixtures shown herewith were furnished by courtesy of Butterworth-St. Helen Co.

Merit of Tenino Sandstone as a Building Material

By D. G. Russell.

STONE, by no means the least among our fabulous wealth of natural resources, century-tested, inexhaustible, dependable as it is ancient, seems now to be coming back unto its own.

Our great Northwest is replete with every material the builder needs. It has a limitless supply of building stone of which no superior can be found in this country. Chief among the rich and varied deposits of this important natural resource is our sandstones, the most prominent and extensively used of which is the well known Tenino product.

For a quarter of a century Tenino sandstone has been tested in the Northwest climate; that it has stood the test and met the requirements is evidenced by the multitude of structures which bear convincing testimony. Foreign products have been transplanted and failed or have yet to prove their worth; but the home product, like the plant flourishing best in its native soil, has proven well its stability and general superiority.

Throughout the entire Pacific Coast country from San Francisco to Vancouver, B. C., a long chain of imposing buildings stands to the credit of this company. The Calvary Presbyterian Church of the California metropolis, although subject to the test of fire and earthquake, stands today as solid as ever. The Public Library and Washington School of Portland; the Bailey building and Carnegie Library of Seattle; the First Christian Church and Fern Hill School of Tacoma; the Capitol building, Olympia; Chehalis County Court House, Montesano; Farmers Bank, Ellensburg; Methodist Episcopal Church, North Yakima; Science Hall, Washington State College, Pullman; First National Bank, Boise, and United States postoffice, Moscow, Idaho; First Presbyterian Church, Spokane; Ridgway, Selkirk, Wolf and Tecumseh schools, Vancouver, B. C., and many other notable and mostly all-stone buildings erected of the original blue and buff Tenino sandstones.

As a result of its fight for a deserving recognition throughout the Pacific Northwest, and sustained by a further investment aggregating some twenty-five thousand dollars in modern electrical equipment within the past two years, this company has at the present time contracts for the United States postoffice, Walla Walla, Wash.; United States postoffice, Olympia, Wash.; Knights of Pythias Hall, Pasco, Wash.; Donovan building, Bellingham, Wash.; First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore.; Wiley City School, North Yakima, and a number of smaller contracts which insure a continuance of operation for the better part of the season.

Low cost, good workmanship, quick delivery is the slogan of this company, and its many satisfied customers indicate its ability to handle any sized work promptly. With the installation of a second traveler, electrically run, and an addition to its traveler shed, cars of cut stone can be loaded out daily without interference with any part of the work.

Orders for trimmings up to a single carload in quantity are delivered within two or three days after acceptance and approval. Of course a full equipment of saw gangs, channelers, derricks, motors and air compressors and tools is necessary to provide stone promptly for a large cutting plant, and this company necessarily has a very complete installation of this sort. It is therefore possible to turn out quickly and with the same careful attention to good workmanship the small single carload order for trimmings along with the larger work, involving perhaps fifty to one hundred carloads, the one in no manner delaying the other.

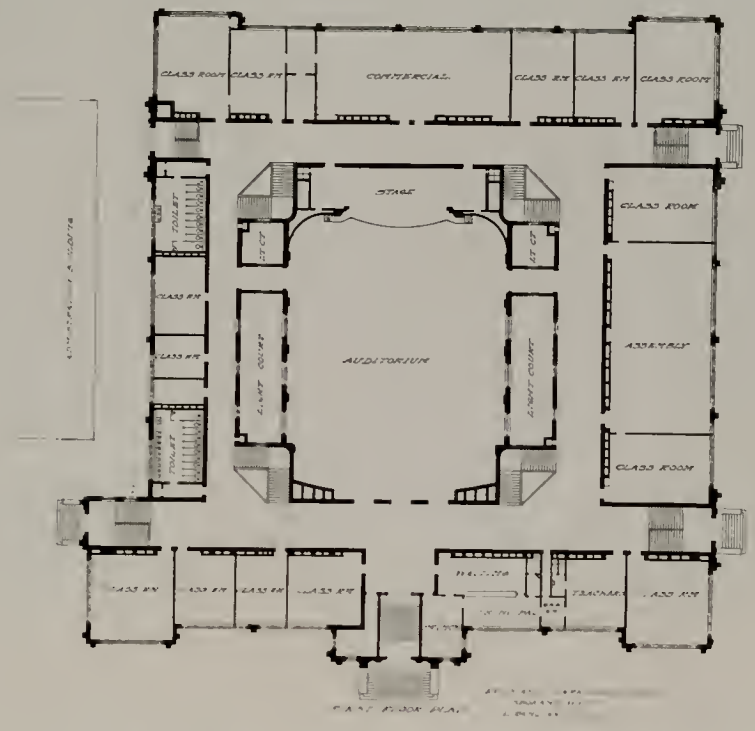
What with low cost, quick delivery and first class workmanship guaranteed, there should be a quick response and appreciation on the part of both owner and architect, and we are informed this disposition is showing itself rapidly in the shape of increased business.

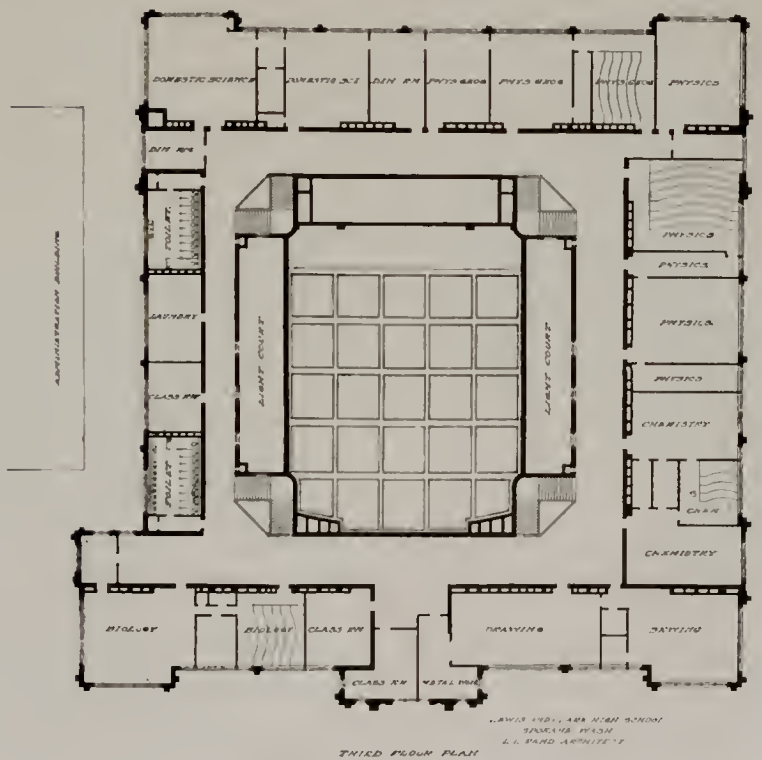
Along with its larger cut stone work for buildings this company has not neglected its fireplace business, which is now fast becoming an important specialty. It now ships out fireplaces at all seasons of the year, and many of the more elaborate homes are being fitted with Tenino sandstone fireplaces. There are good reasons for the growing popularity of Tenino fireplaces because of their notable fireproof qualities, handsome appearance and durability. Once fitted with one of these fireplaces a home is equipped for all time, and as the company guarantees against smoking and defective draft, provided its instructions are followed, its fireplaces are not merely ornaments in a home but see constant service. Booklets bearing on this line may be had upon request. In connection with its fireproof qualities, which are perhaps more prominent in Tenino than in most other sandstones, we print here extracts from a report by Prof. Landis, state geologist of Washington. He says:

"Tenino stone is very massive in character, and in the quarry no evidence of bedding planes are apparent. The rock is very uniform in color, and large quantities may be

(Continued on Page 431)

Lewis & Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.
L. L. Rand, Architect





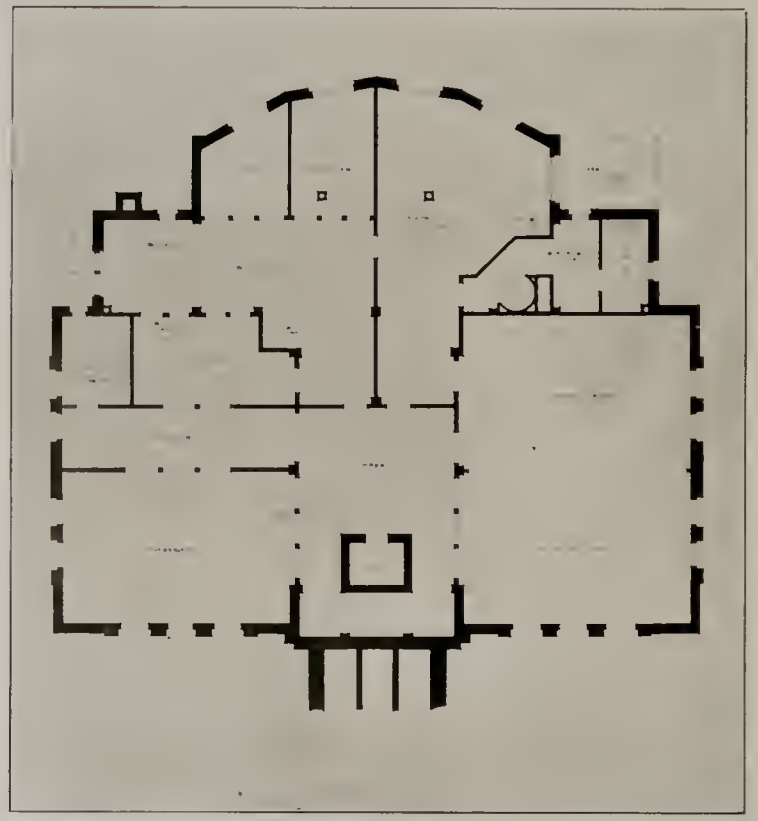
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

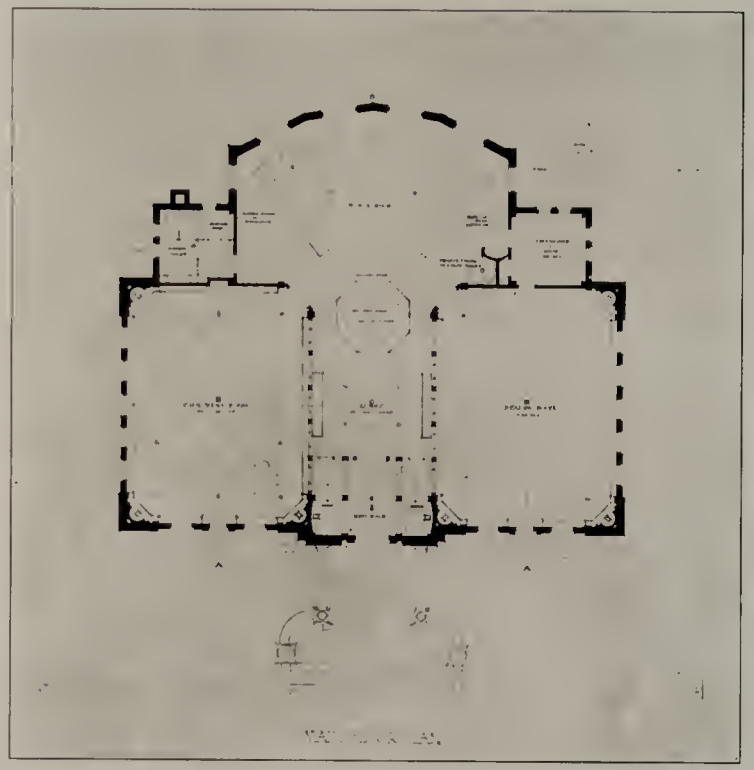
Lewis & Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.
L L Rand Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
June, 1912

Seattle Public Library, West Seattle Branch
W Marbury, Somerville, Architect Seattle, Wash

Seattle Public Library, Green Lake Branch
W Marbury Somerville, Architect, Seattle, Wash





Typical Floor Plans, Green Lake and West Seattle Branches Seattle Public Library
W. Marbury Somerville, Architect, Seattle, Wash.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
June, 1912

The Highlands, Country House of A. S. Kerry
Willatzen & Byrne, Architects, Seattle, Wash

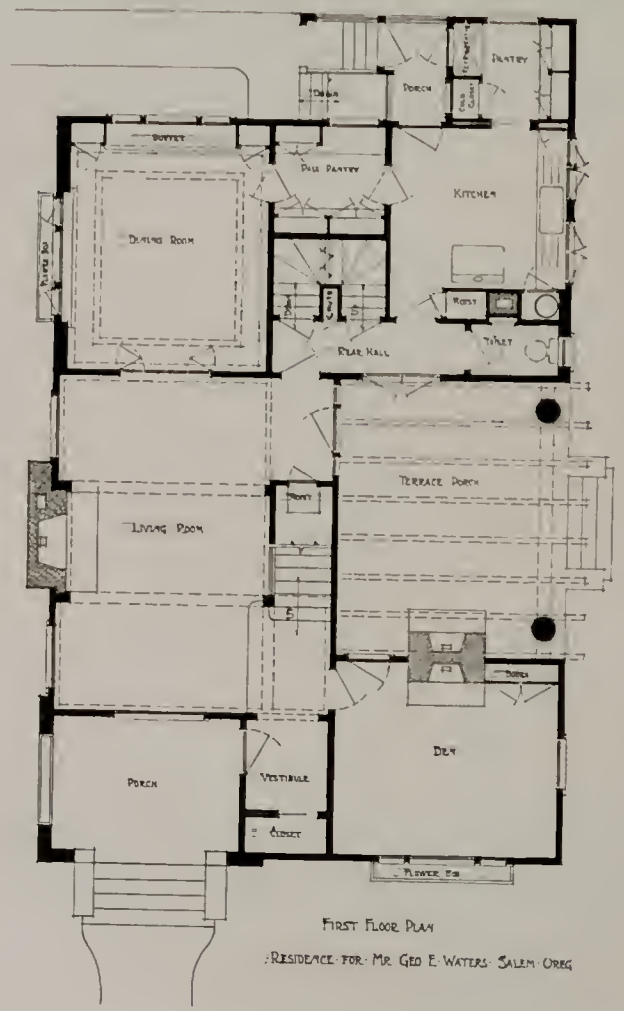
The Highlands, Country House of A. S. Kerry
Willatzen & Byrne, Architects, Seattle, Wash.

Residence of George E Waters, Salem, Oregon
W C Knighton, Architect. (Work done prior to acceptance of position as State Architect)

Living Room looking into Dining Room, Residence of George E. Waters, Salem, Oregon
W C. Knighton, Architect

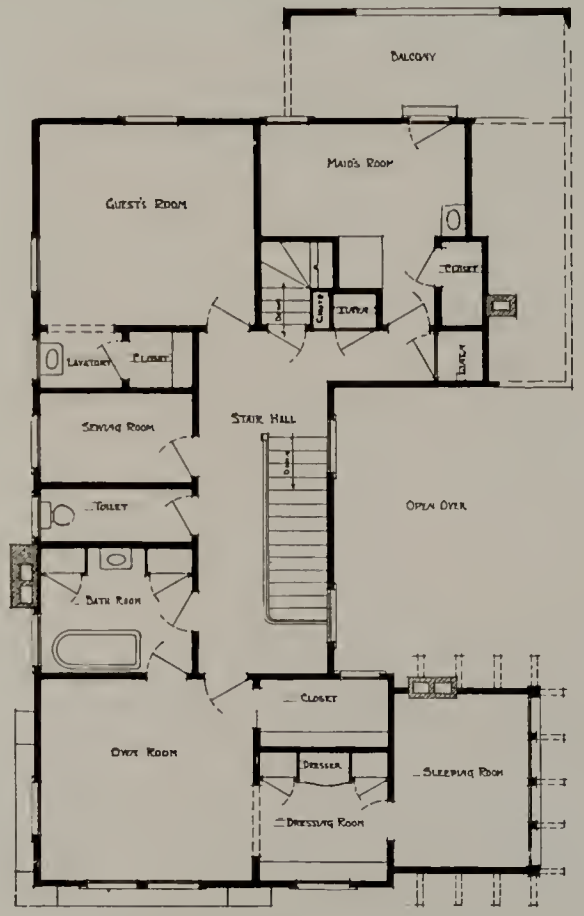
Den, Residence of George E. Waters, Salem, Oregon
W. C. Knighton, Architect

Dining Room, Residence of George E. Waters, Salem, Oregon
W. C. Knighton, Architect



First Floor Plan

Residence for Mr. Geo E. Waters Salem Oreg



Second Floor Plan

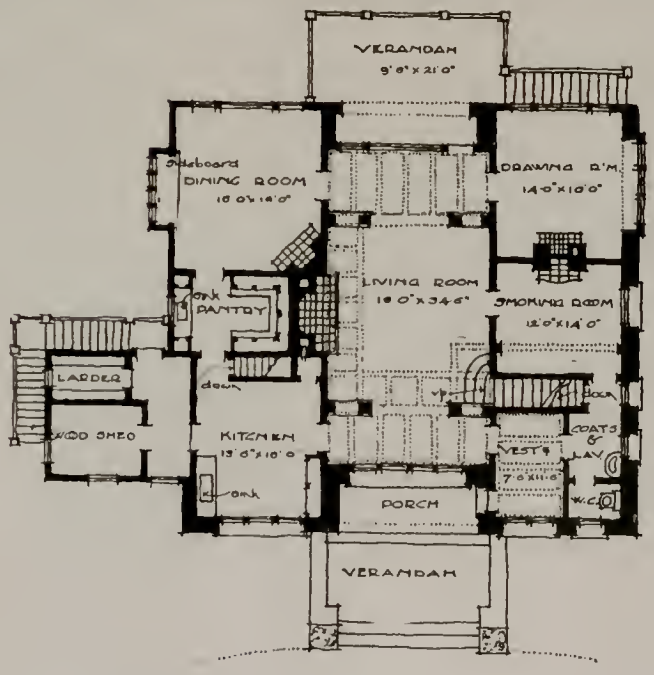
Residence for Mr. Geo E. Waters Salem Oreg

Floor Plans, Residence of George E. Waters, Salem, Oregon
W C Knighton, Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
June, 1912

Residence of J. J. Shallcross. Victoria. B. C
S Maclure. Architect

Interior Residence of J. J. Shallcross, Victoria, B. C.
S. Maclure, Architect



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

First Floor Plan, Residence of J. J. Shallcross, Victoria, B. C.
S. Maclure, Architect

Merit of Tenino Sandstone

(Continued from Page 410)

had identically the same in general appearance and physical character. The stone hardens after quarrying, and reaches a condition of hardness such that it may be transported and laid in buildings without any likelihood of chipping or suffering breakage. Our state geological survey made some tests upon this stone about ten years ago and found that it had a crushing strength of 5550 pounds to the square inch. A sample tested at the Watertown arsenal on July 3, 1893, ran 6879 pounds to the square inch.

"The stone has a specific gravity of 2.861 and a ratio of absorption 8.21 per cent. Buildings that were made of it a good many years ago show that the stone has been very durable and that no deterioration has suffered in time. To my mind it is a very desirable and pleasing building stone and worthy of very general use. I may say that the fineness of the grain of the stone and the ease with which it may be cut makes it a very superior stone for different kinds of carving where standstone is used."

The presence of a small percentage of iron in the stone caused the company to set about finding a suitable cleansing solution which would eradicate the stains both from iron and dirt. In this effort they were most successful. After a test of nearly ten years, their phosphoric acid solution having been tried out on many important structures, shows no faults. Competent critics have made a careful analysis and report favorably. Prof. Horace G. Byers, of the department of chemistry, University of Washington, says: "I can see no possible harm which will result from the treatment of the surface of Tenino sandstone with a dilute solution of phosphoric acid. On the other hand, the treatment, with subsequent washing, will undoubtedly clean the stone and have a tendency to prevent the development of stains."

Chehalis County Court House (Tenino Stone)

It is of course an important matter with the company to see that all buildings constructed wholly or in part of Tenino blue sandstone are properly cleaned and show a fresh, new appearance upon completion, and it takes great care that contractors, architects and owners are fully acquainted with its cleaning solution that same may be specified or ordered both for cleaning down upon completion and for subsequent cleanings every five or ten years, as the atmospheric conditions may require.

Federal Building, Moscow Idaho (Tenino Stone)

Tenino is a junction point touched by the main line of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Oregon & Wash-

Office of Tenino Stone Co , Inc.

ington roads. The Milwaukee lines are also within three miles of the quarries and will soon have their spur running into the stone fields. Shipments reaching any point on the coast may be made over one or more roads, and with a modern electrical equipment ample for present and future demands customers are assured of just what this company consistently claims—low cost, good workmanship, quick delivery.

The management will be glad to mail their general catalog upon request, and estimates will be furnished promptly on all work where plans and specifications are submitted.

Beauty and utility vie with each other considerably for the favored place in architecture these days.

I wonder why it is we are not all kinder than we are? How much the world needs it! How easily it is done! How infallibly it is remembered! How superabundantly it pays itself back! For there is no debtor in the world so honorable, so superbly honorable, as love. "Love never faileth." —Prof. Drummond.

The salaried man will now have to stop kicking his boss' dog around, for the census figures show that salaries and wages have advanced more than anything else.

Competition is unquestionably a stimulant to trade. The trouble with it is that too many people are too fond of stimulants.

If the hollow block people could just veneer an attractive face on part of their product, they might soon be getting into the building game with both feet.

It is the man with a reputation for a good product, not the fellow with the name of selling cheap, that has the easiest time of it getting business. Also, it is the same man that generally gets the most out of his business.

When a fellow takes these new fangled ideas of efficiency in business management to pieces and analyzes them carefully, it is found that the main ingredient is that same old-fashioned hard work that we were told about in our boyhood days as being the main factor in success.

Mountains of white marble of a new variety have been discovered in German South Africa.

Trade Notes and Personals

A. M. Garbutt of Fort Collins, Colo., is in the architectural office of E. E. Goodwin, 821 Chamber of Commerce building.

Architect P. F. Combs, 617 Realty building, Hoquiam, Wash., has moved to 160 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C.

Architect A. Clarke Baker has moved his office from 413 Maegley-Tichner building to East Seventh and Hawthorne avenue.

Horel & Roberts, architects, Vancouver, B. C., have opened an office at 1102 Dominion Trust building.

N. A. Leech, school architect, at Vancouver, B. C., has moved into new offices in the School Board building.

Now is the time of year when the home lover begins to appreciate the offices of his landscape architect. Every one who has employed a good one realizes that he has value received.

John H. Niedermark will manage the Portland field for the McCrum-Howell Company, with offices at 402 Corbett building.

C. N. Heal, of the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, has returned from a business trip to Salt Lake, returning via Los Angeles and San Francisco.

E. T. J. Hoffman, formerly with Architect Lewis I. Thompson, is now with Architects Emil Schacht & Son, Commonwealth building.

Architect Sholto Smith, formerly of Smith & Goodfellow, Vancouver, B. C., has opened an office at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Architect W. A. Doctor, Vancouver, B. C., has moved from 922 Metropolitan building to 204 Arts and Crafts building.

Architect W. J. Kratz has moved from 321 Mohawk building to 606 Worcester building, where he will have offices with Architect W. B. Bell.

Arthur P. Merrill, formerly of Potter & Merrill, architects of Tacoma, Wash., has opened an office at 728 Tacoma building, where he will continue the practice of industrial, commercial and domestic architecture.

Wilcox & Sayward, architects, Seattle, Wash., have moved from 721 Central building to suite 214 in the same building.

Mr. M. P. Potter, formerly of the architectural firm of Potter & Merrill, Tacoma, Wash., is now with the American Terra Cotta Company, Chicago, Ill.

Architect J. Dawson will succeed the firm of Dawson & Pentecost, with offices at 513 Holden building, Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Sayward, of the architectural firm of Wilcox & Sayward, Seattle, has returned from an extended trip East.

The Victoria Builders' Exchange, Limited, has been organized at Victoria, B. C., with a capitalization of $10,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each.

Architect S. B. Birds, Vancouver, B. C., with offices formerly in the Loo building, has moved to suite 205 and 206 Duncan building.

The Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company, Hoge building, Seattle, Wash., reports having received an order from Missoula, Mont., for over 1,250,000 paving brick.

Architect Frederick Heath, of Heath & Gove, Tacoma, Wash., has retired from the position of commissioner on the Metropolitan Park Board.

J. Braida & Co., 525 Lumbermens building, will lay the terrazzo steps and porch for the Finley undertaking establishment, and terrazzo steps have been specified in the new hotel at Twenty-third and Hoyt streets.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company is doing the metal lathing, plastering and partitions in the Journal building, and have finished the work in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. building.

The Oregon Art Tile Company, 413 Alder street, has the contracts for the tile work in the Dooley Investment Company building, Twelfth and Washington; Shasta building, Park and Morrison streets, also the Hubbard building at Salem, Ore.

Mr. Fred C. Cook, sales manager of the Hester system of store fronts, has returned from an extensive business trip to Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The Oregon Art Tile Company, 413 Alder street, are finishing the tile work on the Gerlinger building, Eleventh and Washington; the Crown Trust building on Stark street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and the State Capitol building at Boise, Idaho.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., will furnish the terra cotta for the Broadway Realty building at Aberdeen, Wash.

Clair H. Bristow has taken the agency for the Pacific Spring Bed Company of West Berkeley, Cal., and will have a display room and office in suite 113, 111, 115, Maegley-Tichner building.

The Sterling Stone Company, through Timms, Cress & Co., have secured the contract for furnishing the cast stone trim for the new apartment house to be erected on Trinity Place by the Fred A. Jacobs Company.

Mr. Mackenzie, of the architectural firm of Parr, Mackenzie & Day, Vancouver, B. C., has returned from a business trip to Montreal, returning via New York and Chicago.

The dairy lunch rooms of Portland are replacing the old style table tops with tops made of vitrolite. The better class of cafeterias and dairy lunch rooms all over the country are using these tables, recognizing the sanitary features of this material.

Timms, Cress & Co. have received the contract for installing Pedrara onyx in the vestibule and for mantel facing in Mr. A. W. Ocobock's new home now being built. They will also wainscot the bath room and shower bath with vitrolite, the new milk white structural glass.

Timms, Cress & Co. have completed installation of Pedrara onyx fronts on Washington and Seventh streets for the Waldorf buffet. This is the first example of work of its kind on the Pacific Coast. The Pedrara onyx was imported for this work from Mexico.

George Jones, son of school architect T. J. Jones, is home on his summer vacation from the Boston School of Technology, where he is taking a course in architecture.

W. F. Baer, advertising manager of the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company, Hoge building, Seattle, has been spending a few days in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Baer says that his company is shipping an average of 25 cars of sewer pipe to Vancouver each week, and that they expect a large volume of business in British Columbia cities this summer.

The Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company, Hoge building, Seattle, are handing out some paper sanitary drinking cups. On one side they have a Potlatch bug and their name and address, while on the other they have a list of some of their products and stating that they have six factories, employing 950 men, with an annual payroll of $1,050,000.

W. D. Van Siclen, of the architectural firm of Van Siclen & Macomber, with offices in the Canadian Life building, Vancouver, B. C., has moved to Edmonton with his family. He will attend to the newly opened offices of the firm in Edmonton, while Mr. Macomber remains in charge of the Vancouver office.

E. Frere Champney has opened offices for the general practice of architecture, formal garden design and interior decoration at No. 236 Henry building, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Champney is a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and will no doubt secure his share of the public patronage.

The Far West Clay Company is now comfortably located in its suite of offices in the Tacoma building, Tacoma, Wash. This firm is working 35 men at its factory, and at the present time is running to capacity. They will furnish through their Portland agents, Timms, Cress & Co., the hollow clay partition tile for the new dormtiory of the Reed Institute.

Bogardus Wickens, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., have bought the British Columbia right to manufacture the Hester metal sash and trim, and report having done a big business, selling nearly 18,000 feet of trim since January 1st. Evans, Colman & Evans are their Victoria agents.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., will furnish the terra cotta for the Belmont apartments, Victoria, B. C.

H. C. Beckwith, for the past six years chief engineer for the Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., has been attracted by the Oregon-Washington climate and has accepted the position of the Portland branch of the Contractors' Equipment Company, and will be consulting engineer for the three branches of that company in the greater Northwest. In addition Mr. Beckwith will be Pacific Coast representative for the Clyde Iron Works, covering their line of loggers and skidders.

The completion of certain extensions to the Renton plant of the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company makes that institution the largest unit paving brick plant in the world. The Renton plant now has a capacity of 180,000 bricks per day. While other companies with plants scattered at different points have a greater producing capacity than the Renton plant, no one paving brick factory in the world is capable of turning out so many bricks in one day.

June 10th the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company celebrated the second anniversary of the Oregon branch of the company at its office and display rooms, 122-124 Failing building. The uniqueness and practicability of this valuable device is growing daily in use in this state and the Pacific Northwest.

One of the most practical inventions we have yet seen is the Simplex reversible casement and vertical windows, for which H. D. Carter & Co., with offices at 119 Lumbermens building, are the agents. Among the more prominent features are these: All of the window may be cleaned safely and easily from the inside; entire sash is outside of room in reversing; there are no weights, cords or pulleys; rattling of windows is prevented; perfect ventilation of rooms without draughts; costs no more than ordinary windows. The windows are made in either wood or metal.

August Hubert is the latest acquisition by the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company of this city. Mr. Hubert hails from Chicago and is noted as a sculptor. At Chicago he was connected with the Northwestern Terra Cotta Works for four years. Co-operating with Prof. Frederick Starr, he fashioned models of Mexican Indians extending from the United States boundary line southward, finding subjects in 102 tribes. Mr. Hubert received a medal at Seattle for his sculptural work at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, for which the Princess Jennie, the last of the Rock River Indian tribe of Southern Oregon, served as the model. This piece of work is now being done in bronze in New York.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Residences—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for two modern dwellings, to be built in Laurelhurst by the Provident Trust Company.

Residence—Architect George Birnbach prepared plans for a concrete block house, for H. Meister.

School—Architect Wayne Mills prepared plans for a three-story concrete school building, to be erected at Canby, at a cost of $25,000.

Hotel—Architect A. E. Harvey prepared plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to cost $25,000, for Lyle, Washington.

Residence—Architect Dave Williams prepared plans for a two and one-half story residence for H. P. Palmer, to cost $18,000.

Remodeling Church—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for the remodeling of the Christian Church at McMinnville, Ore.

Residence—Architects Williams & Rasmussen prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be erected in Rose City Park, by Miss Anna Ford.

Office Building—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared plans for a five-story brick building for the Salem Bank & Trust Co.

Residence—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a colonial residence to be erected on East 23rd and Market Sts.

Flat—Architect R. N. Hockenberry & Co. is preparing plans for a two-story frame flat building, to be built in South Portland.

Residence—Architect R. F. Tegen prepared plans for a residence to be erected in Ladd Addition by E. R. Pittlekau.

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a six-room bungalow, for Mrs. M. Neimus.

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a two-story colonial residence for E. C. Dunning, to cost about $4,000.

Store and Flat—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a two-story frame combination building for Mrs. Daisy D. Hemeway.

Store and Flat—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a two-story frame flat and store building, to be erected by Edwin Sheen, at a cost of $4,000.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for an eight-room, two-story residence, to cost $6,000.

School—Architect Newton C. Gannt prepared plans for a high school building, to be erected at Hillsboro at a cost of $35,000.

Flat—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a two-story frame flat building for H. B. Ingram.

Residence—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a two-story Dutch colonial residence, for D. B. Hanson.

Theater—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story concrete and pressed brick theater building, to be erected on East 19th and Broadway at a cost of $8,000.

Residence—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, for Mrs. M. Burchard.

National Guard Building—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared plans for a one-story frame building, to be erected at Clackamas.

Residence—Architect Wade H. Pipes prepared plans for a two-story Dutch colonial residence, for Mrs. G. O. Wold.

Flat—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a three-story frame flat building, to be erected in South Portland by Mr. Sigel.

Store and Office Building—Architects MacNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a ten-story fire-proof building, for the Multnomah Securities Company, to be built on 7th and Morrison streets.

Residence—The Spencer-McCain Company prepared plans for a Swiss chalet, to be built in Laurelhurst at a cost of $5500

Library—Architect E. E. McClaran is preparing plans for a one-story brick Carnegie library, to be built in Oregon City at a cost of $12,500.

Residence—Architect Otto Kleeman prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete residence for Reverend Alexander Cestelli.

Residence—Architect Edward T. Foulkes is preparing plans for a stone residence of fire-proof construction for H. L. Pittock

Residence—The Spencer-McCain Company prepared plans for an eight-room modern English residence to cost $6,000.

Store and Flat—Architect W. J. Kratz prepared plans for a combination store and flat building, to be erected on Portland Heights

Flats—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two story frame flat building for Mrs. L. Zinsley.

Gymnasium—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a one-story frame gymnasium, to be erected at Battle Ground, Washington.

Bungalow—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for a one-story frame bungalow for Henry Wolf.

Light and Power Plant—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a $40,000 light and power plant, to be built by the Reed College.

Masonic Temple—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a two-story concrete lodge building, to be erected in St. Helens by the Masons at a cost of $12,500.

Residence—Architect W. B. Bell prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to cost $4,000.

Flats—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story frame flat building, to cost about $5,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a two-story residence, to be built on Kings Heights by W. H. Jones at a cost of $7,500.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $4,500, for G. F. Johnson.

Residence—Architect L. R. Bailey prepared plans for a two-story residence to cost $4,500, for George Hazen.

Apartments—Architect J. S. Atkins prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment building, to be built for Mrs. E. A. Rover on Front and Porter streets, to cost $17,500.

Residence—Architect L. R. Bailey prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Sydney Rasmussen.

Comfort Station—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for an underground reinforced concrete comfort station, to be built by the city at 6th and Yamhill, at a cost of about $15,000.

Business Building—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a one-story concrete business building, to be erected in the Waverly district.

Comfort Station—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a comfort and rest station, to be built in Kenilworth Park by the city.

Remodeling—Architects MacNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for remodeling the Marquam Building, on 6th and Morrison streets, at a cost of $200,000.

Y. W. C. A. Addition—Architects MacNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a two-story addition to the Y. W. C. A. Building.

OREGON.

Business Block—Florence. C. Nadeau will build a two-story concrete store and office building 25x70.

City Hall—Grants Pass. A. J. Green was awarded the contract for the two-story brick city hall, to cost $19,000.

Business Block—Salem. John J. Roberts is planning to erect a five-story fire-proof business block to cost $100,000.

Lodge—Canby. The Canby Masonic Lodge will build a two-story reinforced concrete building 50x100.

Church—Central Point. The Presbyterian Church will erect a building to cost $5,000.

Church—Medford. Architects Power & West prepared plans for a church building for the First Christian congregation.

Apartment House—Salem. Dr. B. L. Stevens expects to erect an apartment house within the next few months.

Business Block—Ontario. David Wilson will erect a two-story brick store and office building, 100x110 in size.

Warehouse—Freewater. The Milton Freewater Fruit Growers Union is erecting a building 40x80.

Undertaking Chapel—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for an undertaking chapel, to be built by W. T. Gordon.

Storage Plant—Hood River. The National Apple Company is building a four-story concrete building, costing $50,000

School—Tangent. Architect Charles Burgraff prepared plans for a $5,000 school building.

Hospital—Hood River. The Cottage Hospital Association is contemplating the erection of a hospital building and training school.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow, for Mrs. Rolo Drain.

Sanatorium—Ashland. Plans are being prepared by a Minneapolis architect for a $200,000 building, to be erected at Fallman Springs, by Ashland capitalists.

Hotel—Oak Ridge. Architect J. Hunzicker prepared plans for a fifty-room frame hotel, to be built by Hyland & Garrison.

Bank—Lakeview. The First National Bank will build a two-story and basement brick addition to their building.

Store—Independence. A. N. Brown will build a one-story brick store building 25x70.

Church—Pleasant Hill. Architect D. L. Harden is preparing plans for a Christian Church.

SEATTLE.

Store and Loft Building—Arch.tects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for a two-story concrete building for the Hamm & Schmitz Land Co., to cost $35,000.

Warehouse—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a seven-story reinforced concrete loft building for Sears-Roebuck Co., to cost $300,000.

Art Museum—Architects Kingsley & Eastman are preparing plans for a nine-story Class A building, to cost $875,000, for the Washington State Art Museum Association.

Masonic Temple—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a three-story fire-proof building, 120x140, to cost $200,000.

Office Building—Architect William Kingsley prepared plans for a six-story fire-proof building for the Times Publishing Co., to cost $500,000.

Business Block—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for a four-story concrete building, to cost $60,000, for George W. Fisher.

Residence—Architect J. S. Cote prepared plans for a $10,000 brick residence to be built in Mt. Baker Park.

Library—Architect David J. Meyers perpared plans for a me-story brick Carnegie library building, to cost $10,000.

Theater—Architects Howells & Stokes prepared plans for a one-story brick amusement house for the Hippodrome Amusement Co., to cost $25,000.

Apartment House—William Lucas Building Co. prepared plans and will erect a three-story brick apartment house, at a cost of $50,000.

Store Building—Architect W. H. Voorhees prepared plans for a three story concrete and brick store building, to cost $25,000.

Apartment House—Architect E. E. Green prepared plans for a three-story brick veneer apartment house, to cost about $30,000.

Store Building—Architects Thompson & Thompson prepared plans for a two-story brick store and hall, for Hans Pederson, to cost $12,000.

Apartment House—Plans for a three story brick apartment house, to cost $12,000, were prepared by architects Wilcox & Sayward.

WASHINGTON.

School—Farmington. Bonds for $19,500 have been voted with which to erect a two-story brick school building.

Dye Works—Vancouver. Paul Becker is planning to erect an $8000 building to be used for steam cleaning and dye works

Church—Chelan. Architect D. L. Harden, of Eugene, prepared plans for a $5000 Christian church building

Warehouses—Aberdeen. Plans are being prepared for two warehouses 60 x 130 each, for the Aberdeen Dock Company.

Dormitory—Chewelah. J. M. Erickson prepared plans for a $10,000 brick dormitory and manual training building.

Garage—Chehalis. A. C. St. John will build a two-story brick garage, to cost about $10,000.

School—Sunset. Architects Keith & Whitehouse, of Spokane, prepared plans for a brick school building, to cost $12,000.

School—Coulee City. Architect H. M. Keeny, of Spokane, prepared plans for a two-story concrete and brick school building, to cost about $18,000.

Library—Clarkston. The Library Board is having plans prepared for a $10,000 brick building.

Library—Puyallup. Architect R. F. Brobek, of Tacoma, prepared plans for a two-story brick library building, to cost $25,000.

School—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a four-story brick high school building, to cost $150,000.

High School—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a $225,000 brick high school building.

School—Lind. Bonds for $20,000 have been voted with which to erect a manual training building.

Church—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for a brick church, to cost $80,000, for the Methodist Episcopal congregation.

High School—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing preliminary plans for remodeling the Tacoma High School, at a cost of $100,000.

Store and Lodge Building—Wilkison. Architect C. F. W. Lunberg, Tacoma, prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 18 x 98, for the Slavak Association.

Church—Pullman. The Presbyterians will erect a $15,000 church.

Hotel—Green River. Architects Kingsley & Eastman, Seattle, are preparing plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to cost $350,000.

School—Tieton. A four-room stone school building will be erected at a cost of $10,000.

School—Clarkston. Bonds for $16,000 have been voted with which to erect a modern high school building.

School—Cle Elum. Architects Stephens & Stephens, Seattle, prepared plans for a two-story frame school building, to cost $8000.

Lodge Building—Bellingham. Architect Piper prepared plans for a $50,000 building, to be erected by the Elks.

School—Kenmore. Plans for a $10,000 school building have been prepared by Architect V. W. Voorhees, Seattle.

School—Little Rock. Architect C. Lewis Wilson, Seattle, prepared plans for a six-room frame school building, to cost $12,000.

Tubercular Institution—Spokane. Architect Robert C Sweatt prepared plans for a $100,000 building, to be erected by the Associated Charities.

Apartment—Walla Walla. Architect U. Grant Fay, Seattle, prepared plans for a two-story frame building, 60 x 87, to cost about $20,000.

Business Block—Wenatchee. E. T. Mock will erect a modern business block, to cost $14,000.

Theater—Pasco. Architect E. W. Houghton, Seattle, prepared plans for a modern theater building, for George D. Cort.

Library—Auburn. Architect David J. Meyers, Seattle, prepared plans for a one-story brick library building, to cost $10,000.

IDAHO.

Business Building—Sand Point. Saunders & Howard will build a one-story brick store building 80 x 100.

Theater—Lewiston. William Burford will build a brick moving picture theater, to cost $15,000.

School—Kendrick. Bonds for $15,000 have been voted with which to erect a modern school building.

Apartment House—Nezperce. George Murch will build a two-story frame apartment house having five suites.

Business Building—Pocatello. T. C. Martin will erect a modern two-story and basement brick building.

School—Lapwai. $30,000 bonds have been voted with which to erect a school building.

Gas Plant—Lewiston. A $50,000 gas plant is to be built in Lewiston, by the Pacific Power & Light Company.

Business Block—Pocatello. Architects Nisbet & Paradice, of Boise, are preparing plans for a four-story brick building for W. H. Arnold & Company, to cost $75,000

Bank—Peck. The State Bank of Peck, will build a one-story brick banking house.

Federal Building—Pocatello. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress with which to begin work on the $200,000 federal building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment—Vancouver. Architect J. Dawson prepared plans for a five-story brick apartment, to cost about $60,000.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architects Horton & Phipps prepared plans for a four-story brick warehouse, for Alvo von Alvensleben & Company, to cost about $80,000.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architects Braunton & Leibert prepared plans for a five-story brick warehouse, to cost $100,000.

Stores and Apartments—Vancouver. Architect S. B. Birds prepared plans for a four-story brick store and apartment building, for Ackroyd & Gall.

Apartments—Vancouver. Architects Horel & Roert prepared plans for three apartment houses; one, a three story brick, to cost $35,000, one, a two-story frame, to cost $15,000, and the other, a three-story brick, costing $30,000.

Apartment and Store Building—Vancouver. Architect F. H. Perkins prepared plans for a six-story concrete building, for A. G. Ferrera.

Store and Apartment—Vancouver. Architect Kennerley Bryan prepared plans for a four-story brick combination store and apartment house.

Apartments—Vancouver. Architect A. H. Hodgson prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost $27,000.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Van Sielen & Macomber prepared plans for an eight story office building, for McDougall & Cameron, to cost $50,000.

Residence—Victoria. Architect A. J. Russell prepared plans for a $15,000 frame residence, to be erected for F. Landsberg.

Lodge—Victoria. Architects Breezeman & Durfee prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete lodge, for the Knights of Pythias, to cost $30,000.

Office Building—Edmonton. Architects Van Sielen & Macomber are preparing plans for a five-story steel and concrete building 54 x 150.

Store and Hotel—Eburne. Albert Williams is the architect and contractor on the four-story brick store and office building, to cost $30,000.

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Current Comment

In building, use good material and good workmen. It always pays.

In city building, the wise look beyond the present and plan for the future.

More than half the new year has gone. Much for the upbuilding of Pacific Coast has been accomplished.

Permanent street improvements cost money, but the investment is a good one, for it advances property values.

Concrete water barrels used for fire protection on a railroad in the South show no loss of water except by evaporation.

A new sanitary drinking fountain is equipped with cups in which the water bubbles over the edge as they are raised to the lips instead of requiring a person to lean over a stationary outlet.

A machine for making and laying a continuous stretch of concrete pipe receives the material from a hopper with a revolving screw, which forces it back over a mould as the machine moves forward.

Some one says it is laughable to see how some apartment houses are planned. The gas ranges and ice boxes bump into one another. The ice box is there to cool off the gas range, and the gas range is there to keep the ice box warm.

Federal Architectural Design

Another example of the pernicious practice of incorporating general legislation in general appropriation bills is found in an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation, recently reported to the House, repealing what is known as the Tarsney act. This is a law, passed about fifteen years ago, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to obtain plans in competition from architects in private practice for public buildings erected by the Treasury Department. As a large majority of Federal Government buildings come under the jurisdiction of that department the importance of this permission was very great, and the effect of the legislation has been to bring about a great improvement in the architectural design of our public buildings.

When the supervising architect of the Treasury was the sole authority in such matters there was a painful monotony and lack of individual quality in the buildings erected by the United States—to put the matter in the kindest and mildest form—and this was the natural product of bureaucratic methods. Since the passage of the Tarsney act, however, the transformation in style and quality has been very remarkable, the New York Custom House and some of the more recent postoffices illustrating the advantage of drawing upon the architectural talent of the country at large and of utilizing the personal attention of experts familiar with local conditions and inspired by progressive ideas and methods.

The repeal of the Tarsney act does not appear to have been asked for by the Treasury Department, nor urged by any public body, and the prospect of a return to the system of designing public buildings "by the yard," with much more than a prospect of a return to a stereotyped and unworthy form of architectural design, should arouse an emphatic protest from the people of the United States. The American Institute of Architects is naturally arrayed against the change, for, entirely apart from the injustice of excluding its members as a professional class from the wider opportunities of Government service, the proposed repeal is a backward step making for the deterioration of architectural taste. The question at issue is entirely too important to be the subject of a mere "rider" to an appropriation bill, and should not be decided until after full discussion and a public hearing upon its merits.

An Oversight

Through an oversight, THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT omitted the cut of the plant of the Tenino Stone Company, Inc., of Tenino, Wash., which should have appeared in the article under the caption of "Merit of Tenino Sandstone as a Building Material," published in the June issue.

Winnipeg City Hall

The Winnipeg Civic Board of Control, along with representatives of the Manitoba Architects' Association, are now considering details relating to the competition for the plans for the proposed City Hall. It is understood that the competition will be confined to British architects who have resided at least a year in Canada. The successful competitor will receive a premium of $5000, the second man $4000, while four others, whose plans have been placed by the jury of award, will get $3000 each. This jury will be nominated by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the President of the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects, and the President of the Manitoba Architects' Association.

Supervising Architect Appoints Representative

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, Mich., has retained Architect John Graham, of Seattle, Wash., as supervising architect for all its building under construction in the United States. The company will erect buildings in New York, Chicago, Boston, Minneapolis, Memphis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. All the company's structures will be of reinforced concrete construction, thoroughly fireproof, will cost from $150,000 to $300,000 each and will be utilized as assembling plants.

Mr. Graham has appointed resident architects in the cities above named to prepare plans for the buildings to be erected in their localities. For Portland he has selected Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach, and for Los Angeles Architects Parkinson & Bergstrom.

Architects Demand Repeal of Statute

Members of the California chapter of the American Institute of Architecture have notified the School Board of Los Angeles that they will no longer submit competitive plans for school houses nor will they draw plans for school houses at all until the law requiring competition in such matters is repealed by the California Legislature.

The firm determination of the members of the institute to live up to the established rules in the matter of refusing to enter into competition for work will, it is believed, result in a change at an early date of the present law, which was passed in 1872. The fact is that the American Institute of Architecture has a rule prohibiting its members from taking part in competitions, and the California chapter has simply revived and made effective this well known rule of the National organization.

In Portland the American Institute members have taken the same stand since the big rumpus over the Jefferson High School matter several years ago. The question of living up to the rules of the institute in not entering into public competitions has been the chief topic of discussion at several meetings of the local Chapter, and without exception members expressed their determination to adhere to the rule of no competitions.

However, members of the institute are not opposed to the Tarnsey act, a Federal law passed a few years ago, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to select by competition architects in private practice to design and supervise the construction of public buildings, under which the best talent in the profession is commanded and the architecture of Government buildings greatly improved.

Houses Must be in Fashion

That architect seems most in demand, nowadays, who has ingenuity enough to constantly design new styles in dwellings. There is a fashion in houses, as there is in dress, in automobiles and other things. For many years there was a renaissance in the matter of the Queen Anne style of residences. The colonial was the prevailing style, with modernized features, as it still is, in many parts of the country. Occasionally some very wealthy personage would build a magnificent country home, patterned after some castle of the mediæval age. The so-called bungalow in a myriad number of forms has been exceedingly the fad for ten years or more.

We have apartment houses of an infinite variety, and they seem very popular.

It is not only a constant change in style, arrangement and architectural treatment that is demanded, but fairly endless combinations in building material as well. Shingled exteriors, exteriors of rough lumber, stained in a variety of shades; dwellings half lumber, half stone or half concrete blocks; pebbled exteriors; brick veneers—indeed, there seems no end to architectural possibilities.

The Infinite Variety of Brick

The popularity of brick as a building material, despite the increasing use of concrete, is rather on the ascendancy than on the wane. The variety of brick is almost limitless. W. S. Lloyd, editor of the *Ohio Architect, Designer and Builder,* recently penned an article of interest on the subject of brick as applied in modern building.

Mr. Lloyd says that the late Stanford White, of New York, was much impressed while examining the older buildings at Cambridge, that the peculiar charm of the ancient Harvard structures was due to "the texture of the brickwork by the random introduction of burnt or slightly discolored bricks in the wall. He subsequently amazed a brick dealer by definitely specifying and personally selecting a large percentage of the bricks for a building from the sort usually thrown out as seconds. Thus the old conditions were broken down and we were at once amazed at what could be accomplished by modern brick in esthetic treatment."

The long application of smooth faced brick in even shades of cream or red had become a monotonous feature. After Stanford White's radical departure, brick manufacturers placed on the market an infinite variety in size, shape, coloring and texture, and it seems that the rough faced brick has greatly appealed to the popular fancy.

While discussing brick, it is apropos to recall the fact that the brick manufactured from native clays in Oregon requires greater stimulation. This State is capable of producing brick of a good quality and all it could use. Instead it imports largely from Washington and California. Oregon should be able to produce enough brick for home consumption besides being able to export a large quantity.

Columbia Brand

We would call special attention of our readers to the "Columbia" brand of roofing tin of the N. & G. Taylor Company of Philadelphia, referred to in the company's ad in this issue. The company announces its intention of shipping a car of its roofing tins to Portland soon, to replenish its stock here and at Seattle.

Plans for San Francisco's New City Hall

Seventy-three San Francisco architects submitted competitive plans for the new $4,000,000 City Hall to be erected there. It was a noteworthy competition. The jury made a four-days' study of the plans, finally accepting those of Architects Bakewell & Brown. These show an imposing and graceful classical structure.

The main portion of the building will be four stories in height, as required by the schedule of competition, from the center of which will raise a great dome of beautiful proportions. The highest part of the dome will be 245 feet from the ground and will be topped by a heroic figure representing the Spirit of San Francisco. This central feature will have a diameter of approximately 130 feet on the first floor. The interior of the dome will be finished in stone. The extreme dimensions of the main portion of the building will give it a frontage of 390 feet and a depth of 273 feet.

The 73 sets of competitive plans were received by the Architectural Commission on June 15th and the jury, consisting of Walter Cook, New York, President of the American Institute of Architects; John Galen Howard, Frederick H. Meyer, John Reid, Jr., James Rolph, Jr., Paul Bancroft and Daniel C. Fraser, began their deliberations on the following Monday. Twenty prizes besides the first prize were also awarded.

The 20 competitors whose designs were adjudged best by the jury, after the first prize design, were those of: John Baur, Bliss & Faville, Coates & Traver, L. B. Dutton, Edward T. Foulkes, Ralph Warner Hart, William C. Hays, Lewis P. Hobart, George William Kelham, Milton Lichtenstein, Miller & Colmesnil, Wm. Mooser, O'Brien & Werner, William L. Oper, Righetti & Headman, Houghton Sawyer, Shea & Lofquist, Ward & Blohme, Chas. Peter Weeks and N. L. Woollett.

The jury comprised Walter Cook, John Galen Howard, John Reid, Jr., Frederick H. Meyer, James Rolph, Jr., Paul Bancroft and Daniel C. Fraser. The 73 sets of plans will be placed on public exhibition. The jury recommended that the above 20 architects, whose designs were adjudged best by the jury receive $1000.

A San Francisco paper in commenting upon the architectural firm whose designs were accepted, says:

"Both Arthur Brown, Jr., and John Bakewell, Jr., of the firm of Bakewell & Brown, are highly respected members of the architectural profession and are natives of California. Both were educated at the University of California and both finished their education in Europe at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The firm has been established in San Francisco for a number of years, during which time they have engaged in a general practice and have designed a number of San Francisco's high class commercial buildings, and many elaborate country and city residences. During the last year the firm has carried out work in this city for the Regents of the University of California. The merits of their past work and their design for the City Hall show that they possess the capabilities to carry such a huge undertaking to a successful conclusion."

Issues Booklet

"Portland, Oregon, The City of Roses," is the title of a beautifully illustrated booklet in colors just off the press, issued by the Passenger Department of the O.-W. R. and N. Co. It is filled with reliable data and statistics, and is of real value.

Brick Building Material Oldest

Brick is the oldest building material known to man. The earliest authentic record of the use of brick for building purposes occurs in the Bible and refers to the building of the tower of Babel more than 4000 years ago.

"And they said, one to another, go to; let us make brick and burn them thoroughly, and they had brick for stone and slime they had for mortar. And they said, go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth."

This is a quotation from Genesis, chapter xi, verses 3 and 4, and is the first mention of brick as a building material to be found in the sacred book.

The history, then, of burned clay is as old as civilization, and this quotation from the Bible refers as above noted to the building of the tower of Babel. Had it not been for the discovery of burned clay much of the oldest history of the world would have been lost, for by preserving its own history it has also preserved information that is the basis of all history.

Practically all of the important and dependable records in existence, more than 4000 years old, are on burned clay. Everything else of written history from those remote ages has long since been destroyed.

The Assyrians, Chaldeans, Egyptians and Jews inscribed their history on tablets of clay, then baked them, and these precious bricks are still in existence.

Brick of the present time are of exactly the same substance as those which have come down through 40 centuries unchanged.

The first uses of brick in this country appear to have been misuses in the light of the present day methods of brick construction. Because old brick houses were damp many have hesitated to use them in their homes. The earlier generations used too many bricks in a wall, but did not use them properly. Moisture will find its way through a solid wall of any material, and the remedy has been found in the hollow wall. With the use of fewer brick the wall becomes moisture-proof and brick makes the driest house. It is also warmer in winter and cooler in summer because neither heat nor cold penetrates it.

Brick manufacturers of this day are putting art into their business, and are producing effects in brick that make it a most attractive building material. Where bricks were once considered monotonous, it now offers more diversified effects than any other material except terra cotta, which is after all nothing more nor less than the fancy burned clays manufactured over 4000 years ago by the Chaldeans. Not only is there a variety of color, but a variety of texture not obtainable with wood or stone.

Tuec Stationary Air Cleaning System

The P. L. Cherry Company, Incorporated, 306-7-8 Lumber Exchange building, Portland, is the agent for the Tuec stationary air cleaning system for homes, schools, churches, theaters, hotels, apartment houses, public buildings, etc. The Tuec cleaner is the last word in the matter of vacuum cleaners, and is manufactured by the United Electric Company, Canton, Ohio. For economy in cost and operation it is unequaled, and will bear the closest investigation. The P. L. Cherry Company will be pleased to explain its merits to all inquirers.

British Columbia Architects Convene

Victoria, B. C.—In a brilliant banquet in the Empress Hotel the first annual convention of the Society of Architects came to a close. The convention opened in Alexandra Hall.

The officers elected were: President, Hoult Horton, Victoria; Vice President, N. A. Leach, Vancouver; Secretary, John Wilson, Victoria; Treasurer, P. L. James, Victoria.

The Vancouver members elected to the Grand Council are as follows: Messrs. J. L. Putnam, W. T. Whiteway, Kennerly Bryan, R. T. Perry and Mr. Honeyman.

Four members were elcted from Victoria, as follows: Messrs. J. C. M. Keith, H. L. R. Cullin, S. MacClure and W. R. Wilson.

About 40 Vancouver architects were in attendance.

One session was largely devoted to the reading and discussion of the registration act, which will be brought up at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, the draft of which was passed. The act provides for the licensing of all architects in the province and the prohibition of other unlicensed architects from carrying on the profession. It also provides for the formation of an incorporated society for the mutual benefit of the members and for the training of students.

During the session Charles H. Bebb, a distinguished member of the American Institute of Architects, of Seattle, was elected an honorary member. Various papers of interest to the profession were read at the day session.

The Holmes Wall Bed

A new wall bed to work in conjunction with the disappearing bed so numerously installed in this city by the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, is being introduced. The new wall bed has been placed quite generally in many buildings in San Francisco and other Bay cities. Among its attractive features may be noted the Leggett coil spring, which is said to be exclusive. It is independent of the casing, door or ceiling, and in operation never touches, and, consequently, never mars them. It is operated from two sockets in the threshold of the door opening. Hinged or sliding doors can be utilized and the settling of a building does not interfere with the operation of this new wall bed. The company has contracts to install its beds in five apartment houses now under construction, and has already placed them in these buildings: Centennial Investment Company, Belmont Investment Company, Taylor, Bailey & Lambert, Mr. Olsen and that of the National Realty & Trust Company.

Official Building Figures

The *Construction News* of Chicago recently published official building figures from 72 of the leading cities of the United States for May. These are comparative for May, 1911, and for May, 1912. As a matter of interest to our readers, we herewith reproduce the figures for a number of Western cities, as follows:

Los Angeles—May, 1911, $1,915,529; May, 1912, $2,777,861.

San Francisco—May, 1911, $1,925,847; May, 1912, $2,229,423.

Portland—May, 1911, $1,878,330; May, 1912, $1,528,496.

Oakland, Cal.—May, 1911, $524,536; May, 1912, $1,203,137.

San Diego, Cal.—May, 1911, $388,525; May, 1912, $803,984.

Seattle—May, 1911, $547,040; May, 1912, $738,110.

Salt Lake City—May, 1911, $218,900; May, 1912, $413,250.

Tacoma—May, 1911, $136,117; May, 1912, $137,195.

Pasadena—May, 1911, $176,033; May, 1912, $125,234.

Stockton—May, 1911, $90,305; May, 1912, $66,862.

It appears that Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Oakland all show a material gain over May last year, while Portland showed a loss, notwithstanding this city stood twelfth on the list, and looms far ahead of a number of Eastern, Southern and Middle Western cities.

Architects Oppose Law Repeal

Members of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will join in the nation-wide movement to defeat the proposed repeal of the so-called Tarsney act, which is now before Congress, being a section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported June 3d. The Tarsney act has been in operation for fifteen years, and empowers the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to obtain plans by competition from architects in private practice for buildings erected under the Treasury Department. Its repeal would bar architects in private practice from doing any work on Government buildings.

K. K. Cutter, Vice President of the Washington Chapter, recently received a letter from Charles H. Alden, Secretary, informing him of the fight being made by architects to keep the act in force. Cutter is a member of the Chapter's Publicity Committee. It is felt that the act should remain on the statute books in the interest of architecture and the architectural profession. Speaking of the matter, Cutter said yesterday:

"The repeal of that act means that no architect except a Government architect can ever hope to have a share in the designing of public buildings. Private architects would be completely barred and architecture would suffer thereby. It is alleged the change is desired on the ground of economy, but it has been shown that architectural service performed by the Government architects costs 50 per cent more than that of architects in private practice and as good work is not done."

Oakland (Cal.) Auditorium

J. J. Donovan has submitted preliminary sketches to the Commissioner of Public Works, at Oakland, Cal., for a new Auditorium to be built in that city. An effort has been made toward the development of a civic center, showing the Auditorium with a prospective future public library and a future art museum forming a square, with a large plaza leading up to the Auditorium which fronts on the lake. Also a treatment of the south side of Twelfth street and the shores of the lake by means of an esplanade and steps leading to the water, with small pavilions at the ends of the steps which may be used for casino and boathouse purposes.

The playground space back of the Auditorium covers an area of 500x1200 feet, which gives ample room for a half-mile track, which in turn encloses a quarter-mile track and which provides sufficient space for a large stadium. On the southwest corner of the playground space is shown in outline a possible natatorium.

The Auditorium itself is 450 feet in length by 200 feet in width. The height at the center portion is 75 feet. The scheme is that of one large building which contains an area over all dimensions of 180 feet in width by 265 feet in length. The arena floor is 100 feet by 225 feet. This room will have a seating capacity of approximately 10,000 people and to the west of the room is the stage which connects with another large room, which we have styled the lecture hall or smaller Auditorium, which is 100x100 feet, and which will have a seating capacity of 3000 people, which, when connected with the arena, will give a total seating capacity of approximately 13,000 people, exclusive of standing room.

Separating the arena and Auditorium is the stage, which, as stated before, connects both and which may be lowered to the level of the floors. The two asbestos curtains divide the arena from the Auditorium, which permits the two rooms to be used separately or jointly.

Surrounding these rooms is an ample corridor, with large lobbies for both. The portion of the corridor toward the north has been developing as a hall for exhibits, well lighted and containing booths or stalls for individual displays.

On the second floor, flanking the Auditorium, are two large rooms with their staircases and lobbies, with their services, and these rooms may be used as lecture rooms, art galleries, dance halls, banquet rooms, etc.

The building has been well provided with inclined plane for the arena, thereby doing away with awkward staircases. Executive offices, toilet and cloak rooms have been provided in view of the many uses of the building, and a service entrance is shown at the rear of the building, leading to a large preparing room for scenery, dressing rooms, etc.

Likewise a loft has been provided for so that the Auditorium will be available for constant use.

The skylight roof over the arena can be rolled back on the cantilever trusses so as to give a ventilated and open air room for the arena.

As to the architecture of the building, the facade fronting the lake is the most important, and this elevation has been developed so as to be most interesting and forming a dignified scheme for the rectangular structure on the back. This facade is constructed of a granite wall 120 feet in length by 55 feet in height, pierced with 7 arches, 30 feet in diameter, and these arches form the frame for niches; each of these niches have 3 windows, which provide an abundance of light to the corridor and will be constructed of artificial stone. The niches will contain monuments and fountains, emblematic of the industries of the State of California, such as forestry, horticulture, agriculture, fisheries, mining and transportation.

The illumination of these niches with concealed lights in the ring of the arch and lights behind the fountains will produce a festive appearance and, furthermore, the entire structure is crowned by an illuminating cresting, which will silhouette itself like a piece of luminous lace against the dark sky at night.

The interior of the building will be treated according to the character of the room. The arena will have concrete slopes, wooden floor, exposed ornamental roof trusses, panel walls. The Auditorium, the two small rooms and corridor on the second floor will be treated in plaster ornamented and decorated.

The conception has been to make the Auditorium a most interesting building, unique in its plan, as well as in its elevation, so that it will prove an attractive monument for visitors coming to California as well as for the residents of Oakland.

On account of the simple, straightforwardness of the design, both of the exterior and interior, the estimated cost of the building is within the appropriation, namely, $500,000.

The present project is to begin work on the final drawings immediately upon approval by the Council of these preliminary sketches, and to carry this work on with progress and speed as good planning will permit, it is earnestly hoped that the city can let a contract for the piling and foundations by the latter part of August, and a contract for the steel work almost the same time, and then a general contract not later than the middle of September. The whole building is to be completed in September, 1913.

The Murphy Bed

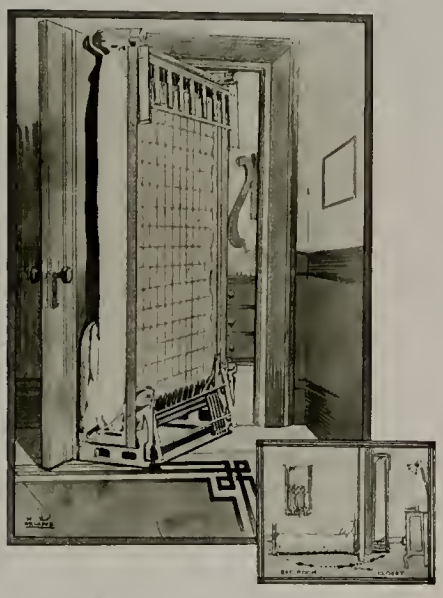
Callaghan & Flynn, manufacturers of the "Murphy" bed, have opened display rooms, on the fourth floor of the Henry Building, Portland, Oregon. This is a disappearing bed, perfectly concealed, that admits of attachment to an ordinary stock door, 1¾ inches in thickness, 2 feet 10 inches or 3 feet in width and 7 feet in height, in an ordinary sized closet of 24 inches in depth by 60 inches in width, without interference in any sense with the uses to which a closet is ordinarily devoted. The Murphy bed is standard in size, width, length and height.

A strong feature is its adaptability to hotels, since it increases the capacity of a room 100 per cent. A room, thus equipped, can instantly be made to serve the purposes of a

Closet Door Closed, Murphy Bed Swung Inside

living room, reception room or bedroom. This feature is particularly valuable in small hotels. The Murphy bed has been adopted by all the family hotels in California. It has an appealing feature in large hotels frequented by traveling men carrying samples, because they can quickly adapt a room thus equipped into a sample display room. For the extra large hotel room not supplied with the Murphy bed the amount of revenue derived for the floor space is not as large as it should be.

The initial cost of installation is less than for other similar, yet totally unlike beds, as no special construction is



Swinging Bed Into Room, Showing Wall Section

required. A strong point in favor of the Murphy bed is that it can be installed for less money, since there is no expenditure required for the construction of artificial furniture to conceal it, nor are extra floors required. The Murphy bed can not get out of order; is perfectly bal-

Closet Door Full Open and Bed in Position

anced with spring tension, is easy of operation, uses no weights and can be operated by a child.

Callaghan & Flynn invite inquiry from architects, builders and others interested, and will be pleased to demonstrate the advantage of the Murphy bed.

Architect on Contractors

"Beware of the dishonest building contractor. The most exasperating man that one can attempt to do business with is a tricky contractor," writes Arthur C. Clausen, a Minneapolis architect.

"Contractors as a whole are honest, capable men who intend to do the best kind of work in the best manner known to the trade," continued Mr. Clausen. "There are, however, black sheep in every fold, and numbers considered, the contracting line is well to the front in the proportion of black sheep within its fold. It is no trick to catch up with a contractor whose bad work shows on the outside or surface of a building, but the greater portion of the faulty work in a house does not show up until a year or more after the house is completed. It is not until the plastering falls down, the doors go to pieces, the plumbing leaks, the heating plant fails to work, the cellar floor crumbles or the finish rubs off the woodwork that the owner realizes that he has been bunkoed and wishes that he had let his contract to the man who was 5 to 10 per cent higher and saved the additional expenditure of this amount afterwards, to say nothing of the endless annoyance of living in such a house.

"To not let the contract to the lowest bidder is, of course, not fair or just. The owner should, therefore, be sure and invite to submit figures only reliable men to whom he would let the contract. Because a contractor has a reputation for doing work cheap does not necessarily recommend him, for it often happens that the man who does the work cheap does cheap or inferior work, which is the most expensive kind in the long run. The best man is the cheapest, regardless of price, provided it is reasonable.

"It is best to let the contracts for the general construction, the plumbing, heating and electric lighting, or gas piping separately. If all the work is let to the general contractor, he will invariably sublet the last three items to sub-contractors, from which he will, in turn, obtain competitive figures, and charge the owner about 10 per cent of their cost for acting as middleman.

"When the owner obtains his own bids on heating, lighting and plumbing, he has the opportunity of selecting his own sub-contractors and saves the 10 per cent profit which the general contractor gets for acting as middleman.

"When it comes to writing up the contract it is best to have an attorney attend to it, since this is essentially an attorney's work. The blank form of contract which some architects carry on hand covers the average home or building pretty well, but each contract varies to some extent in its requirements, and even when a blank form is used it is best to have an attorney fill it out. It is then done right. Architects have to know the rudiments of a great many trades and professions, but they are not lawyers and can not be expected to know any more about the technical pitfalls of the law than a lawyer does about the strength of building materials.

"Some people make the mistake of thinking that a specification is the building form of contract. It is not. The specification simply indicates the kind of workmanship, the kind and quality of materials and other items which can not be conveniently shown or specified upon the working drawing. Whether a contractor should be put under bonds to complete his work in a satisfactory manner depends largely upon his reputation and financial standing. Remember, if he does not pay his bills for materials or labor, you will have to do so, for, in the eyes of the law, he is your agent. The house is on your land, and he has merely made a convenient arrangement to act as your agent and build it for you. If you intend to require your contractor to furnish a bond, you should so inform him before he bids, or else stand the expenses yourself.

"The proper construction and artistic appearance of a home does not depend so much upon the proper writing of a contract or the furnishing of a bond as it does upon the proper preparation of the plans and specifications and the selection of a reliable contractor—one who has been tried and found not wanting."

Our Architectural Advance

That an American architect, Walter B. Griffin of Chicago, has carried off the first prize of $8750 in the International competition for a new capital of Australia is surely a cause for National satisfaction. A number of American and Australian architects, as well as men from other countries, competed. The opportunity was quite unusual, in that it called for the designing of an entire city. Australia has acquired a Federal territory four miles square, 165 miles southwest of Sydney in New South Wales, which is to be made into another District of Columbia. An elevated plateau, it is partially surrounded by hills 900 feet high, with a stream running through it which is to be dammed, thus making possible unusual water effects. The task of the competitors was not, of course, to present designs for each of the many Federal buildings—the National museum, theater, library, the Parliament group, etc.—but to indicate on the plan the precise sites for these and many other monumental structures. It was to accomplish for Australia what Major L'Enfant did for the United States, that the architects entered into competition, and it may be thought fitting that as France aided the United States, to plan its capital, this older Federation of States should perform a similar service for the new Australian Federation.

Now, Mr. Griffin's success will have a double value, if besides awakening the world to a realization not too widely prevalent that American art in this field has become a competitor to be reckoned with, it shall make the country as a whole understand a little what giant strides the entire architectural profession has been making. Americans have had for so many years to apologize for their architecture, particularly in New York, that they have not found it easy to appreciate the revolution which has gone on under their eyes. True, we are all fond of boasting about our skyscrapers. In fact, we have come to expect that the visiting foreigner of note will rave about them as soon as he glimpses them when coming up the bay. But it is the wonderful progress of our public architecture to which we are as yet not awake, particularly in New York, which more than one visitor of taste and judgment now describes as a beautiful city.

If any one wishes to test this, let him undertake to show a traveler from abroad the really striking buildings within the city. It will be no easy task, for he must start from the Battery with its Custom House, and show a multitude of skyscrapers before even reaching the ever lovely City Hall, the Hall of Records. The new police headquarters is also well worth seeing. The Public Library will, of course, attract, particularly because of its landscape treatment—we venture to say that few New Yorkers have yet seen and appreciated the terrace in the rear, now ornamented by the Josephine Shaw Lowell fountain and the Bryant statue. Near by is the new Grand Central Station, far enough along to demonstrate that it, too, is worthy of being classed as a real work of art. The difference between it and the old hideous Grand Central Station that was rebuilt about a dozen years ago, indicates more clearly than anything else could the amazing transformation in taste which has gone on in this city since the days when the Windsor Hotel and the Grand Union were deemed the highest type of modern architecture, and the Murray Hill Hotel was very "tasty." Then the only residence fit for a gentleman was thought to be the hideous brownstone with its equally hideous brownstone steps. Will it be possible to make future generations believe that about 1885 one might wander from Fourteenth street to Central Park and find in every side street not a single variant from this same brownstone front?

Of the Pennsylvania Station we have often spoken. Time only brings out more clearly how great the monument its architects have built to themselves, their city and their art. The new postoffice going up behind it, in harmony with it, makes plainer than ever the possibility of an uptown civic and business center in this neighborhood—if only the city would supervise the buildings to come there. In Central Park, too, the new Art Museum is in itself proof of the artistic growth of the city. Who does not remember the hideousness of the first "Egyptian" structure. In the nearby streets, now so happily diversified, are to be found many exquisite private homes, by no means all the property of millionaires, which daily prove to unbelievers that even a cheap house can be made a house beautiful. Not that every home is a work of art; some extraordinarily grotesque adaptations of church architecture to the private dwelling seem to be the rage with some. But even they spell progress; at least, they prove that the opportunity for original treatment, individual tastes, exists. It is no longer necessary to argue with a client that a departure from the conventional is possible without raising doubts as to one's sanity.

The advance in this city here outlined is merely characteristic of what is going on the country over in greater or less degree. Whereas 30 years ago it was difficult to find a city that had a single beautiful building, it is hard to find one today that has not a number of them. Toledo has this winter inaugurated an exquisite art museum in a rare landscape setting. It draws visitors to that city from all surrounding towns. Who can measure its influence upon the standards of taste of those who behold it? The whole city planning and civic center movement, the leaders of our National civic bodies, some of our magazines which deal with architecture, public and private, all deserve their share of the credit for this National architectural revival. True, we have not yet developed, or returned to a characteristic American architecture, but the trend is in that direction. The failure of so monumental a building as the New Theater carries its lesson. That attempt to house a National theater within a building which might have been an opera house moved bodily from the capital of some small European principality, is not likely to be repeated. If a National theater ever comes to pass it will have an American home. But the great truth, after all, is that the Nation has come to recognize architecture as a great and noble art, of value in every development of our National life. As our railroad stations have become objects of beauty—what American railroad save the new Westchester one has ever been built with an eye to beauty?—so the cash value of taste even in factories is coming to be understood. The public which will appreciate in its full significance the value of Mr. Griffin's achievement in Australia is infinitely larger than that of 20 or even 10 years ago.

Southern Pennsylvania Chapter A. I. A.

THE annual meeting of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at Harrisburg, was called to order with the president, J. A. Dempwolf, in the chair, at the Engineers' Club. Members present were: J. A. Dempwolf, R. Dempwolf, T. H. Hamilton, M. I. Kast, Ed. Leber, C. E. Urban, W. B. Billmeyer, F. G. Fahnestock, Jr., S. Grant Johnston and C. H. Kain. In the absence of B. F. Willis, secretary of the chapter, Reinhardt Dempwolf acted as secretary *pro tem.*

The president made an informal annual address in which he referred to the progress the chapter had made in the past year. He also referred to the evil of bad competitions and

expressed the hope that a sense of business principles and fairness in the mind of the public as well as the constancy of the members of the chapter to the code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects would bring about a much better condition in the future. The secretary's report for the year was incorporated in the minutes and Mr. Urban, treasurer, read his report, which was accepted and handed to the Auditing Committee, composed of Mr. Leber and Mr. Billmeyer.

Mr. Willis offered the following resolution on the death of Mr. C. A. McClure, a charter member of this chapter:

Resolved, That it is with profound regret and sense of personal loss sustained, that the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter has learned of the death of Mr. Colbert Anderson McClure, which occurred April 29. This minute is adopted to record its realization of the loss sustained by the chapter by his untimely death. The unselfish labors of Mr. McClure of the Pittsburg Chapter in helping to organize the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter is deeply appreciated. We came to know, by association with him, his high character, distinguished abilities and influence in promoting public recognition of the standing and dignity of his profession. As an architect his talents and achievements brought him a commanding position, not only in the city of his chosen field of practice, Pittsburg, but his reputation, sense of honor and high ethical ideals extended far afield.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute be sent to the firm of which Mr. McClure was a member and also to his home chapter, Pittsburg, with expressions of sympathy and condolence.

These resolutions were adopted as read.

The Committee on Competitions reported that it had acted upon the resolutions adopted at the last regular meeting by which letters were written from the committee of this chapter and also from the Competition Committee of the institute urging the Harrisburg School Board to make a change in its Rule No. 68 whereby it should be possible to select an architect by direct appointment or by competition under the rules of the institute.

The Nominating Committee appointed by the Vice President was composed of Mr. Leber, Mr. Urban and Mr. Hamilton, who reported for the committee that the nominations stood as follows: For President, J. A. Dempwolf; for Vice President, B. F. Willis; for Secretary, M. I. Kast; for Treasurer, C. Emlen Urban; for Directors, J. B. Hamme and Thomas H. Hamilton, and the said officers were duly elected for the coming year.

On motion of Mr. Kast, seconded by Mr. Urban, it was proposed that John Hall Rankin be made an honorary member of this Chapter; this was carried unanimously.

The Chairman of the Committee on Historic Monuments reported progress and at the same time launched a discussion on the subject of the Preservation of the Tower of Zion Reformed Church at York, Pa. It was urged that an effort be made to have the tower repaired by public subscription or moved to a safer location elsewhere as a monument with the addition of an appropriate base to the same. The report was accepted.

In the absence of Mr. Hamme, Mr. Leber reported for him that efforts were being made to increase the membership.

It was unanimously resolved to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Engineers' Club of Harrisburg for the use of their rooms during the meeting of the Chapter.

After a short discussion of the membership question, the meeting adjourned.

The Landscape Possibilities of the Small Yard

By Howard Evarts Weed, *Landscape Architect, Portland.*

MOST PEOPLE have the erroneous idea that landscape effects are only possible on a large place. While it is true that a large place has greater possibilities, it is also true that even a small place has more possibilities than most people can conceive. Too often the small yard is made into a home by building thereon a house without any thought of the surrounding conditions or any planning of the yard. Thus it is that the house is placed too near the street and in the center of the lot. There is no room for either a small front yard or a side lawn. To make matters worse, the sidewalk leading around the house to the back porch is generally placed on the wrong side and the back steps lead into the back yard instead of to the side of the house.

To show the possibilities of a small yard, let us take a lot 90 feet front by 150 feet in depth. The way such a yard is generally arranged is shown in Figure 1. The house is placed in the center of the lot, this leaving no room for a lawn space on either side. The front steps are placed in the center of the front porch and a like arrangement followed with the back steps. In going to the kitchen porch it is then necessary to go into the back yard and turn facing the front again, a large portion of the back yard being taken up with the back steps.

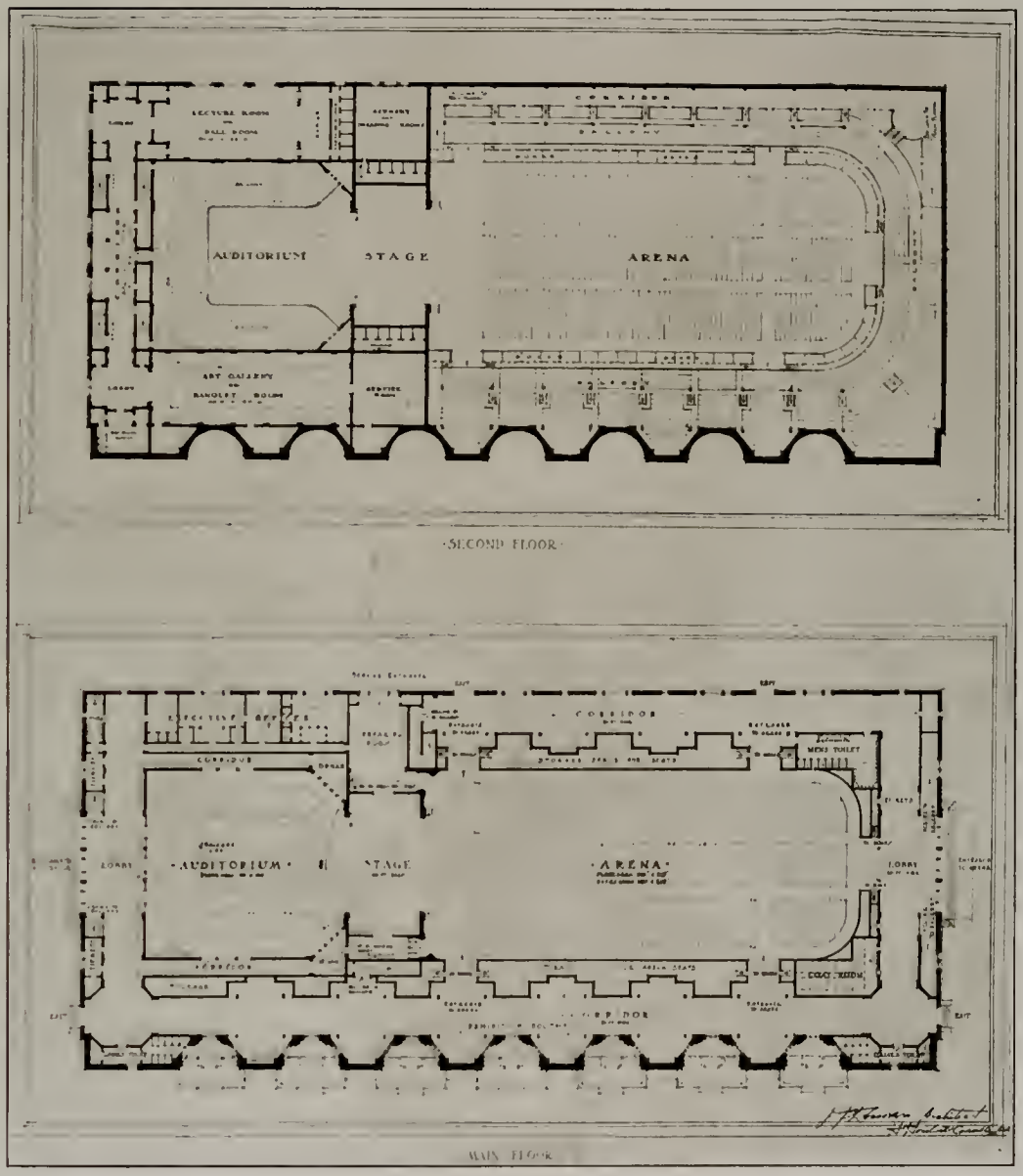
In the planting arrangements, the trees have all been placed in straight rows. Possibly they are put that way to show how we can improve upon nature's planting method. Shrubs as individual specimens are scattered here and there over the lawn with a star-shaped flower bed on one side of the front walk and a crescent-shaped bed on the other. Such a plan, or some features of it, is not uncommon, notwithstanding all that has been said and written about mass planting and the advantages of an open centered lawn effect.

To show the possibilities of such a lot, we have but to examine the plan shown in Figure 2. Here we have the house located at one side—six feet from the lot boundary. This leaves ample lawn space on the other side of the lot. The front and back steps are arranged to furnish the greatest economy of space and saving of footsteps, the back steps leading direct to the kitchen door. The trees have been so placed as to give the house a setting or framework of nature. The boundaries of the lot are planted with mass effects, while next to the front porch occurs a planting to connect the house and lawn. This takes away the otherwise bare effect of the house foundations. At the back corner of the house is placed a group of shrubs which serves to screen a portion of the back yard—this portion being used as a clothes yard. Extending out from the side planting is another group of shrubs, leaving only a vista between the two extended groups. Through this vista the back yard is seen, giving the impression of greater area by a shutting off of a part of the view. In the center of the yard is nothing but green grass—one of God's best gifts to man.

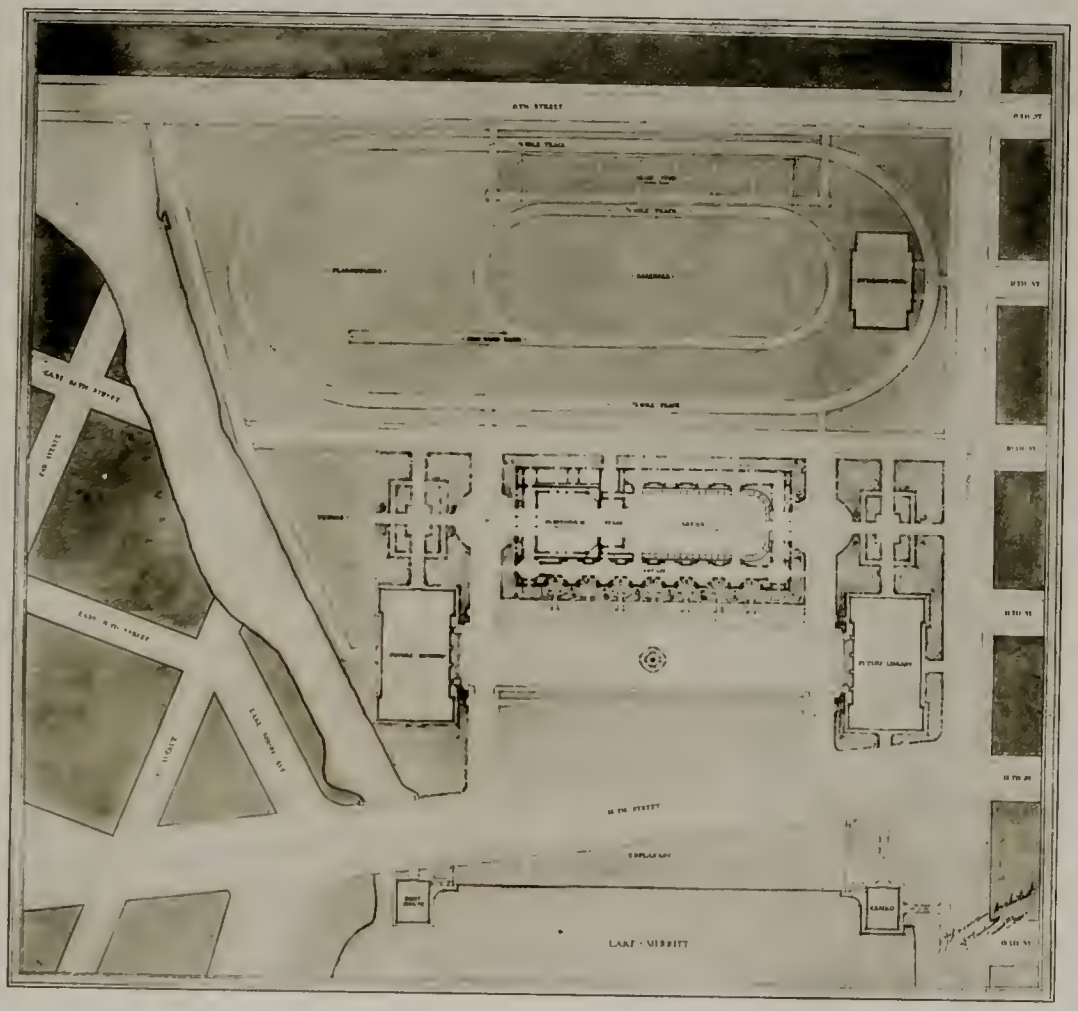
The two plans here shown are worthy of deep thought. The one is complex, costly to maintain and unsatisfactory in appearance. The other possesses simplicity, economy and beauty. And so it is that even a small place has possibilities if we but study them out properly. In fact, the smaller the home yard, the more careful we should be in the arrangement of its furnishings.

Perspective View of North Elevation, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

Perspective View of Elevation, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect



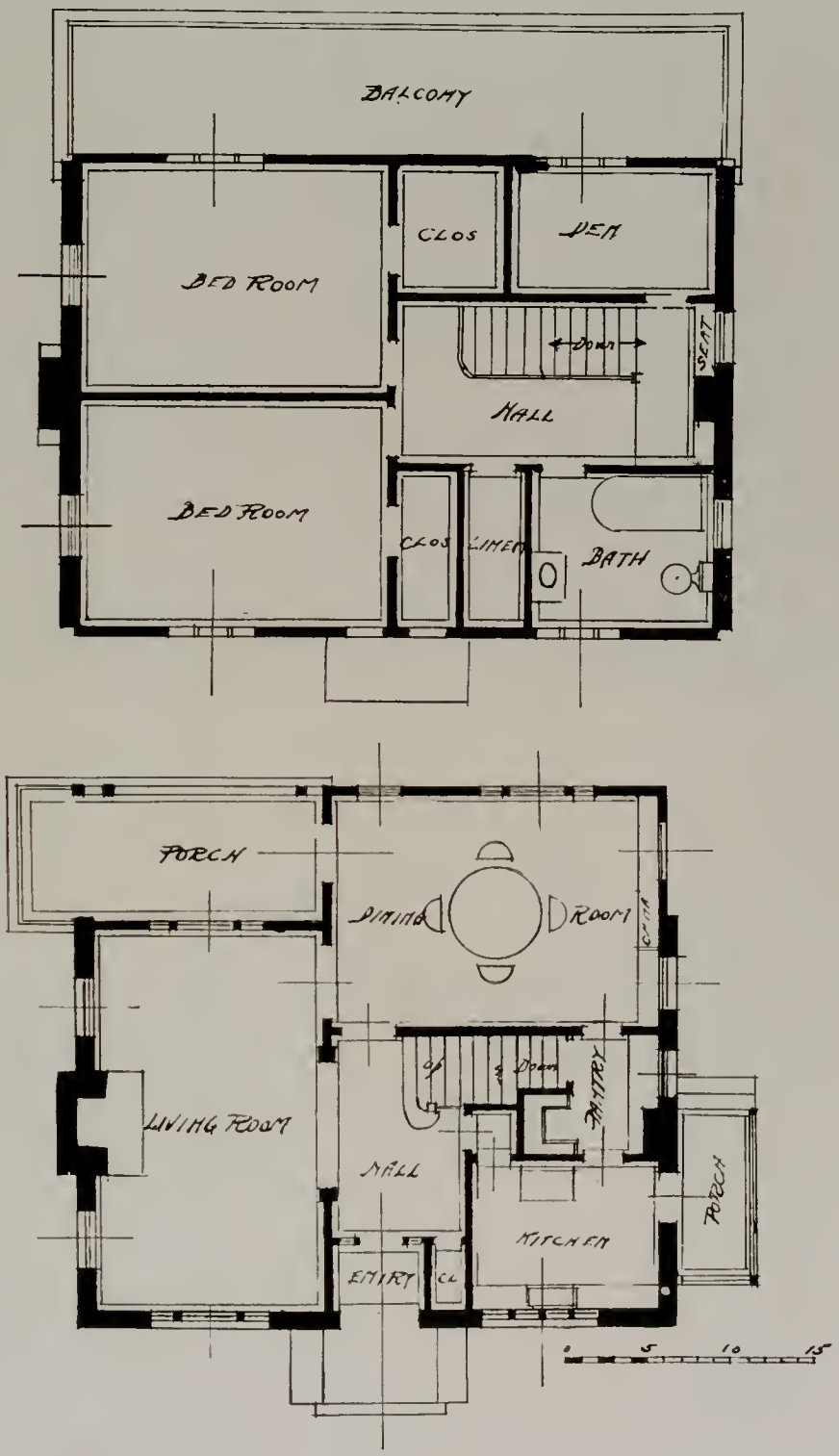
Floor Plans, Auditorium, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect



General Plan, Auditorium, Showing Development of Civic Center, Oakland, California
John J. Donovan, Architect

County Museum Building, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, California
Hudson & Munsell, Architects

Residence of H. O. Fuhrburg, West Seattle, Washington
Clayton D Wilson and Arthur L Loveless, Architects



Floor Plans, Residence of H. O. Fuhrburg, West Seattle, Washington
Clayton D Wilson and Arthur L Loveless, Architects

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1912

Residence of Major Audain, Foul Bay Road, Victoria, British Columbia
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Residence of T. H. Slater, (near) Victoria, British Columbia
Samuel Maclure, Architect

West Elevation, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J Myers, Architect

Front Porch, Residence of David J. Myers, Seattle, Washington
David J Myers, Architect

Living Room, Residence of David J. Myers. Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect

Living Room, Residence of David J. Myers. Seattle, Washington
David J. Myers, Architect

M. L. Kline's Attractive Exhibit Rooms

There is no better or more favorably known business house in Portland than that of M. L. Kline, 84-86 Front street. For many years this house has been a favorite for all those seeking high class plumbing fixtures and steam supplies and fittings.

While M. L. Kline follows the established custom of issuing a catalogue, he augments its usefulness to the buyer by conducting commodious sample rooms, specially devoted to the exhibit of sanitary plumbing supplies and fixtures. Increasing yearly, as he has done his immense stock, and of showing in wide display the goods of the leading manufacturers, Mr. Kline has found that additional floor space for the exhibit rooms, where each sample could be shown to the best advantage without crowding, became a paramount necessity. Thus the exhibit gradually has grown. New departments have been opened, where the numerous varieties of plumbing fixtures are specialized upon and segregated. At the present time the floor space, including the large exhibit room and mezzanine floor and several smaller rooms opening into it, are equal to a total area of 3200 square feet.

View of M L Kline's Display Room

A passenger elevator has been provided to carry visitors and prospective purchasers to the second floor, where are located the exhibit rooms. The vast variety of fixtures, in solid porcelain and enameled iron, impress the beholder with their absolute cleanliness and sanitary qualities. The array of gleaming white is almost dazzling. The exhibit contains positively the latest word in plumbing fixtures and is up-to-the-minute in every particular. Here are gathered approximately 200 kinds of samples, and no two are alike. To the purchaser it should be a matter of great satisfaction to know that every article carries with it two absolute guarantees—one by the manufacturers and the other by the reputable house of M. L. Kline. And what is of equal importance is the fact that every fixture is sold at as reasonable price as is commensurate with its high quality. Among the prominent manufacturers whose products find representation in the exhibit are the well known firms of: The Standard Manufacturing Company, Trenton Pottery Company, William Heap & Son, well known high grade "Faultless" closet combinations.

The business house of M. L. Kline is most conveniently located in the wholesale business district and but a short distance removed from the retail district at Third and Washington streets, and is therefore readily accessible.

The advantages offered to the prospective purchaser in the large and varied assortment of bath tubs, big and little, wash bowls, toilets of various kinds, porcelain drinking fountains, etc., is perfectly evident. Being placed in position, the fixtures show exactly how they will appear when installed, and there, too, is the added advantage of the products of more than one manufacturer, so the good points of each may find comparison with the others.

A point specially worthy of note are the sanitary plumbing fixtures and toilet accessories for schools. Another equally important is the great display of the bubbling drinking fountains, in white porcelain, so justly popular with the public at this time because of their absolute cleanliness and perfect sanitary qualities.

By conservative business methods Mr. Kline has built up an excellent business and one that is liberally patronized —and deservedly so. He specially invites visitors and prospective purchasers to call and inspect the exhibit rooms above described, for they will there find much to interest them and all will be assured of courteous treatment.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Architect Earl A. Roberts has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Oregon.

Architect W. H. Weeks, San Francisco, California, announces his removal from 251 Kearney street to 75-77 Post street, near Kearney street.

W. S. Barnes is now associated with the sales force of F. T. Crowe & Company's local office.

Architect Wayne L. Mills has opened an ofice at 403 Couch building.

Architects Leeper & Nelson, Tacoma, Wash., have moved from 514 National Realty building to suite 413 Savage-Scofield building.

C. A. Bartz, general contractor, of Tacoma, Wash., spent several days in Portland on business.

The Riverside Portland Cement Company have moved their office from 421 Railway Exchange to suite 310 and 311, same building.

Architect Lewis I. Thompson has returned from a two weeks' trip to California.

The Lithic Manufacturing Company have moved their office from 625 to 600 Yeon building.

F. Manson White has opened an architectural office at 342½ Washington street.

Ira A. Worsfold, of Waukegan, Illinois, has opened an architectural office in the Masonic building, Corvallis, Oregon.

Architects Cowley & Rigg, of Spokane, Wash., have opened an office at Edmonton, Alberta.

The Newberg Brick & Tile Company, formerly located at 605 Board of Trade building, have moved their offices to 716, same building.

Architect C. Lewis Wilson, Northern Bank building, Seattle, Wash., is on an extended business trip East.

Butterworth-St. Helen Company have moved from 464 Washington street to their new quarters, 427 Alder street.

George Cherry, of the P. L. Cherry Company, has returned from an extended business trip to San Francisco and Southern California.

Architect Clair H. Bristow has moved his architectural office from 501 Maegley-Tichner, to 301-316 Central building, Tenth and Alder streets.

Mr. Allen J. Olson, of Olson & Johnson, general contractors, Missoula, Montana, has returned after spending a week in Portland, attending the Elks' convention.

Architect R. F. Lawrence, of the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., has resigned and has opened an office, where he will engage in private practice.

G. W. Yore, formerly with the Gillen-Chambers Company, is now associated with the local branch of the Contractors' Equipment Company, Eighteenth and Upshur streets.

George Harold Smith, who has been connected with the architectural office of R. N. Hockenberry & Company, is now with Architect Robert F. Tegan, in the Swetland building.

H. J. Lambert will have charge of the local territory for the American Radiator Company, with headquarters at 703 Yeon building.

Mr. Charlton B. Perkins, manager of the Oregon Acetylene Lighting Company, 221½ Morrison street, has returned from an extended trip to California.

Architect John Graham, with offices in the Lyon building, Seattle, Wash., has returned from an extended business trip in the East.

L. A. Clapp, manager of Architect H. S. Griffith's Vancouver, B. C., office, has returned after attending the Elks' convention, which was held in Portland.

Architect Allan Stroud, of Vancouver, B. C., spent several days in Portland on business. Mr. Stroud reports that he will move to his new quarters in the Welton building August 1.

A partnership has been formed between Edward T. Root and James H. Hoose. The new firm will be known as Root and Hoose, and they will continue the practice of architecture at their present location, 409-11 Commercial Club building.

J. D. Sullivan, of Salt Lake, president of the Sullivan Tile Company, was a recent visitor at their local office. Mr. Sullivan reports business very good, and one of their latest contracts was to furnish 140,000 square feet of tile for the Salt Lake High School.

R. Kugel, manager of the Baltimore Artistic Furniture Company, 411 Alder street, has returned from an extended business trip to Southern Oregon, and reports having done a big business.

E. E. Gilmer, connected with Timms, Cress & Company, has secured the contract for furnishing and installing Pedrara Mexican Onyx in the Rex Theater, at Eugene, Ore. Nearly 1000 square feet will be required for this job.

The Tenino Stone Company, Inc., Tenino, Wash., are now busy getting out the stone for the Olympia Federal building. In addition to the Federal building which they are now getting out at Walla Walla, Wash., they also have a large Presbyterian Church there, also considerable work coming in from Vancouver, B. C.

R. B. Moodie, formerly with the advertising department of the "Short Line" with headquarters in Denver and Colorado Springs, has resigned his position, and is now in the advertising department of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company's new studio is nearly finished at East Tenth and Lincoln streets. When finished it will be the most modern and best equipped plant on the coast.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company report doing the work on the theater at Eleventh and Washington streets. They also have the contract to do the plastering on the Failing School, and the stone work on the Y. W. C. A. addition.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company, of Spokane, Wash., have started the delivery of terra cotta on the Washington County Court House at Hillsboro, Oregon, and the United States Bank building at Vancouver, Wash.

The Builders Exchange have added an employment bureau where all classes of mechanics will be supplied. This is a new feature for the Exchange, and one that will be greatly appreciated by its many members.

The Lithic Manufacturing Company have finished the Raecolith floors in the Lincoln High School and will soon start work on the Raecolith floors at the State Asylum at Pendleton, Oregon. This will be one of the largest composition floor jobs done on this coast.

The Pacific Iron Works report having been very busy the past 60 days getting out 100 tons of steel for the United States Bank building, Vancouver, Wash.; 50 tons for the Darby-Lafkey building at Salem, Oregon; 10 large steel trusses for Aberdeen, Wash., and a great many smaller jobs.

The Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., furnished the ruffled brick, hollow common brick and roofing tile on the County Museum building, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, shown in this issue. The P. L. Cherry Company, 306 Lumber Exchange building, are the Northwest agents for this well-known product.

The Newberg Brick & Tile Company, with offices at 716 Board of Trade building, are furnishing "Newberg Red" face brick for a hotel for the Wright Investment Company, Twenty-third and Hoyt streets; "Ruffled brick" for the "Belle Court Apartments," Trinity Place; the Metropolitan Investment and Improvement Company, and are also furnishing "Ruffled brick" for a residence for the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage and Trust Company, Frank A. Steele, builder, Laurelhurst.

The Oregon Engraving Company is accomplishing some unusually creditable work these days. Its work has always been meritorious. Of late it has brought out some very excellent color effects that have been favorably commented upon. Notable among these is the picture of an Indian squaw and papoose, and a rose picture, the colorings of which are beautiful. The company will occupy its quarters in the new Journal building, on and after August 1.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Residence—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for W. H. Lawson, to cost $5,000.

Residence—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Joe Basler, to cost $5,500.

Factory—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for a two-story brick factory, to be built in St. Johns, for the Portland Woolen Mills Co.

Church—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for re-building the Anabel Presbyterian Church, at a cost of about $4,000.

Fire Station—Battalion Chief Holden prepared plans for a fire station, to be built in Montavilla, at a cost of $7,500.

Flats—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for two two-story frame flat buildings, to cost $5,000 or $8,000 each.

Residence—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Company prepared plans for an eight-room tapestry brick residence, to be built in Grants Pass, for K. McNeill, to cost $8,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a seven-room Dutch Colonial residence, for M. B. Meachen.

Residence—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared plans for a two-story eight-room Dutch Colonial residence for J. F. Maginnis.

Warehouse—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich prepared plans for a three story frame warehouse, to be built on the East Side.

Office Building—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a one and one-half-story concrete office building, for the St. Helen's Lumber Company.

Hotel—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a $15,000 frame hotel building, to be erected at Neakahnie Mountain, for S. G. Reid.

Apartment House—Architect J. S. Adkins prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment house, to cost $20,000, to be built for Mrs. A. R. Rindle.

School Building—Architects Kingsbury & Carey prepared plans for a two-story frame school building, to be erected at Lafayette, at a cost of $12,000.

Bungalow—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a $2,500 bungalow, for T. S. Emerson.

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for an eleven-room Dutch Colonial residence to be built on Arlington Heights for E. B. Hazen.

Cottages—Architect F. Manson White prepared plans for five summer cottages, to be built at Gearhart Park.

Fraternity House—Architect P. Chappel Browne prepared plans for a two-story frame building of twenty-two rooms to be erected at Corvallis, by Kappa Sigma Nu, to cost $12,000.

School House—Architect Newton C. Gaunt prepared plans for a one-story frame school building, to be built at Plainview.

Business Building—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a two-story brick store and hotel building for D. B. Hanson, to cost $12,000.

Garage—Architect Edward T. Root prepared plans for a three-story brick addition to the Packard Garage.

Remodeling—Architect Charles V. Henn prepared plans for remodeling the Portland Heights home of C. G. Briggs.

Flat—Architect George L. Thomas prepared plans for a two-story Colonial flat building for M. E. Stewart.

Apartment House—Architect A. C. Ewart prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house, to be erected in Vancouver, B. C., at a cost of $20,000.

Factory Building—Architect J. O. Wrenn prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete factory building for W. H. McMonies, to cost $10,000.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a two-story nine-room residence, to be built in Laurelhurst, by R. S. Hubler.

Residence—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared plans for a $10,000 residence to be built in Salem, by Mrs. W. A. Cusick.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story eight-room residence for Mrs. H. P. McNary, to cost $6,000.

Residences—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Co. prepared plans for two frame dwellings to be built by the Columbia Trust Company, in Alameda Park.

Library—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a $10,000 brick Carnegie library building to be erected in McMinnville.

Residence—Architect Otto Kleeman prepared plans for a two-story Swiss Chalet to be built by Captain Paul H. Reimer, near Milwaukie.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a ten-room frame residence, to be built at Mt. Tabor, by M. B. Wells.

Assembling Plant—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are preparing plans for a large assembling plant and offices for the Ford Motor Car Company.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a two-story Colonial residence, to cost $5,000, for Mrs. John Valentine.

Business Building—Architect E. E. McClaran is preparing plans for a two-story brick building, to be erected in The Dalles, for Mrs. Matilda Baldwin.

Residences—Architect John W. Wilson prepared plans for two residences, to be built at Marshfield, by H. & R. Nerdrum.

OREGON.

Storage Plant—Florence. The Hurd Co-operative Packing Company will erect a cold-storage plant, at a cost of about $15,000.

Business Block—Lakeview. Dr. Daly will build a two-story and basement brick business block.

Bank Building—Astoria. The Scandinavian-American Savings Bank are having plans prepared for a modern banking and office building.

Telephone Building—Hood River. Architect R. R. Bartlett prepared plans for a three-story brick building for the Home Telephone Company, to cost about $20,000.

Power Plant—Bend. The Bend Water, Light & Power Company will build a brick or concrete electric power plant, to cost $40,000.

Warehouse—Echo. The Henrietta Flour Mill Company are erecting a reinforced concrete warehouse.

Residence—Banks. Architect John R. Ford prepared plans for a seven-room residence for Chris Reiban.

Business Block—Eugene. The Pacific Development Company is contemplating the erection of an eight story store and office building.

Church—Hood River. The Methodist Episcopal Church will erect a concrete building with brick finish.

Warehouse—Vale. Plans for a large warehouse for the Studebaker Company are being prepared by the company's architects.

Creamery—Klamath Falls. L. O. Mills and W. P. Johnson will build a reinforced concrete creamery.

Store Building—Eugene. Architect F. Le Noir Ragsdale prepared plans for a two-story brick store building, for Peter Johnson.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a five-room bungalow, for Mrs. C. B. Dersteine.

Library—Gresham. The Carnegie Library Board is having plans prepared for a $10,000 library building.

Cannery—Talent. A. C. Randall and Dr. Bagley will erect and equip a cannery, at a cost of about $25,000.

Factory—Oregon City. The Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. will erect a two-story reinforced concrete factory building, to cost about $80,000.

Bungalows—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for two bungalows for Dr. W. Kuykendall.

Bank Building—Midway. The Midway State Bank will erect a brick or concrete banking building, 25 x 40.

Factory—Midway. The Armstrong Mfg. Co. are having plans prepared for a manufacturing plant, to cost about $100,000.

School—Heppner. At a special school election, bonds for $40,000 were voted with which to erect a school building.

Bungalow—Junction City. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for an eight-room bungalow, to be built by J. W. Williams.

SEATTLE.

Business Block—Architect James Schack perpared plans for a three-story concrete building for T. S. Lippy, to cost $75,000.

Automobile Plant—Architect John Graham has been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story concrete building, to cost $400,000, to be used as an assembling plant, for the Ford Motor Car Company.

Warehouse—Engineers Stone & Webster prepared plans for a three-story concrete warehouse building, for Fisher Flouring Mills Company.

Hotel—Architect J. C. Taft is preparing plans for a ten-story fire-proof hotel building 60 x 111, to cost $100,000.

College Buildings—Architects Beezer Bros. are preparing plans for a million dollars worth of buildings for the Seattle College.

Church—Architects Beezer Bros. are preparing plans for a three-story concrete and brick church building, for the Seattle College.

Residence—Architect V. W. Voorhees prepared plans for a $7,500 residence for C. L. Moses.

Church—Architect W. Grant Fay has been commissioned to prepare plans for a large church building for the University Presbyterian Church.

Apartment House—Architect C. E. Green prepared plans for a three-story brick veneer apartment house to cost about $35,000.

WASHINGTON.

County Hospital—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a three-story concrete and brick hospital building, to cost about $90,000.

School Buildings—Tacoma. The University of Puget Sound is raising a $250,000 fund with which to purchase a site and erect buildings.

Masonic Home—Puyallup. Architects Heath & Gove, of Tacoma, are preparing plans for a $25,000 building, to be erected by the Masonic Order.

City Hall—Rosalia. The City of Rosalia has been bonded for $9,000 with which to erect a city hall.

Business Building—Bremerton. Architect Harlan Thomas, Seattle, prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete store and office building, to cost $25,000.

Telephone Office—Pasco. The Twin City Telephone Company will erect a modern telephone building of semi-fireproof construction.

Sewer System—North Yakima. City Engineer N. A. Gilman is preparing plans for a sewer system, to cost approximately $350,000.

Business Block—Centralia. William A. Carver will erect a modern two-story and basement brick building.

School Building—Adna. At a special school election, a $10,000 brick school building was authorized.

Business Building—Centralia. City Engineer S. Macomber prepared plans for a one-story and basement concrete building, to cost $10,000.

School Building—Doty. At a special school election it was voted to erect a school building, to cost about $15,000.

School Building—North Yakima. Architect A. Lundstrum is preparing plans for a $11,000 school building for District 31.

School—Dennison. Architects Keith & Whitehouse of Spokane, prepared plans for a school building.

Residence—Kennewick. Architect Henry Weatherwax, of North Yakima, prepared plans for a large modern residence for J. J. Rudkin.

Business Building—Wenatchee. O. B. Fuller will erect a two-story brick building for store and office purposes.

Packing Plant—Pasco. It is reported that a syndicate of Northwest capitalists will erect a three million dollar packing plant at Pasco.

Warehouse—Kennewick. F. J. Arnold will erect a two-story concrete warehouse 50 x 120.

Library—Clarkston. Architect Nave, of Lewiston, Idaho, prepared plans for a $10,000 Carnegie library building.

Lodge—Tekoa. Architect J. T. Leresque, of Spokane, prepared plans for a three-story lodge building, to cost $15,000, for the I. O. O. F.

School Building—Menlo. At a special election in District No. 30, $6,000 was voted for a high school building.

Hospital—Hoquiam. The Hoquiam General Hospital will erect a three-story reinforced concrete annex, to cost $25,000.

IDAHO.

Sewer System—Sand Point. R. N. Bardsen & Co., of Pocatello, have been awarded the contract for the $30,000 sewer system for Sand Point.

Bank Building—Lewiston. The First National Bank and the Lewiston Electric & Power Company will erect a four-story reinforced concrete building to be used for business and office purposes.

Elks' Building—Pocatello. The Elks will hold a competition for plans for an Elks' Temple, to cost $75,000. The competition closes September 1.

School—Gooding. The residents of Gooding have raised a $400,000 fund to establish a Methodist University.

School—Lapwai. Architect William Swain, of Pullman, prepared plans for a $30,000 high school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hotel—Victoria. Architect Thomas Hooper prepared plans for a four-story brick hotel building, 60x80, for Max Leister.

Theater Buildings—Architect B. Marcus Pretica is preparing plans for four theater buildings, to be erected by Alexander Pantages, at Moosejaw, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver, at a total cost of about $1,200,000.

Office Building—Edmonton. Architect J. K. Dow is preparing plans for a nine-story, fire-proof office building, to cost about $500,000.

Business Building—Vancouver. Architect Norman E. Symonds prepared plans for a five-story brick building to cost $32,000.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architect H. S. Griffith is preparing plans for an eight-story office building, for the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects Twizell & Twizell prepared plans for a brick veneer residence, to cost $8000.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Twizell & Twizell prepared plans for a $12,500 brick church building, for the Anglican Church.

Club Building—Vancouver. Architect Harper Thompson prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building, for the Vancouver Club, to cost $250,000.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects Alexander & Brown prepared plans for an 18-room residence, to cost $20,000, for Dr. W. B. Brydone-Jack.

Residence—Vancouver. Architect R. J. MacDonald prepared plans for a $9000 residence of 10 rooms, for Dr. J. W. Ford.

Hotel—Edmonton. Architects Van Siclen & Macomber are preparing plans for a 10-story fire-proof hotel building, to cost $350,000, for G. W. Chambers and Associates.

Apartment—Victoria. Dunford & Sons have prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment, to cost $40,000.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Bresmann & Durfee prepared plans for a building, for the First Congregational Church.

Y. M. C. A.—Vancouver. Architect H. S. Griffith prepared plans for an eight-story concrete building of fire-proof construction, to cost $350,000.

Asylum—Coquitlam. Architect H. S. Griffith, of Vancouver, is preparing plans for a fire-proof asylum, to be erected at a cost of about $500,000.

Souvenir Elk's Head

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Co. is giving away an elk's head, in stucco, as a souvenir of the recent Elks' Convention. It is a handsome wall ornament and will be much appreciated by the public, which always is pleased with such evidence of enterprise.

Huston M. Reeves, will be resident managing director for Callaghan & Flynn, who are manufacturers of the "Murphy" bed, Henry Building, Portland, Ore. Mr. Reeves received his training with D. H. Burnham, and Frost & Granger, well known architects of Chicago. Mr. Reeves has been in Portland since February 1st of this year, and has been associated with architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach.

The Pacific Coast Architect *and*

The Daily Advance Information Reports make a combination of vital interest to the Building Trades of the Pacific Coast.

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The Pacific Coast Architect

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Paint covers a multitude of imperfections.

Build for the future; build for permanency.

Many a man's best friends are those who know him least.

Old age does not creep upon you; it jumps on you.

The poorest economy is to utilize cheapest building materials.

Anyway, the man who builds castles in the air is his own landlord.

Develop our agricultural sections and the cities will take care of themselves.

Good roads for the Pacific Northwest are as necessary as paved streets in cities.

A man may get the short end of it because he imagines he is smarter than the other fellow.

Did you notice how general is the tendency in face brick to rustic effects and oriental colors?

Don't try to learn everything worth while. Leave the world a few unsolved problems when you depart.

Neatly kept up dwellings and well kept grounds not only make a better appearance, but they enhance values.

A house of staff may look well for a time, but it won't last. Brick or stone or concrete insure permanency and will lower the insurance rate.

Those rustic face brick are not only being used just for bungalows, but they are showing up right in the midst of things, making the front of some of the big buildings in the hearts of cities.

Tests show that bridge timbers which had been a quarter of a century in service were stronger than selected pieces of timber a year old, which had been passed as first-class building material.

The annual crop of school and college graduates looks bigger this year than ever before, which shows that the spirit of education is working well. And the crop is more diversified, too, with more from trade and special schools, which shows that the specializing spirit is also at work and producing good results.

Licensed in Louisiana

Louisiana has a law requiring architects to pay a license fee and forbids any builder erecting a structure costing $10,000 or over on plans drawn by himself. It also forbids any but licensed architects selling plans they have prepared.

Milwaukee Limits Building Heights

The new ordinance of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Building Code Commission, submitted to the common council, provides for a height limit to buildings of 225 feet, or approximately eighteen stories, providing the street on which they face is at least eighty feet wide. The present restriction is twice the width of the street. It is further provided that all parts of the building must be of fireproof construction.

A Fitting Appointment

The thoroughly competent man in any walk of life is the man who has had practical experience. A knowledge of details, the ability to apply that knowledge makes for success. The high administrative officer is usually the man who has worked himself up by regular stages from the lowest round of the ladder. Secretary MacVeagh of the United States Treasury Department realized this in making the selection of a man competent to fulfill the exacting duties of the architectural department of the government at Washington. He was appointed from the eminent architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings, and Oscar Wenderoth is his name. He brings with him experience learned in a good school, and will give a good account of himself no doubt, besides reflecting credit upon the firm in whose service he "made good."

Building Statistics Compared

From the record of June building in 42 American cities, we glean the figures from a number of Western cities and towns. The figures are for 1912, showing in most instances a gain over 1911. We quote the following:

Los Angeles, 1392 buildings, valued at $3,488,337, a gain of $697,816, or 25 per cent; San Francisco, 514 buildings, valued at $2,054,542, a gain of $100,041, or 5 per cent; Portland, Ore., 627 buildings, valued at $1,176,605; Oakland, Cal., 386 buildings, valued at $894,734, a gain of $284,159, or 47 per cent; Seattle, 809 buildings, valued at $781,915; San Diego, Cal., 386 buildings, valued at $669,163, a gain of $23,763, or 4 per cent; Pasadena, Cal., 138 buildings, valued at $310,048, a gain of $13,855, or 5 per cent; Berkeley, Cal., 85 buildings, valued at $169,850, a gain of $17,350, or 10 per cent; Sacramento, Cal., 79 buildings, valued at $157,107, a gain of $33,320, or 26 per cent; Tacoma, 128 buildings, valued at $94,827.

Favorable to Architects

In deciding the case of Sanguinet & Staats of Fort Worth, the well known architects, vs. the Colorado Salt Co. et al., the court of civil appeals at Fort Worth held that an architect is entitled to recover under the mechanics' lien law for work performed by him in the erection of a building. This question had not heretofore been decided. The statute reads that "any person or firm, lumber dealer or corporation, artisan, etc.," shall have a lien on the property erected and the lot or land to secure payment for labor or material. No explicit provision is made for protecting the architect who might have claim for plans, specifications or supervision of the work, but the court held that the wording of the statute in reference to any "person or firm" included the architect, and rightly so, and rendered its decree in favor of the plaintiffs for the commission. An architect who prepares plans and specifications certainly figures in the construction of a building and is entitled to his fee the same as others connected with the construction.

New York's Numerous Brick and Terra Cotta Towers

One of the most striking features of New York's tremendous building growth is its towers. The Metropolitan Insurance Co.'s tower and the Singer tower have been familiar for some years. The new Woolworth tower, which will overtop any of them, is fast going up. This will be faced with terra cotta above the third story. In other words, forty-nine stories will be thus faced. The designs were made especially for this building and it will be very effective when completed.

Throughout the city are other buildings which are in reality towers, though perhaps none are quite so pronounced as these. The effect, as one looks out over New York from a distance, is to make it appear as though the city was overlooked by a series of watch towers placed at irregular distances. Most of these towers are of brick, wholly or partly, though a few are of stone. They have steel frames, brick is used for filling and the trimming is terra cotta. Indeed, the present development of burned clay enables the construction of such towers. If it was necessary to use other material they would never be built.

Profit is the thing the average man goes into business after and sometimes finds missing when he goes through the year's balance.

Architecture is a Profession

Recently there appeared in the editorial columns of a great newspaper a screed which seemingly sought to cast animadversions upon architecture as a profession. There seemed to be a covert sneer against the architectural code of ethics. The intention conveyed was apparently that architecture is not a profession and that its code of ethics exists in imagination largely. Crudely defined, the code of ethics may be classed as the unwritten law which all honorable minded architects would not presume to transgress, whose tenets are as unchanging as ever were the laws of the Medes and Persians. That architecture is a profession, and an ennobling one at that, all authorities long ago agreed. The architect has as high ideals to preserve as the physician, the attorney, the divine, the dentist. Without the highest regard for the highest ideals that have ever governed the honorable architect—the long list of notable men which glitters with brilliant names—the world's greatest piles would not have been possible. There would never have been a St. Peter's, a St. Paul's, a Palace of the Versailles, a Greek Parthenon. It is due to the noble efforts of high-minded and distinguished men that architecture has been raised to the rank of a worthy profession.

Portland's Marvelous Record

The semiannual review of Portland's progression in all lines is the latest word by a high and conservative authority. It is a remarkable fact that in building construction this city not only marked one of the greatest records in its history for July, but that it totaled more than San Francisco, and that the combined totals of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma were less than those of Portland. For the first six months of the year the total building construction amounted to $10,303,265 as against $10,942,979 for the first seven months of 1911. For the like period in 1910 the total was $9,417,772. The July totals in round numbers were $1,500,000 as compared with $1,355,315 in 1911, a gain of 10.7 per cent. For several years past Portland's great building advancement was due largely to its new big business structures. This year the building activity, and particularly in July, was largely expended in dwelling house construction. At least 50 per cent of the activity was along this line, the cost being represented by about $800,000. The dwellings are mostly of the more expensive class.

For July, 1911, the city's bank clearings reached a total of $44,179,529.39. At the end of July this year they leaped to $17,945,239.68, showing the remarkable gain of $3,765,710.29, or 8 per cent.

The Merits of Paving Brick

Recently there appeared in the San Francisco *Examiner* a special from Seattle, that contains much matter worthy of consideration. Comparisons that are invidious are made between the unsatisfactory paving conditions existing in the Bay City as compared with those of the progressive city on Puget Sound. In some respects Portland might well be included with San Francisco in making comparisons. The writer of the "special," himself a San Franciscan, gives generous praise to Seattle's paved area. He advances arguments (and they are good ones) in favor of vitrified brick as a paving material. Admittedly, such material gives horses an opportunity to get a toe hold in hauling heavy loads. Even the most casual observer knows how frequently horses slip and fall upon asphalt or any other pavement that is too smooth. While asphalt is admirable in

many respects, it falls short in this. One astounding argument in favor of vitrified brick is its comparative cheapness In Seattle some of the oldest brick paving has endured for twenty years "in a section where it has withstood the heaviest teaming and general traffic. Any paving material that can withstand wear for twenty years is assuredly satisfactory. Brick is less noisy than stone blocks; it does not wear smooth like stone; is elastic to the tread, and is easily kept clean. While we do not seek, in any sense, to throw discredit upon any kind of paving, it is but just to give to brick all the credit to which it is entitled.

City Engineer Hurlburt of Portland is deserving of the hearty commendation of every horse owner and automobile driver in the city, because of his adoption of vitrified bevel edged paving brick block for use on all grades approximating 5 per cent or more. Wayne street and St. Clair street are notable examples of the wisdom of such selections.

Evolution of Building Construction

When the United States was a virgin and undeveloped country the early settlers utilized for building those materials closest at hand, and therefore the cheapest. Thus it was that the log cabin became common. As the pioneers prospered new methods came in. It was eventually learned that to use logs was an unnecessary waste of material, and that when reduced to lumber a log would go farther, therefore lumber was the more economical building material. So long as forests were replete, lumber continued to be the most adaptable material. In consequence villages, hamlets and even cities were largely built of wood.

From its very nature wood could not become permanent in building construction. Timber decays, and although the application of paint tended to delay the ravages of time, it could not inevitably and forever delay the process. But a far more dangerous enemy than decay had to be met, and that was fire. In consequence thousands of conflagrations occurred, wiping out whole communities and costing millions of dollars. In the meantime the stately forests of whole states were depleted, and lumber necessarily became a dear and expensive material for building. Then it was that our people began to realize that the era of wooden built cities was passing. They began, too, to look for that which should insure permanency. Naturally they looked to the earth, as had their ancestors across the seas. Clay was a plentiful material. Brick manufacture received an impetus, but brick was not adaptable for foundations. Again was the earth delved into or its surface garnered for building stone, which set in mortar admirably answered the purpose. Still lumber was most useful for the framework, floors, interior finish, etc., as it still is.

Soon the expert craftsman with mallet and chisel began to fashion into form marble, granite, sandstone and limestone for buildings of the more pretentious class. But even these were not alone sufficient, and ere we realized it the demand for huge structures with frame works of steel was born. Concrete for foundations replaced stone and mortar. Vast buildings of concrete reinforced with rods of steel reached skyward. In many even the floors and stairways were of concrete, metal replaced wood for doors, door frames, window sash, and the dream of the architect for a practically fireproof building was accomplished.

Thus it is that the future American city, solidly and permanently built, will compare more than favorably we believe with the ancient cities of Europe. We believe that building construction is still in the process of evolution, and that twenty-five years hence we will show an advance as great or greater than we have made in the past quarter century.

Sydney Builds 7734 Structures in Year

Sydney, N. S. W.—The continued prosperity of New South Wales is illustrated by the remarkable growth of Sydney in the last fiscal year, when 7734 buildings were erected at a cost of $22,500,000.

Architects Meet

A regular meeting of the Vancouver chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects was held on August 8th in the local association's rooms, 625 Pacific building. Several interesting topics were discussed and there were a number of social features.

When you secure the services of an architect to prepare plans and supervise construction do not interfere with him. Remember he has devoted years of study to this work and is in a better position to superintend the construction than yourself.

Trade Paper Advertising

"I only recently began to read trade paper advertising," said a dealer not long ago. "I kept the ads more as a directory of the trade. But nowadays there's getting to be such live wire businesslike stuff in some trade paper advertising that I feel I'm missing something if I don't look them over."

This dealer went on to say how he once got an idea from a live trade paper ad that induced him to alter his basic plan of doing business. "Some advertisers are hiring people to write their trade paper ads who have such good ideas that I would feel delighted to get them out to lunch and ask their advice about various matters. And my trade paper is more valuable to me because many of its ads are so full of real ideas."—*Printer's Ink.*

Profession

Architects, big, little and assistant, are so fond of placing themselves in a "professional class" that they, and especially the little ones, become absurdly class-conscious. Likening themselves to the lawyer and the doctor, and generally avoiding mention of the preacher, they talk of codes, clients and ethics.

Most citizens need in life's journey the help of one architect just once. Most of us find more occasions for seeking the lawyer, the doctor and the spiritual adviser. We get well enough acquainted with these to understand them and to gain a respect for their vocation. Such respect comes of knowledge, and confidence in our knowledge of right, of hygiene and of things spiritual does not make us over-assertive of our competence in matters of law, medicine or hereafter.

The architect and societies of architetes still have a field for patient work, in which the person who builds may be shown that a life-long acquaintance with buildings, and daily use thereof, does not assure architectural competence.—*Construction Details.*

The Mechanic's Lien Law

By ERNST KRONER, Architect

WHEN THIS government was first instituted most of the leading contemporary statesmen of Europe, for the most part unfriendly to the new nation, joined in the opinion that the democracy of America would develop into a violent and tyrannical domination of the minority by the majority, many going so far as to predict the early extinction of our government by a despotism. Time has exposed the superficiality and error of these opinions, and we no longer decry the rule of the majority, for the majority has not ruled—legislation has almost exclusively been by and for the organized minority, and so far has the practice been carried that today the nation is confronted with the most momentous question that has arisen in a generation—how to stop special legislation for the few, curb entrenched privilege and restore equality of opportunity.

What has thus been engrafted on our national body of laws finds in a smaller way its counterpart in the legislation of our state. Seldom has the voice of the legislator been heard but in advocacy of laws which were hatched and promoted by a small coterie of interested parties, and the sound democratic principle that the least legislation consistent with orderly society is the best form of government has given away to the enervating theory that the government must see to everything for the individual; and so men seek to achieve through special legislation what they should obtain through energy and prudence. It may be observed, however, that not all of these special laws fulfill the expectations of their promoters. The economic equilibrium is hard to disturb permanently; compensations automatically arise which nullify the effects of special legislation and often lead to unexpected results.

I am moved to these reflections by a consideration of the present status of the building industry, more particularly the smaller operations in this line. Through the mechanic's lien law the owner of the land upon which a building is erected is made liable to the laborer for his labor and to the material merchant for his material, notwithstanding that he may have paid his contractor for these items. The statute is intended to add to the remedy for non-payment which every person has, and to afford relief extraordinary to building mechanics and material men against loss from insolvent or dishonest contractors. The opinion prevails, especially among workingmen, that this statute is of great benefit and protection. In my opinion the benefits expected have not been realized. Carpenters, plumbers, masons and building mechanics lose a greater proportion of their wages through failure of their employers than the laborers in sawmills, machine shops, store clerks or railway employes. Some inquiries along this line have confirmed me in this opinion so that I have no hesitation in making this assertion. I am also credibly informed that the building material men charge off annually a greater percentage of uncollectable accounts than the wholesale merchants in the leading branches of merchandise.

It is not difficult to account for this result. The merchant who has a small account for one or two weeks' wages can afford to file a lien, but he cannot afford to foreclose it. The expense of a foreclosure trial is too great, the delays are too long, the chances of losing through inattention to some trivial technicality too numerous. He must employ an attorney, pay him a fee, bring his suit in the state Circuit Court, pay the costs in advance, wait from six months to two years for a decision, take his chances with witnesses deserting him, and he is frequently unable, having to follow his opportunities for employment, to remain in the locality long enough to follow up his suit. Should he finally win, his lawyer will get the money and give him, after taking his fee out, what is left—probably nothing. But this experience has cost him much time, which is money to him, and much worry.

The material man is usually better able to take his case through the courts, having larger amounts at stake and being more permanently established, but it requires much vigilance and much careful pleading to make a lien "stick," and many merchants are very loath to prosecute their suits, and frequently let smaller accounts go by default because even on a favorable decision the judgment would not be worth the expense. These cases involving title to land must under the present law be tried in the Circuit Courts, and the fees which the successful plaintiff in a case involving a small amount could recover do not reasonably compensate an attorney in many cases, so the owner loses money when he wins his suit, as he had to pay his attorney more than the judgment is worth. So the merchant lets his small accounts go by default.

But these conditions only show that the expected benefits of the lien law have not developed, and if these were the only results the law would be merely ineffective and harmless. There is another more detrimental result. Relying on the lien and expecting to enforce collection from the owner, the mechanic accepts employment from any contractor without regard to standing or reliability, likewise the merchant delivers his goods to any contractor regardless of his financial responsibility. This law forces the owner of the building to loan his credit to every contractor and sub-contractor on his building, and owing to that fact every person, no matter how irresponsible, even persons of known dishonesty, can secure the delivery of material on credit and secure the services of mechanics. As a result of this men who have failed in every walk of life drift into this business, and the responsible contractor is up against their kind of competition, and this accounts for the losses in spite of the lien law. Financial standing is not, as in other occupations, an indispensable asset of the building contractor. Other merchants rely on a vigilant and effective credit system, sell only to established firms having a rating at Dun's or Bradstreet's, and their losses are small, while the building material man sells to everybody who has succeeded in tying up an owner of valuable property in a contract, no matter how irresponsible he may be. As a consequence many persons without resources engage in large contracts and often fail for want of sufficient capital or from inexperience.

Often contractors who are involved pay their accumulated old debts from the payments received on a new contract, and in this case the owner, though he may be paid in full, is compelled by law to meet the deficit if liens are filed for the amounts. This trick, which is not infrequent, is criminal in every respect, but may probably not be reached by indictment. The extent to which the owner can be cinched by a multiplicity of liens is illustrated by the following, which is a narrative of a case which has been carried through the courts and is by no means isolated:

A merchant let a contract for a building. The contractor in time completed the building, disputed and failed to pay the bill of a sub-contractor who had done the brick work and plastering. This sub-contractor filed his lien. As he (the sub-contractor) had paid nobody under him, there followed a lien from the brick manufacturer, then a lien from the bricklayers, hodcarriers, lathers, plasterers and some more—eight liens in all. The cost exceeded the amounts of the original claims. The owner, who had once paid the

full price of his building, was compelled to pay these claims. Then, as he was a prudent man and had taken a surety bond against this very thing, followed with a suit against this company. The company, which maintains a brilliant legal staff to discover a way out, is making a defense that would be comical in every place except in a court room. After two and one-half years the owner won his case against the surety company, but if he had been unable to satisfy the liens against his property and carry on the expensive litigation he would have lost his property.

In its present form the mechanic's lien law is a failure, not alone in the sense that it fails to promote the general interest of all the people, but it fails to promote the more particular special interests of those in whose interest it was designed to operate. I am not unmindful of the fact that the labor and building material interests cling to this law and dread imaginary calamities resulting from its repeal, but I think there should be little opposition to its amendment in some respects, for example: Provide for jurisdiction in cases involving less than $250 in the justice courts. Persons intending to hold the owner should be made to notify the owner within three days of taking employment or delivering material of their intention of holding him, failure of such notice to defeat the lien. The diverting of money paid by an owner to a contractor upon a building contract to other purposes than labor and material bills as long as any unpaid bills exist should be declared a felony and punished.

While I believe that these amendments might help to avoid some of the evil effects of the present law, I think that business conditions would soon adjust themselves to the absence of it and the building trade as well as the public would profit by its repeal.

The Tenino Stone Company, Inc.

As a practical demonstration of the Tenino Stone Company's ability to furnish cut stone in small or large quantities promptly, they wish to say to the architects of the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia that, although running to less than one-half their capacity, they have already this year furnished stone to the following buildings: Donovan building, Bellingham, Wash.; Wiley City school, Wiley City, Wash.; Knights of Pythias hall, Pasco, Wash.; Federal building, Walla Walla, Wash.; First Presbyterian church, Portland, Ore., and a number of smaller jobs. They have now under way the Federal building, Olympia, Wash.; First Presbyterian church, Walla Walla, Wash.; King county crematorium, Seattle, Wash.; high school, New Westminster, B. C., with important work pending. They are still in the market for all the business that offers. It is only by reason of their modern electrical equipment and the excellent quality of their Tenino stone that such a showing can be made these comparatively quiet times. The fact that their stone is being accepted and used in the Government buildings of British Columbia and the Federal buildings of the United States, is a guarantee of its superior quality and the best evidence that there is no need to go farther than this coast for stone for any building, public or private.

Although it costs but 6 cents a day in India for men to wave fans to keep the air circulating in houses, they are gradually being replaced by electric fans as cheaper and more reliable.

Color Harmony

By LAURA BALDWIN DOOLITTLE

COLOR is the foundation stone on which to build a harmonious decorative and house outfitting scheme. No matter how good the quality and design of any fabric or finishing, if it is not harmonious in color it loses its effect when combined with other things. A knowledge of color harmony, the scientific principles upon which the science of color is founded, is necessary. For instance, complementary colors are always harmonious and can be used in the same room. Violet is the complement of green, and thus we see at once what can be used in the same room where any shade of violet is to be used.

Room as Treated by Laura Baldwin Doolittle

Brass fixtures and yellow, not orange, in the tone of the ceiling is proper if a cream or ivory is to be used. If the violet is a red-violet or a pinkinsh shade of lavender, and one wishes to introduce green into this room, it should be blue-green and not a yellow-green, since red-violet, blue-green and yellow-orange form what is known as one of the triplicate color schemes. When blue-violet is to be used (and blue-violet has been a popular color this past year), one must combine with it yellow-green and red-orange. In such a case the fixtures should be copper instead of brass. A scientific knowledge of color makes it easy to determine just what colors can be used together, but the size and kind of room determine the tone or design of color. For instance, one can not use a light, delicate color in a room that has large, massive architectural features.

In the apartment home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Stack all these points have been considered and carried out. When they took the apartment it was new and recently decorated as to walls. The wood trim in the hall and big living room is in light French gray enamel and the paper a two-toned effect in gray foliage design. The lighting fixtures are brass with shaded globes. There is nothing out of harmony here, and a very good background is thus afforded for a triplicate scheme of red-violet, which is the popular mulberry shade.

In the dining room the wood trim is of fir, finished dark, with wood strapped wainscot. This wainscot has a dark green field and scenic borders in dull red, orange, green and blue-violet. There was just one feature here that put the room out of harmony, and that was the light globes, which were of a lemon-yellow shade. These were exchanged for Tiffany glass in amber or red-orange, and then the color scheme carefully carried out.

Fine scrim curtains were used with over-draperies of mulberry madras in the living room that harmonized well in weight. Fabrics should be chosen with care as to balance. This room was to be light and not heavy in its appointments, consequently a light weight material was chosen. Any light weight silk such as Shikii or Naghama would mean equally as good, but more expensive. The rug is a very good Persian in tones of red, violet, blue and green, harmonizing perfectly with the whole scheme. I always advise Oriental rugs for people living in rented houses. They are always a good investment and can be exchanged for rugs of different sizes or colorings, which is an advantage over any domestic rug. The furniture for the living room is mahogany and willow. The willow, upholstered in a good imported cretonne in the same tones of red-violet, blue-green and yellow-orange.

Room Treated by Laura Baldwin Doolittle

The dining room is furnished with fumed oak, and there is a tea table for afternoon tea, besides a lot of growing ferns in the sunny windows that overlook a back yard that is a joy—a veritable rose garden. The curtains in this room are of ruffed Swiss, with over-draperies of orange madras that were dyed to match the exact color in the frieze and glass of the light fixtures. The rug is a Khiva in orange, red and blue. All Khiva rugs are some shade of red and blue, running the gamut of color from light orange-red to a dark, rich, violet-red, like the antique Bokharas. In the living room is a beautiful antique table—a veritable find, and an authentic piece with a history. The little colonial work table, wtih its constant supply of fancy work gives that delicate feminine touch to the room that we all like and that creates an atmosphere of home and domesticity.

Altogether, it is a charming home and a restful one, owing to its harmony of color—a definite scheme planned and carried out. The trouble often is that the color scheme is not carried out to a finish and, because of this, the result is not pleasing, since the harmony is broken—a note lacking similar to an omission in music which spoils the whole symphony.

A New State Map

The Pacific States Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce, has issued a new map of Oregon, which is corrected to date and is most convenient for the office. We acknowledge receipt of one with thanks.

The John M. Pipes Residence

In building the John M. Pipes house the architect, Wade H. Pipes, was favored by a beautiful site. From the living room windows and verandah there is a charming view of the Willamette River and the hills beyond. The dogwood and firs surrounding the house make an harmonious background for the brown shingles and weather-boarding and the cream colored rough cast of the walls. A complete scheme for the garden has been prepared, but has not yet been carried out. It includes a formal rose garden at the south end of the house and a pergola leading to the river. The house shows a straightforward use of simple materials, with none of the exaggerated embellishments so often considered necessary by the speculative builder. The irregularity of the plan is frankly expressed in the elevation. It is interesting sometimes to get away from the problem of seeing how best to pack rooms into a square house. Through a hooded doorway you enter a small hall with a barreled vaulted ceiling. From this hall you may pass directly to the verandah on the garden side, and to the living room and dining room at either end. The woodwork throughout the house is white enamel. The hall and living room are paneled to the top of the doors. There are fireplaces in all of the rooms. The furniture now in use is temporary, as the architect is designing special furniture to suit the house.

Nitschke & Andrae

Steadily the firm of Nitschke & Andrae, modelers, carvers and plaster decorators, has made for itself a permanent place in the building circles of Portland for the unsurpassed excellence of its work. During the past year this firm has carried out many contracts and at the present time is engaged on a number of important commissions. Among the best known pieces of work undertaken by Nitschke & Andrae was the work it completed in Multnomah County's new court house. All the models for the granite, marble, plaster work, the plaster casting for all interior decoration and patterns for the ornamental bronze and iron work came from the hands of this progressive firm.

Among other notable achievements by Nitschke & Andrae were the work done in the People's and the Arcade Theaters for the People's Amusement Company, that of the Baltimore lunch counter, the new Lincoln High School and the new Multnomah Club house. Peculiarly noticeable in the latter are two richly carved mantels in oak executed by the craftsmen of this firm. Worthy of mention also are a set of beautiful pillars, modeled in ancient classical style, for the Masonic Temple in Portland. Excellent examples of the firm's work may be found in North Yakima. Its superior workmanship may be found as well in the recently completed Mallory Hotel in this city.

The Nitschke & Andrae firm is now pushing to completion the finishing touches to its work in the new Multnomah County court house, a theater of the Moorish type for Eugene, the stone trimmings for the new Richmond school, for the Mount Angel Academy and the wood carving and ornamental plaster work for the Albina library building. Last but not least in this connection may be mentioned the fact that this firm has the commission for nearly all of the composition, light fixture work for the well known English Company.

It's well enough to hope, but don't loaf on the job while doing it.

Unander & Jakway, Successors to Moore & Co.

In an age of specialization and specialists, we find, naturallly enough, the specialist in homemaking. He is called an interior decorator, and is the result of the very general and constantly increasing interest in beautiful and harmonious furnishings. He exists, together with the exclusive decorative shop, in response to a demand for a larger and more accurate knowledge of decorative materials and styles and for more expert and individual service than is usually to be found in the big general furnishing stores.

The latest entrant in the local field is the new firm of Unander & Jakway, successors to Moore & Co. at Alder and Eleventh streets.

Siegfried M. Unander was one of the charter members of Moore & Co., and has been in the firm since its organization. Bernard C. Jakway has for the past ten years been with J. G. Mack & Co. as salesman, buyer and interior decorator. Both men have had excellent training in the theoretical side of their business and have wide practical experience.

A Display Room—Unander & Jakway

The shop of Moore & Co. has for several years been one of Portland's show places. The many lines carried by them—fine arts, antiques, plastic reproductions, plate, china, crystal, pottery, art furniture and exclusive gift pieces—will be continued and expanded by the new firm. They have added beautiful new lines of drapery and upholstery fabrics, wall papers and stuffs, floor coverings and decorative materials of every kind.

One of the firm has been in New York and other markets for the past two months selecting and assembling fabrics, papers, rugs and furniture and studying the late work of leading Eastern decorators. He has secured the exclusive selling right for a number of great European and American makers of rugs, fabrics and furniture, the exclusive agency for the famous Rookwood and Royal Copenhagen potteries, and a host of beautiful and distinctive novelties.

Unander & Jakway will make a special effort to work in harmony with the architect in all classes of private and public work, and are willing at all times to submit decorative schemes, sketches and estimates, or to assist the architect in any of the more unusual or difficult processes of interior decorative work.

They especially invite correspondence from outside architects or their clients.

New Courthouse—Schanen-Blair Co.'s Beautiful Marble Work

One of the most striking features in the east wing of the new Multnomah courthouse is the interior marble finish. It is a monument to the superior skill and expert workmanship of the well known firm of Schanen-Blair Co., Inc., of this city. All the floors in the structure, including the vestibule, lobby, corridors and five courtrooms, are in marble tile. All the stairways are likewise of marble. The two newel posts are of richly carved Italian marble, giving an impression of permanence and chaste, classic beauty. To particularize, it may be stated that the tiling blocks in the lobby and vestibule are of St. Anne and white marble, while the lobby and vestibule walls are of Pavanezzo and Skyrus marble. The first and second floor corridors are wainscoted in Italian marble, nine feet and one-half inch high, with heavily carved door trims. All the toilets and lavatories are finished in Italian and St. Anne marble. The County Court room and the four Circuit Court rooms are in Italian marble wainscot. Specially impressive are the massive desks of the judges, richly carved in marble. Taken altogether or studied in detail, the marble work executed and installed by the Schanen-Blair Co. is very beautiful and artistic, and lends a dignity peculiarly its own to the county's new Temple of Justice.

Among Our Exchanges

We are in receipt of the *Southwestern Architect and Builder* and also of the *Southwestern Machinist and Engineer* for June, each of which is published at Dallas, Tex. They are neat and newsy, and we are pleased to receive them.

The July number of the *Building and Industrial News* of San Francisco is at hand. It is of especial interest, containing as it does half-tones of the accepted design, by Architects Bakewell & Brown, of the new San Francisco city hall, showing the west elevation, a section, ground floor plans, second floor plans, third floor plans, fourth floor plans and roof plans. It also shows half-tones of eighteen other designs, each of which was entered in competition and to each of which was awarded for the architects $1000.

The July issue of *Construction Details*, published at St. Paul, Minn., is replete with valuable suggestions to the practical architect. It is handsomely illustrated and ably edited.

One of the breeziest architectural publications that reaches us is *The Vanishing Point*, published at Duluth, Minn. It undoubtedly receives, as it deserves to receive, the support of the architects in its territory. The July issue—the "San Francisco number"—is true to the designation. It ably treats of the new and modern buildings of the reconstructed city and is neatly illustrated.

The Pendleton Round-Up

The O.-W. R. & N. Co. has issued a most attractive folder, profusely illustrated and neatly featured with characteristic cover in colors, showing a cowboy on the "hurricane deck" of a bucking broncho, treating on the round-up to be held at Pendleton, September 26-28, 1912. The round-up presents a phase of Western life now in the passing, with many romantic features. The O.-W. R. & N. Co. has named special rates for this event of one and one-third fare for the round trip from all stations in Oregon on its line and Camas Prairie railroad (except between Portland and Astoria and between Megler and Nahcotta). Sales dates, September 25, 26 and 27, 1912; final return limit, September 30, 1912.

Industrial Publications

The N. & G. Taylor Co. of Philadelphia has some very unique and effective ways of advertising its business. A neat wall card in colors, containing a new "Declaration of Independence," just out, is very catchy. Its July issue of its little magazine, *The Arrow*, bears an exploding sky rocket as an illustration in ascent, on the first cover, and the same rocket descending on back cover. It is an original design. "Rufus, the Roofer," has a clever little skit in this number and the other reading matter is bright and entertaining.

Roofing Tin, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, for July, is a specially interesting number. A taking feature is the illustrations. Among these are two showing delegates in attendance at the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors, St. Louis, June 10-14, 1912. There is the usual quantity of excellent reading matter in this number.

The N. & G. Taylor Co. of Philadelphia has issued its new price list covering warehouse stocks at Coast points, which we commend to the notice of architects and contractors in search of roofing tin of the dependable quality.

One of the neatest booklets that has come under our notice for some time is the one recently issued by the P. L. Cherry Co., Inc., 307 Lumber Exchange building. It is devoted to the subject of fireplaces. It is beautifully illustrated. It affords the architect, builder and home owner to select the type he most prefers, and the choice is wide and complete. P. L. Cherry Co. will be pleased to mail same on request.

Special Notice

The firm of Waterhouse & Price Co. on August 1st closed their Portland office, having consolidated their business in the State of Oregon with the well known building material firm of Timms, Cress & Co.

Hester System of Store Front Construction

One of the handsomest booklets we have seen for some time is that of the Hester System of Store Front Construction, of Portland, with headquarters at Second and Everett streets. The illustrations are in copper bronze, and since the finished products of this company are of copper they are peculiarly fitting and apropos. A detailed description of these products is not necessary, for they are well known and are up-to-date in every way.

Webster's New International Dictionary

It would almost seem impossible that any new striking idea could be evolved in dictionary making, but such is the case with Webster's New International Dictionary. This feature is the divided page, aptly characterized by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as "a stroke of genius." It serves a two-fold purpose. It greatly facilitates consultation. The major portion of each vocabulary page—the upper—contains the more important and familiar words, while the lower comprises foreign phrases, abbreviations, uncommon dialect words and less important words. The dictionary is equally valuable to the business or professional man, and, with the divided page innovation its value is greatly enhanced.

A New Salesman

The well known house of Timms, Cress & Co. of this city has recently supplemented its force. On August 7th the home of H. J. Cress of the firm received the addition of a young son, who will no doubt make a valuable salesman. We extend warmest congratulations.

Architects at a Picnic

August 8th, members of the Spokane Architectural Club, and friends, to the number of more than 300, attended the Club's annual picnic at Hayden Lake.

The Club provided coffee, lemonade, ice cream and candy. C. W. Moore was master of ceremonies. The three presidential candidates were impersonated in a comic sketch. C. Z. Hubble appeared as President Taft, H. R. Chapin as Theodore Roosevelt and E. V. Price as Woodrow Wilson. The common "peepul" were represented by H. G. Ellis. Mabel Carlson gave two dramatic readings. In the athletic portion of the program, C. Gailbreath won in a 50-yard swimming race. There was a tub race, a nail-driving contest, 50-yard dash for women, a women's ball-throwing contest, a fat man's race, etc.

Encourage Home Industries

Portland has two steel fabricating plants, each employing a large force of men, and, being home industries, are deserving of and should receive the heartiest local support. Especially is this true when it is considered that these plants are perfectly equipped and can turn out equally as good work as any of the eastern mills. The encouragement of home industries will do more than any other one thing to build up any community.

The steel that entered into the construction of the east wing of the new Multnomah Court House is an excellent example of what a local concern can do. This was furnished by the Pacific Iron Works of Portland, and all fabricated here. This one item covered 900 tons of steel, and furnished employment for six months to a large force of men. The Pacific Iron Works has good cause to feel pride in its achievement, since this was the first steel contract of this character it had undertaken. The work was accurately and honestly done, and stands fully on par with similar work by eastern concerns.

At the time, there was considerable criticism of the contracting company, which, as well established facts have since amply proven, was most unjust. There was some delay in the delivery of the steel work, caused principally by the failure of the Bethlehem Steel Company in supplying the raw material promptly. The latter company was taxed to its fullest capacity at the time—1909 and 1910—when the material was ordered from Portland. Really no one was to blame. The Pacific Iron Works consumed ten months in executing its contract. Under normal conditions it should have required but eight. During the two years named, there was not a building in Portland under construction that received its steel in less than eight months' time.

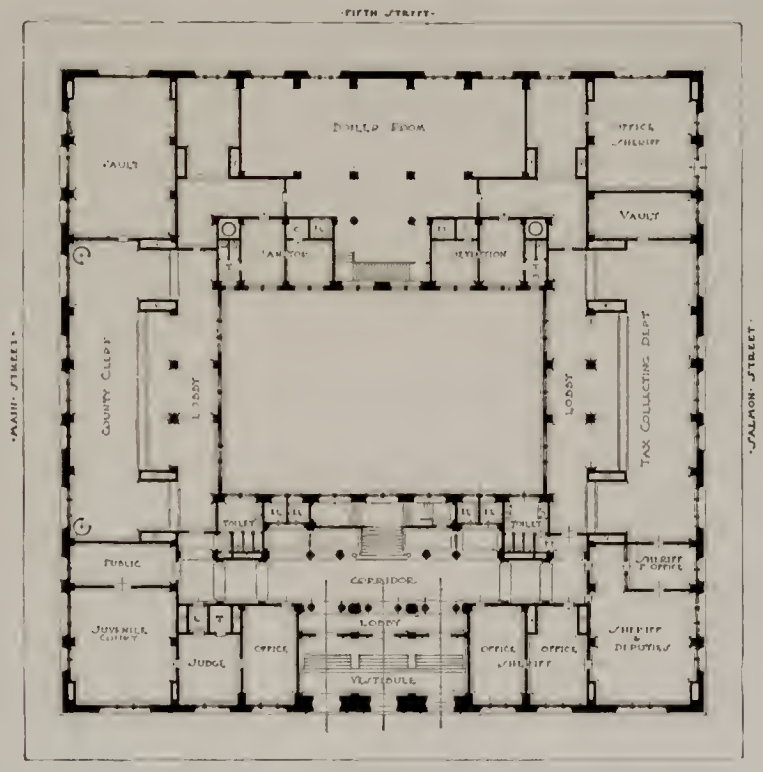
Since the Pacific Iron Works carried out the court house contract, it has expanded and enlarged, and with the increased capacity of its plant is now equipped better than ever to fabricate steel work of all descriptions, including that for buildings, bridges, etc.

Photo by Angelus Studio

Multnomah County Court House, East Wing
Whidden & Lewis, Architects, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

Entrance to Main Lobby, Multnomah County Court House



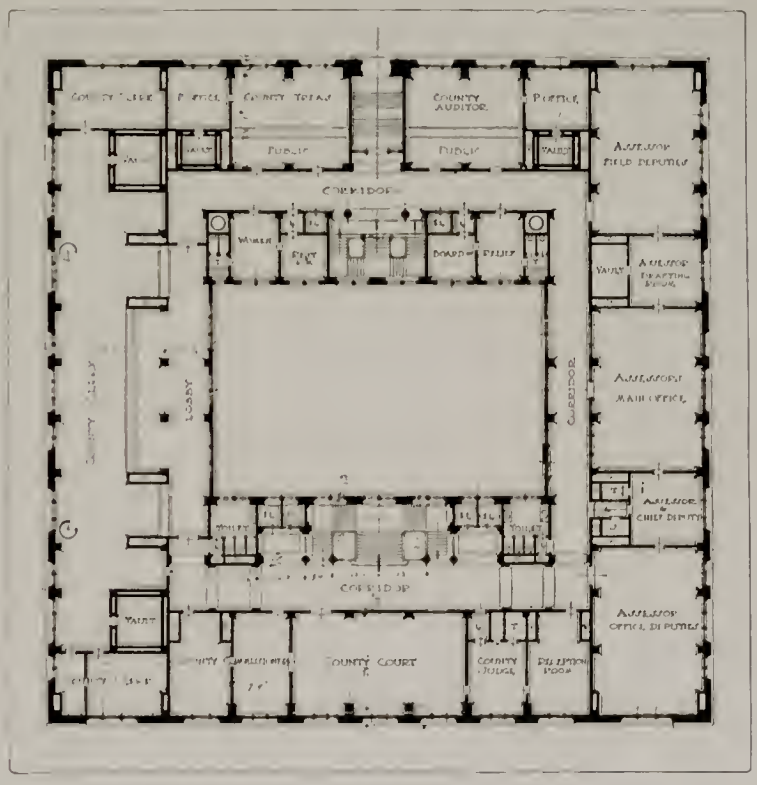
-FIRST-FLOOR-

Multnomah County Court House

Whidden & Lewis, Architects, Portland, Oregon

Main Lobby Multnomah County Court House, East Wing

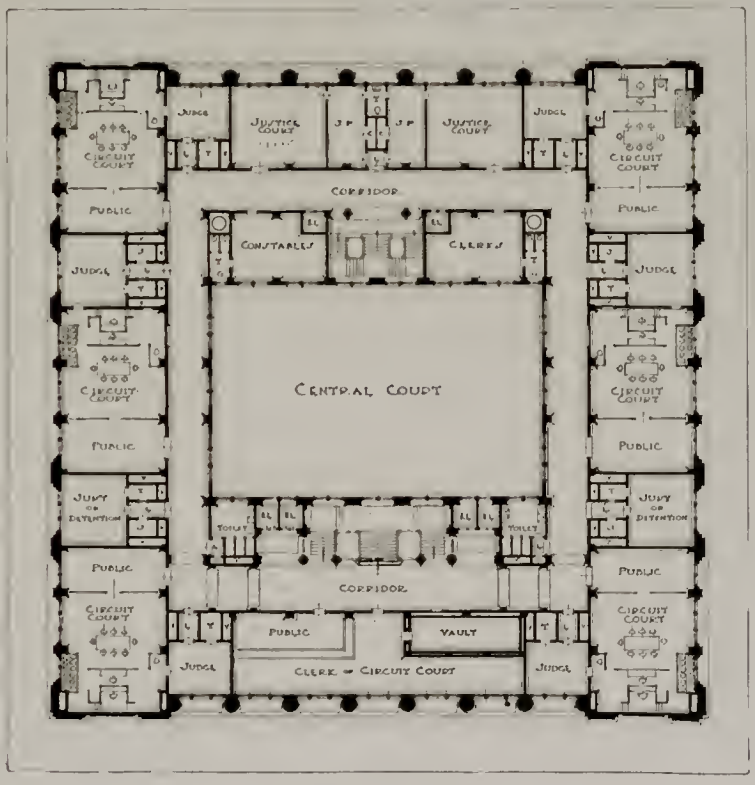
Photo by Angelus Studio



–SECOND–FLOOR–
Multnomah County Court House
Whidden & Lewis, Architects, Portland, Oregon

One of the Circuit Court Rooms, Multnomah County Court House

Photo by Angelus Studio

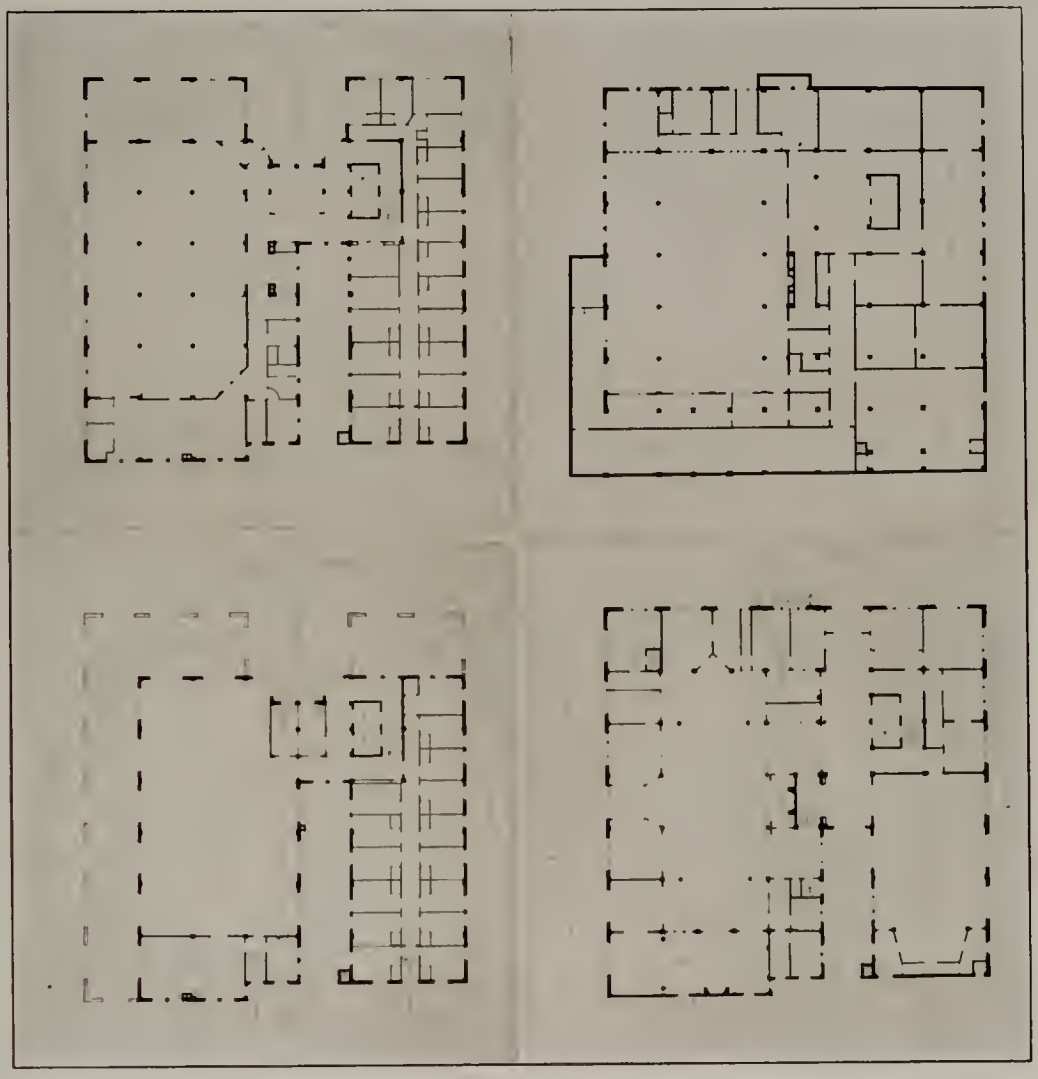


– THIRD – FLOOR –

Multnomah County Court House

Whidden & Lewis, Architects, Portland, Oregon

Y. W. C. A. Building, Seattle, Wash.
E. Frere Champney, Architect



Four Floor Plans Y. W. C. A. Building, Seattle, Wash.
E. Frere Champney Architect

Front Entrance Residence John M. Pipes, Portland, Ore.
Wade H Pipes, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

View from the Southeast, Residence John M. Pipes, Portland, Ore.
Wade H Pipes, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Entrance- Residence John M. Pipes, Portland. Ore.

Hall Looking Into Living Room

Photo by Angelus Studio

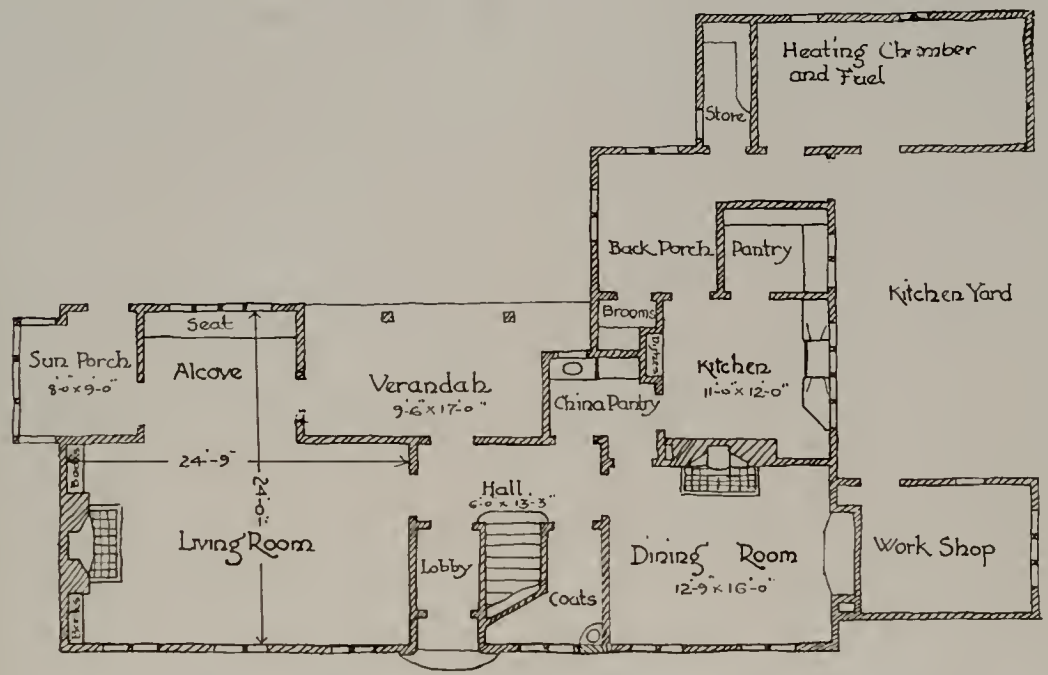
Wade H. Pipes, Architect

Living Room, Looking Into Alcove, Residence John M. Pipes, Portland, Ore.
Wade H. Pipes, Architect

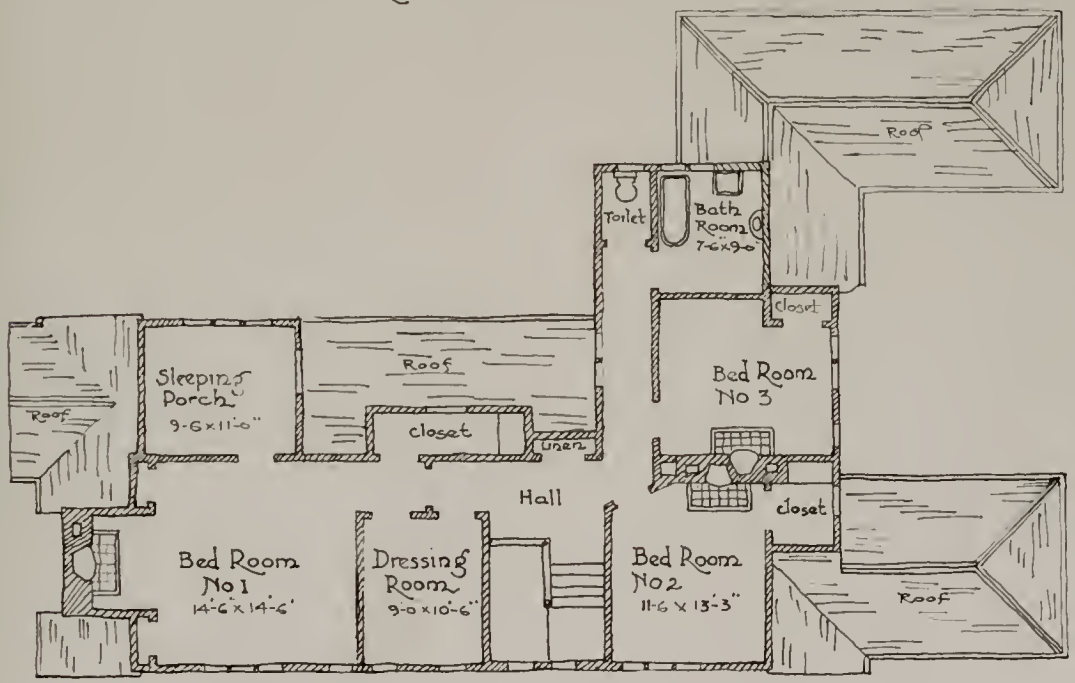
Photo by Angelus Studio

Dining Room, Residence John M. Pipes, Portland, Ore.
Wade H. Pipes, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Floor Plans Residence John M. Pipes, Portland, Ore.
Wade H. Pipes, Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
August, 1912

New Technical Periodical Wants Authors

Steam Machinery, a monthly magazine of men, machinery and methods, intended especially for the lumberman, the contractor, the railroad builder and the excavator, will commence publication before the end of this year.

The magazine will contain departments devoted exclusively to each of the above, and will publish therein articles of interest to those engaged in these various lines.

Contributions of a technical or amusing nature are invited on anything pertaining to the above.

All articles submitted must be in typescript, and accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for return in case of non-acceptance. All articles submitted will be accepted or rejected within a month from the date of receipt.

Accepted articles will be paid for immediately after publication, not at a word rate, but at a rate determined by their interest and value and by the originality of the thought contained in them.

The magazine will be edited for the Clyde Iron Works of Duluth, Minn., by Charles H. Mackintosh, to whom all articles should be submitted.

Use of Veneers is Growing

That the adaptability of Douglas fir for making veneers is becoming more widely recognized is indicated by the fact that the quantity reported in 1910 exceeds the combined quantities for the three previous years, according to a bulletin issued recently by the census bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The use of Douglas fir for panel products also is broadening rapidly.

Manufacturers of veneer and panel products of Oregon and Washington met in Portland recently for the purpose of extending the market for these goods. In the few places in the East where the products have been introduced, they have become exceedingly popular. A campaign will be conducted in the East and Middle West by the Pacific Coast manufacturers of veneers immediately.

Formerly veneer making was confined to a few hardwoods selected for beauty of grain and used as an exterior finish for high grade cabinet work and furniture. With the improvement of veneer machinery, however, and methods of drying there has developed a large demand for veneers cut from cheap woods and used for drawer bottoms, glass backing, filling in three-ply lumber, packing boxes, fruit baskets, veneer barrels, etc. On account of the constantly increasing price of hardwood lumber used for making cabinets, furniture, fixtures, etc., built-up lumber, which is usually made of three-ply veneer, is being extensively substituted.

The principal methods of manufacture are rotary cutting, slicing and sawing. The first named is the method most extensively used, although the highest grade veneers are made by sawing.

Red gum was much more widely used for veneer in 1910 than any other wood and in that and three previous years it constituted approximately 30 per cent of all the wood used. It cuts well, especially in the rotary process, and with improved dryers is easily kiln dried. For the manufacture of built-up lumber red gum is especially adaptable because it takes glue readily and because it can be used as either face wood or filler.

In 1910 Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri and Wisconsin each report a consumption of veneered material amounting to over 30,000,000 feet, log scale. Taken together, these six states used 12½ per cent of the total quantity consumed in that year.—*The Oregonian.*

Architects Plan Exhibition

The British Columbia Society of Architects contemplate holding an exhibition of their work in Vancouver before the end of the year. It is understood that arrangements are now being made for the engaging of a hall for the exhibits, which will consist of sketches, elevations and drawings from the architects of the city. The exhibition will extend to a period of two weeks, and it is expected that building material of approved value will be also included in the exhibit. No definite plans have yet been made, but arrangements are in the hands of a committee.

Personals and Trade Notes

Earl Cash is now working in the office of Architect Earl Roberts, Abington building.

Fred W. Wagner, "the tile man," after spending several days on the sick list is again on duty.

Ralph S. Loung, a prominent architect of Lewiston, Ida., and Miss Lucy Howland Crapo were married July 17th.

Architect E. E. McClaran has returned from a business trip to Eastern Oregon.

Architect Emil Schacht has returned from a two weeks' outing spent at Sea View, Wash.

Architect L. M. Dole, of Ertz & Dole, has returned from a three weeks' vacation at the beach.

Architect Will Claussen, of Claussen & Claussen, has returned from a two weeks' fishing trip to Tillamook, Ore.

Architect H. M. Faucher has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Newport, Ore.

R. Nitschke, of Nitschke & Andrae, is spending a month's vacation at Gearhart Beach.

Carl F. Gould, architect, formerly located in the Colman building, Seattle, has moved to offices on the fourth floor of the Boston building.

L. Rosenberg, formerly with Architect Ellis L. Lawrence, has returned from a three weeks' outing spent in Eastern Oregon.

Reuben F. Arndt, with the Northwest Steel Co., has returned from his vacation spent in the Puget Sound country.

Architect A. E. Harvey has discontinued practice in Portland, locating in Seattle with A. Warren Gould, as associate architect.

M. L. Kline, of the well known Plumbing Supply Co., has returned from an extensive vacation spent in British Columbia and the Puget Sound.

Fred C. Cook has been on the sick list for the past month, but he is again able to be out.

Architect A. Warren Gould and party of Seattle passed through Portland recently on an extended auto trip through California.

Architect W. G. Maass of Calgary, Alberta, has opened a branch office at Edmonton. He reports business very good.

W. P. Fuller & Co. have the contract to furnish all the glass on the new Oregon Hotel.

F. S. Allyn, with Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, has returned from three weeks' vacation spent at Ocean Park, Wash.

Architect MacDonald Mayer, of Johnson & Mayer, has returned after spending a month in San Francisco.

J. Braida & Co. have moved their office from 525 Lumbermens building to 508 Lumber Exchange building.

Fred W. Wagner, 363 Stark street, has just finished

the tile work on the Journal building, and will do all the tile work in the new Oregon Hotel.

Architect Folger Johnson, of Johnson & Mayer, has returned from a two weeks' trip spent in Eastern and Central Oregon.

Herbert Angell, draftsman, formerly with the firm of Bennes & Hendricks and Parker and Banfield, is now holding a position in the drafting room of Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Co. of Spokane, Wash., will furnish the cream glazed terra cotta on the Marquam building.

O. Andrae, of Nitschke & Andrae, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Gearhart Beach.

The Northwest Steel Co. has the contract for the furnishing of the steel to be used in the erection of the new municipal building at Second and Oak streets.

L. Tibbetts, with Architects Whidden & Lewis, has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Ocean Park, Wash.

F. P. Lyman, general manager of the Pedrara Mexican Onyx Co. of San Diego, Cal., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Eugene C. Comstock, president of the Portland Wire and Iron Works, has returned after spending several days' outing at the beach near Tillamook, Ore.

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Co. is now located in its new studio at East Tenth and Lincoln streets, where they have one of the best and most modern equipped plants on the Coast.

Architect Geo. H. Keith of Spokane, Wash., has left on a vacation trip, planning to join Mrs. Keith at Fall River, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Keith will spend two weeks in Minneapolis, Minn., their former home, before returning to Spokane.

W. L. Phillipps, general superintendent of the Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor to Portland on business.

Frank J. Kane, for several years associated with the Gauld Co., has resigned, and is now connected with the well known firm of J. L. Mott Iron Works of New York. Mr. Kane will be selling agent for the state of Oregon, with offices at 615 Henry building.

J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative of the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, was a recent visitor to Portland. He was looking over his territory.

Charles N. Elliot has opened an architectural office at 325 Failing building, and would like samples, catalogues and price lists from material houses.

C. E. Holzer has opened a sheet metal shop at 69 East Third street, corner of East Everett. His plant is equipped so he can handle all kinds of sheet metal work.

H. B. Shofner, of Whiteman & Shofner, is in Vancouver, B. C., looking after the tile work on the Coquitlan hospital, where they have the contract to lay over 60,000 square feet of tile.

F. W. Eastman, manager of the Far West Clay Co. of Tacoma, has returned after spending several days in Portland on business. While here Mr. Eastman opened an office at 802 Lewis building for his company, leaving R. D. Palmer in charge to look after the local territory.

Deputy City Building Inspector J. H. Leist resigned his position August 1st. Mr. Leist, who has been in the employ of the city for several years, is the inventor of a metal lath. He contemplates entering into the business of manufacturing lath for the trade.

C. N. Heal, with the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Co., has returned from an extended business trip. While away Mr. Heal visited Minneapolis and St. Paul, returning via Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. He reports business very good in the building line across the border.

A. C. Jackson, advertising manager for the O.-W. R. & N., has returned from a trip through the principal Eastern cities. He reports that business throughout the country is improving, but that the situation in the Northwest and Middle West is far better than that in the East.

The Lithocrete Co., Downs block, Seattle, Wash., has been awarded the contract for the flooring in the Lewis and Clarke high school, Spokane, Wash. This is one of the many large contracts the company has received this season.

The Portland Wire and Iron Works furnished all the ornamental iron and elevator enclosures on the Holtz building and will do all the ornamental iron work on the west wing of the Multnomah county courthouse and the Gevurtz building, Fifth and Alder streets.

Frank A. Philo is now with the Oregon Art Tile Co. as estimator and designer. Mr. Philo was for many years with the American Encaustic Tiling Co. of Zanesville, O., where he was employed as designer.

The Oregon Art Tile Co. has started the tile work on the Reed college and has the contract for the Hubbard building, Salem, Ore., and the building on Twelfth and Washington for the Dooley Investment Co.

The Parelius Manufacturing Co. furnished all the fixtures and woodwork in the Lipman-Wolfe store. Also the woodwork in the new Lincoln high school, the Journal building and some of the woodwork in the Wood-Lark building.

Mrs. Laura Baldwin Doolittle is fitting up a fine suite of studios in the Eiler building. Mrs. Doolittle's business has increased so greatly that her present quarters are inadequate. The new studios (Nos. 414, 415, 416) are all well lighted and large, especially well adapted to displaying her new samples of wall papers, hangings and furnishings.

The Spokane Ornamental Iron and Wire Works of Spokane, Wash., has recently secured the following ornamental iron contracts: City hall, Spokane, Wash.; north wing of administration building, University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida.; Franklin county courthouse, Pasco, Wash.; Moscow high school, Moscow, Ida.; Securities building, Vancouver, B. C., and Union Club building, Victoria, B. C.

Western Clay Co., Beck building, has furnished from its Renton plant 30,000 No. 7 pavers for the Scott building, Eleventh and Morrison streets, and will furnish its No. 7 pavers for the new city jail, also 155,000 for the four-story school building at Mt. Angel, Ore., for the Benedictine Sisters.

Western Clay Co., Beck building, has received an order from the Consolidated Contract Co. for 100,000 No. 7 pavers to be used in the construction of the East Stark street sewer, 100,000 to be used on the Sandy road extension of the Sullivan gulch sewer, 800,000 will be used by Jeffery & Bufton in the paving of Sandy road. The Oregon Electric has used over 500,000 in its construction work on its lines in the Willamette Valley. The Southern Pacific are doing likewise, using about the same amount.

West Coast Oil Burner Co., Inc., 321 Mohawk Bldg., have received the contract for the low pressure crude oil burning set for the Westover Terrace Central Heating Plant; Pacific Heating Engineering Co., engineers. High pressure set for the U. S. National Bank Building, Vancouver, Wash.

Planning a Home

"I want you to build me a fashionable home."

"Have you any special ideas as to the style of house you want?" asked the architect.

"Not exactly. I want one of those modern places. You know the kind I mean—one with a living room too big to keep warm and a kitchen too small to cook in."

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Residence—Architect Charles W Henn prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be built on East 20th and Market streets, for W. L. Fliedner.

Residences—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for two modern ten-room residences, to be built at Marshfield, at a cost of about $6,000 each.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Henn prepared plans for a two-story residence with stucco exterior, to be built by Thomas Bilyeu, on Arlington Heights.

Warehouse—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared plans for a five-story mill construction warehouse, for the Portland Seed Company, to cost about $50,000.

Clubhouse—L. R. Bailey & Co., architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame building, 70x48, for the Rose City Park Club.

Warehouse—Architects Bennes & Hendricks are preparing plans for a six-story brick warehouse, 93x230, to be erected by Mitchell, Lewis & Staver, at a cost of $150,000.

Residence—L. R. Bailey & Co. prepared plans for a Dutch Colonial residence, to cost $7,500.

Residence—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for a two-story nine-room residence, to be built on East 16th and Hawthorne, at a cost of $8,000.

Apartment House—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house, to be built by Mrs. Ferguson, on East 6th and Broadway, at a cost of about $15,000.

Public Market—Architect A. E. Miller is preparing plans for a public market building, to cost $10,000.

School—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a frame school building, for School Dist. No. 23, Clackamas County.

Remodeling—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for remodeling a residence into a two-flat building, for Mrs. Jescott.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a $3,500 residence, to be built on Patton Road, for Pasqual Costanzo.

Country Hotel—Architect W. J. Kratz prepared preliminary plans for a three-story country hotel, to be erected by local capitalists at a near-by resort.

Residence—Architects Williams & Rasmussen prepared plans for a two-story frame residence of ten rooms, to be built in Irvington by I. Swett.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $3,500, for Mrs. Anna Miller.

Residence—Architect D. C. Lewis prepared plans for an eight-room frame residence, costing $7,500, to be erected at Raymond, Wash., by Edward Lowell.

Bank Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 50x96, for the Scandinavian American Bank at Astoria.

School—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a two-story twenty-room brick high school building, to be erected at Heppner, at a cost of $38,000.

Hotel—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a three-story hotel building, 100x100, for Sol Rosenfeld.

Apartment House—Architect W. H. Cowen prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to be built on Mill and Chapman streets, by M. & C. Linebaugh.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a seven-room two-story frame residence, to be built on 30th and Hancock streets, at a cost of $5,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a two-story Colonial residence for H. L. Ganoe.

Flats—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a four-flat building, to be built for George A. Luke, on Front and Lowell streets.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story eight-room residence for Mr. Krumbein.

Residence—J. S. Adkins, architect and builder, prepared plans for a $5,000 residence for Dr. A. E. Buckel, to be built in Laurelhurst.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for an eight-room Colonial residence to cost $6,000, for F. M. Cram.

Apartment House—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are preparing plans for a four-story brick apartment house, 50x100, to be erected at 5th and Columbia streets, at a cost of about $45,000.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a Colonial residence, to be erected at Salem by F. W. Seeley.

Residence—Architect P. Chappelle Browne prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be built by B. Cook, at a cost of $4,000.

Business Block—Architect A. C. Ewart prepared plans for a three-story brick building, 28x95, to be erected on North 3d street, by George Jacobs.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a six-room frame residence, for Dr. J. E. Wheeler, of McCormick, Wash.

Apartment House—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich are preparing plans for a three-story brick apartment house, 66x82 in size, to cost about $30,000.

Residence—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be built for J. H. Brandes, on East 13th and Knott streets.

Business Building—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich prepared plans for a three-story brick building, 70x95, to be built in a nearby-town, for Mr. Bearsford.

Bank and Hotel—Architect Newton C. Gauntt prepared plans for two three-story reinforced concrete buildings, to be built in Tillamook, for the Tillamook County Bank and Tillamook Hotel Company, at a total cost of about $50,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $3,500, for A. S. Pattullo.

Residence—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich prepared plans for a $4,000 residence, to be built in Laurelhurst.

School—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story eight-room brick school building, to cost $15,000, for Imbler, Oregon.

Remodel Store—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for remodeling the 4th street side of the Macleay Building, at a cost of $3,000.

Lodge—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a two-story concrete lodge building, for the Canby Masonic Lodge, to cost $12,500.

OREGON.

Residence—Newberg. E. E. Goff will build a modern six-room frame residence, to cost about $3,000.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Free Thomas prepared plans for a Dutch Colonial residence for Mrs. Jessie Van Scoy.

Apartment House—Eugene. Mrs. V. McFarland will erect a modern apartment house, to cost about $10,000.

Business Building—Yoncalla. Stearns & Chenoweth are contemplating the erection of a two-story brick store and lodge building.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a five-room bungalow, for Del Proctor.

Library—St. Johns. The Portland Library Association will erect a $25,000 Carnegie library building on condition that the city purchases a site.

Manual Training Buildings—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for three frame buildings, to be erected by the Eugene Board of Education, at a cost of $5,000.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a five-room bungalow for M. J. Arnel.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford has prepared plans for a six-room bungalow for G. W. Emery.

Residence—McMinnville. Architect A. F. Arthur prepared plans for a two-story residence for M. F. Corrigan, to cost $4,000.

Bungalow—McMinnville. Architect A. F. Arthur prepared plans for a $3,500 bungalow for Mrs. Hanscome.

Store Building—Florence. The Harbor Sound Investment Company had plans prepared for a two-story concrete store and office building.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a two-story eight-room frame residence for C. J. Hurd.

School Bonds—Wallowa. A $10,000 bond issue will be voted on with which to remodel the school building.

Residence—Salem. The Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Co. has purchased 79 lots on which they intend to erect a number of high class homes, costing from $3,000 upwards.

High School—Thurston. The Union High School Dist. No. 7, of Lane County, voted $3,000 bonds with which to erect a high school.

Business and Lodge Building—Roseburg. The Loyal Order of Moose is contemplating the erection of a four-story building, to cost about $100,000.

Business Block—Albany. John Robson and Charles Carter will erect a modern two-story brick building, to be used for business purposes.

Church—Bend. The Presbyterians have raised a $5,000 fund with which to start work on a brick church building.

Garage—Corvallis. Prather & Company will erect a two-story concrete building, 26x100, to be used as a machine shop and garage.

Sewer System—Eugene. City Engineer Forneri prepared plans for a $200,000 sewer system, for the City of Eugene.

Church—Medford. The Congregational Church is contemplating the erection of a $10,000 building within the next year.

Residence — Eugene. Architect Curtis Gardiner prepared plans for a residence, to be built by Loyal Rugh.

Remodeling Barn—Salem. George F. Rodgers will remodel a brick livery barn into a modern store building and rooming house, at a cost of about $6,000.

Office Building—Klamath Falls. Architect B. G. McDougall prepared plans for a one-story office building, 75x110, for Sam Evans.

School—Eugene. Architect Free Thomas prepared plans for a school building for Dist. No. 25, Lane County.

SEATTLE.

Brewery—Architect Carl Ciebrand prepared plans for a brick addition to the Seattle Brewery & Malting Co.'s building, to cost $50,000.

Foundry—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a group of buildings for the Astoria Iron Works, to cost $40,000.

County Building—Architect A. Warren Gould has been commissioned to prepare plans for an eight-story building, to cover an entire block, to cost $1,000,000, for King County, to be used by the County and City Officials.

Apartment House—Architect David J. Meyers prepared plans for a three-story brick veneer apartment house for David Bain & Company, to cost $30,000.

Lodge Building—The Knights of Columbus will hold a competition for members only, for designing a $50,000 club building.

Hotel Addition—Architect John Graham is preparing plans for a two-story addition to the Watson Hotel, to cost $50,000.

School—Architect C. Lewis Wilson & Co. prepared plans for a two-story concrete building, to be erected at Friday Harbor, at a cost of $15,000.

WASHINGTON.

Warehouse—North Yakima. The Yakima Hardware Company will build a two-story and basement concrete warehouse, 50x120.

School—Outlook. An addition to cost $3,000 will be built to the Outlook school building.

Business Block—Wenatchee. Architect Creutzer prepared plans for a two-story brick building, to cost $30,000, for the Griggs Land Company.

Warehouse—Peshantin. The Fruit Growers Association of Peshantin will erect a large concrete warehouse.

Telephone Building—Lyle. The Lyle-Appleton Telephone Company will erect a two-story office bulding, 24x40.

Business Building—Hoquiam. A. S. Hodgdon will erect a two-story concrete and brick fire-proof business block, 50x120.

Hospital — Aberdeen. Architect George B. Reid prepared plans for a $75,000 building, to be erected by the St. Joseph's Hospital.

Hotel—Spokane. Architects Cutter & Malmgren are preparing plans for a thirteen-story fire-proof building, 155x200 in size, and to cost $2,000,000, for Mr. Davenport and associates.

Garage—North Yakima. Architect W. M. Perrin prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete garage for A. W. Goodman.

Store Building—Napavine. Architects Denhof & Zeigan prepared plans for a two-story business building, to be erected by W. F. Marshall, at a cost of $6,000.

Business Building—Winlock. Walter Toy is having plans prepared for a fire-proof business block, 35x55 in size.

Mausoleum—Centralia. The Washington State Mausoleum Association will erect a reinforced concrete building with marble interior, 38x80.

Bungalow—Colfax. Architects Goode & Company prepared plans for a modern ten-room bungalow for B. Burgender.

Apartment House—Olympia. Architect Charles Wohlet prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment house, for C. S. Reinhart.

School Building—Ellsworth. The Ellsworth School Dist has voted a tax with which to erect two school buildings, to cost about $7,000.

Manual Training Building—Toppenish. The School Board is having plans prepared for a concrete block building, 37x75.

Office Building—Victoria. Architect Thomas Hooper has returned from England with approved plans for a ten-story steel and reinforced concrete store and office building, for David Spencer, Ltd.

Apartment House—Spokane. H. J. Cone is having plans prepared for an apartment house of brick, stone and terra cotta, to cost about $50,000.

City Hall—Rosalia. Bonds for $9,000 were voted with which to erect a city hall.

Church—Tacoma. Architect G. Frank Mahon is preparing plans for a brick church building, to cost $25,000, for the Church of Visitation.

Factory—Kennewick. Architects Hubbell & Kelly, of Spokane, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a canning, evaporating and distilling plant for the Western Fruit Products Co., to cost about $200,000.

Libraries—Spokane. City Librarian George W. Fuller announces that $75,000 has been donated by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of two branch libraries.

Warehouse—Spokane. Architect C. Harvey Smith prepared plans for a three-story brick warehouse, for A. S. Burge, to cost $50,000.

School—Millwood. Architect H. G. Ellis, of Spokane, prepared plans for a three-story twelve-room brick school building.

Business Block—Winlock. Charles Blum will erect a two-story fire-proof building, 25x100.

Academy Addition—Aberdeen. The St. Rose Academy will remodel their present building, at a cost of $9,000.

Store—Sumas. H. S. Hanson will build a two-story brick or concrete store building.

Factory—Tacoma. Architects Bullard & Hill prepared plans for a $25,000 building for the Matthali Bread Co.

IDAHO.

Schools—Twin Falls. Architects Gale Bros. prepared plans for a seven-room school for Maroa, and a six-room school for Amsterdam.

School—Meridan. A $35,000 bond issue has been voted with which to erect a school building.

Freight Depot—Pocatello. The Oregon Short Line has definitely announced that plans are being prepared for a $90,000 freight depot.

Depots—The Oregon Short Line will build depots at Drummond, Teutonia and Driggs, to cost about $5,000 each.

Hospital—Lapwai. The Federal Government is planning to erect and equip a tubercular hospital on Nezperce Reservation, to cost $250,000.

School—Kendrick. The Kendrick School District has been bonded for $20,000 for the erection of a two-story brick school building.

Business Building—Sand Point. William Abbot will erect a modern two-story brick building, to be used for business purposes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Immigration Hall—Vancouver. The Dominion Government has plans under consideration for a $300,000 building of steel and concrete construction.

Remodeling Hotel—Vancouver. Architects J. S. Pearce and J. J. Donnellan prepared plans for remodeling the St. Francis Hotel, at a cost of $40,000.

Theater—Victoria. Architects Rockfort & Sankey are preparing plans for the new Victoria Opera House, to cost about $250,000.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Alexander & Brown prepared plans for a $125,000 stone building for the St. James Anglican Church.

Seamen's Institute—Vancouver. Architect J. P. Bowie prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building to cost $60,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Jones & Beaston prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete building, 66x99, to cost $75,000.

Bank Building—Vancouver. Architects Somervell & Putnam prepared plans for a three-story fire-proof building, to cost $100,000, for the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Lodge Building—Victoria. Architects Brezeman & Durfee prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete building for the Knights of Pythias, at a cost of $30,000.

Mission—Vancouver. Architect Otto Moberg prepared plans for a six-story concrete building, to cost $100,000, for the Norwegian Mission.

Police Building—Vancouver. Architect W. A. Doctor is preparing plans for a $150,000 building, for Police Headquarters.

Residence — Eburne. Architect R. McKay Fripp prepared plans for a $15,000 residence, for C. Gardiner Johnson.

Theater—Vancouver. Architect E. V. Houghton will prepare plans for a $250,000 three-story steel and concrete building, for Marriott & Fellows.

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VOLUME 3 SEPTEMBER, 1912 NUMBER 6

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Nearly every man has a private grouch.

British Columbia produces 98 per cent of Canada's lead.

A man may have a swelled head without having a broad mind.

Gum-chewers and gum-shoers belong in classes by themselves.

A crook is usually ready to fight at any reflection on his honesty.

Some people reputed as conversationalists are only controversialists.

Sometimes a man who steals is awfully touchy on other kinds of honor.

Scotland is estimated to possess a million horse-power in its waterfalls.

As a rule, one who doesn't want to be imposed on wants to impose on others.

It's surprising how many heroes there are in the world—to hear them tell it.

Do the best you can today. You can't always be putting it off until tomorrow.

A fool insists on having his own way, but a wise man merely has it and says nothing.

Give a man advice and tell him to take it for what it is worth, and it will probably go unheeded.

In this world one of the sweetest things is the feeling of trust in other people when they are miles and miles away.

There are always a lot of fellows who are dead sure of things, who have not had the experience the other chap has had.

One reason why we do not get more of what we want in this world is that half the time most of us don't really know what we do want.

Sectional concrete poles, which can be built up to almost any desired length, and a method for moulding the sections, have been invented by a Californian.

In searching for the most durable wood in the world from which to build a mausoleum for their late Emperor, Chinese architects selected timber from the Philippines.

Some of the busy state legislatures are taking active steps to lower the cost of insurance by some kind of legislative regulation. The one best and most practical and dependable way to lower the cost of insurance is to use clay products for building and follow out the idea of fireproof construction.

And now, if reports are to be believed, wireless telegraphy is to be followed by waterway wireless telephoning. A story comes from England about the invention of implements that will enable people to telephone to each other, using the water as a medium of transmission. Here's hoping that it is true and does not get itself developed into a water-logged stock jobbing scheme.

Japan's $1,000,000 Building

G. Takeda, a Japanese architect, will design a million-dollar structure for his government, to be erected on a four-acre site in the Presidio, at San Francisco. When completed it will be occupied by the Japanese government's exhibit for the Panama-Pacific exposition. At the conclusion of the exposition the building will be presented to the United States. The grounds will be improved as gardens, in which will be found many rare and curious oriental plants, and among them will be dwarf trees 200 years old.

Vancouver Architects Discuss Duty on Plans

At a meeting of the Vancouver chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects recently held in the club-rooms, 625 Pacific building, the chief topic of discussion was that of export and import duty on architectural drawings. At the present time the import duty is in excess of the export, and the local architects hope to institute a movement equalizing these duties and adjusting on a fairly proportionate basis. The subject will be broached to other societies with a view to obtaining the desired legislation.

The last meeting of the local chapter was held Thursday, August 22. The provincial society will convene in Vancouver September 6, and preparations are being made for the entertainment of visiting members.

Why New Glass Is Daubed

The building contractor let loose some of his most emphatic phrases when he found that the man who had been hired to daub whiting all over the windows had not half done the job.

"That man doesn't seem to understand what the windows in a half-finished building are whitened for," he said. "We don't plaster them over with chalk to prevent the public from seeing the unfinished condition of the interior, but to keep the workmen from battering out the glass. Transparent glass looks just about as transparent as air to the man who is moving a wooden or iron beam in a hurry, and he is likely to ram the end of it through an expensive window, but when the glass is coated with white it becomes visible, and the workmen hand their material in through the door."

Has Joined the Ranks of the Benedicts

During the ides of August a certain young man who rejoices in the name of Thompson—otherwise Ralph I. Thompson—wended his way to the new Multnomah county courthouse. Mr. Thompson is the secretary and treasurer of the Coast Publishing Co., publishing THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT. Naturally, he is more or less interested in architecture, but the possibilities along that line in connection with our new Palace of Justice formed not the basis of his errand. The fact is, Ralph had concluded to take a dip—a dip into the sea of matrimony. He leaned over the license counter and after a brief conversation with the presiding genius thereof, obtained the coveted document which authorized his marriage to Miss Helen Hays.

The staff of this paper were not taken into anybody's confidence. But that is all right. Ralph is a fine fellow and his bride is in every way worthy of him. While we all suspected how things tended we knew not, and he certainly carried out his plans adroitly. The entire staff joins in wishing the bride and groom a long, happy and prosperous life, even if they did slip away to Alaska on a bridal tour without "putting us wise" as to their intentions. The office boy stands responsible for the insertion of this in the columns of this publication, even if he gets "fired."

Apartment House Kitchenettes Doomed—Maybe

Several years ago the California legislature passed the "tenement house act." Among other things this provided that every separate room or alcove must contain not less than 90 square feet of floor area. Strictly construed and enforced this would sound the "crack of doom" on many of the kitchenettes in apartment houses in the cities of the Golden State. The kitchenette has endeared itself to the average apartment house tenant, and to make the immense number of alterations that a strict compliance with the law would require would entail a heavy cost. The logical way around the difficulty would seem to lie in a special legislative act legalizing all kitchenettes in the state falling short of the requirements of the tenement house act. Then would probably follow an amendment to the act doing away with the objectionable features.

Russian Women Architects

An interesting innovation has been made in Russia by the recent graduation at St. Petersburg of nine women, who have just completed a four years' course of architecture, engineering and practical building. All the women are under 25 years of age. Mlle. Triassoff—one of them—has already been honored as no Russian male architect ever has been, by being specially invited to visit Germany, on account of her signal success as a designer.

Two of the young women have had practical experience with the St. Petersburg car commission, two others were employed on the new Nova bridge at Ochta, others were engaged in the construction of a six-story steel department store building and the remainder worked under private architects.

There appears to be no reason why woman should not be successful in architectural and engineering fields of endeavor.

Adds Two Year Course In Architecture

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is in receipt of a letter from Emil Lorch, professor of architecture in the University of Michigan, covering a new two-year course in architecture, effective this fall. This is in addition to the three and four-year courses in the university, covering the following:

I. A general course in Architecture in which design, construction and cultural subjects are arranged so as to give a man a broad preparation for general practice.

II. A four-year program in which architectural design is emphasized, only enough construction being taught to enable the man who is primarily artistic to design intelligently.

III. A four-year program in architectural engineering which emphasizes structural design and which aims to prepare the architectural constructor enough, architectural design being taught in this group to enable the architectural engineer to work in harmony with the architect.

These three four-year programs have for some years been meeting with success and obviously meet the three general groups into which practicing architects may be readily classified. There has been such a general demand for a special course that we are establishing this group to enable draftsmen of experience to get such special training as they may desire and for which they may be prepared

Outline for the Two Year Course

In response to a demand the department of architecture at the University of Michigan has established a two-year course for special students. This is in addition to the regular four-year courses now offered. The special course will be open to draftsmen who have had two or more years

experience in an architect's office and who are 21 years of age. The course is planned in such a way that part of the work is prescribed and a portion of the work is elective. Students who are prepared may thus specialize in either design or construction and at the same time elect such other studies as they may desire.

The department of architecture at the University of Michigan was begun in 1906 and during the past year has had 102 students. It has an excellent library, commodious quarters, and has the co-operation of departments of fine arts and landscape design. The department is one of the architectural schools on the approved list of architectural schools of the American Institute of Architects.

Possibilities In Concrete

In a series of interesting experiments the government bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce and Labor, recently engaged in the investigation of various structural materials, and among them concrete. A technologic paper, entitled "The Effect of High Pressure Steam on the Crushing Strength of Portland Cement Mortar and Concrete," gives practical data on the results. The equivalent for this purpose consists of a small steam-pressure tank, or so-called "autoclave," suitable for pressure up to 50 atmospheres (515 pounds per square inch) and a large cylindrical steel tank 12 inches by 5 feet inside dimensions suitable for working pressures up to 70 atmospheres (1030 pounds per square inch).

It has been proposed that specifications for the purchase of Portland cement be amended to include a test of exposing cement to a steam pressure of 20 atmospheres (294 pounds per square inch) for a period of two hours. It is required that the cement remain sound and that the tension briquettes show a given increase in strength.

It has been found that certain cements which meet the steam test of 212 degrees Fahrenheit for five hours, as required by present specifications, fail under the proposed high-pressure steam test. In investigating the cause and interpretation of this failure, practically all brands of cement purchased by the government are being subjected to the high-pressure steam test in connection with the regular routine specification test, and much valuable information is being accumulated.

Tests are also being made on specially prepared cements of various degrees of fineness and after seasoning for different periods. Other series of tests are being made in exposing cements neat, and in mortars and concretes to a series of pressures ranging up to 1000 pounds per square inch and for various durations. Tensile and compressive strength, linear expansion and contraction, water absorption and other physical properties are being determined. The effect of temperature, pressure and moisture content of the atmosphere or degree of water saturation, are being studied independently.

Some interesting results are also being obtained by subjecting to high-pressure steam pieces of mortar and concrete from sound and disintegrated structures, which have been in place for several years.

To determine the value of the high-pressure steam test as a determination of the soundness and structural quality of Portland cements, a large number of concrete cylinders, 8 inches in length, are being made of cement which fails to meet the normal 212 degrees Fahrenheit test, as well as of cement which passes this test but fails to meet the proposed 20 atmosphere steam-pressure test, and of cement which meets both of the above requirements. The cements are being tested in a normal 1:2:4 proportion concrete mixture and will be exposed in various localities over a period of years and tested for elastic properties and compressive strength.

Floor and Wall Tile of Ancient Time

(By F. A. Philo)

How few people realize when they speak of strictly modern buildings with their tiled floors and walls that the art of making tile is one of the oldest arts, and it is easy and interesting to trace its history. It is true that wherever traces of former civilization are found tiles of various descriptions are greatly in evidence. The Chaldeans, Assyrians, Egyptians and Jews used tiles that are simliar to our large floor tiles of today with individual markings as records. The English word tile comes from the Latin noun *tegula*, which is derived from the verb *tegere*, meaning "to cover." The Romans so named pieces of baked clay used for covering houses. The oldest tile makers in the world were the Egyptians. They used tiles to decorate their buildings and to inlay wood and bronze objects. One of the best examples of their tile work is an inner doorway of the pyramid at Laggara, which is covered with a beautiful blue glazed tile. This color is said to be truly wonderful. The blue glaze was obtained from pure white sand, soda and the oxide of copper.

In the brick temple of Rameses III, which was built 1228 B. C., tiles were used in great numbers on the inner and outer walls and floors. Some of the tiles were in relief and showed the figures of men in various colors on a background of blue or yellow. The Egyptians used round inlaid vitrified tiles for wall ornamentation. The Babylonians and Assyrians are said to have made the most practical and artistic tiles of any of the ancient nations. They had a great variety of colors and forms in tile. A very peculiar tile which they used greatly was of cone shape. The Chaldean tiles were partly bas relief. The Assyrian tiles, with the exception of their round tiles, were all flat. The Assyrians made large pictures and geometrical designs by uniting small tiles, and tiled many ceilings. The ceiling tiles were of various forms, being round, square and concave. They were all made with a hole in the center so they could be held firmly in place by a pin of metal or ivory. The prevailing colors of their glazed tiles were blue, red, deep yellow, white, green, black, gold and silver. The unglazed or floor tiles were of but two colors—dark red or yellowish white. Very little is known about the tiles of the Jews or Phoenicians, except in their use as tablets. The Greeks used unglazed tiles profusely for roofs, floors, tombs, friezes, etc.

The Etruscans used tiles principally to line the walls of tombs. These tiles were 40 inches long and 20 inches wide, and were used as records. Figures and inscriptions were painted in red, white and black and burned in. The Romans, of course, inherited the making of tiles from the Etruscans. They used tiles on the walls, roofs, floors of their houses and in the tombs. They used tiles of varied shapes and bright colors. With the fall of the Roman empire the art of tile making, as all other arts, was lost for a while. The Mohammedans revived it and used greater quantities, more beautiful varieties and colors than any other nation. From this period to the present time tile making has never ceased, as it was spread through Europe and then to America.

An "Architectural Graveyard"

In the rapid growth of great cities the old order of things is constantly changing, and more particularly is true of architecture than anything else. A New York paper speaks of the residential portion of Jersey City, in a certain street of which there is an old jumble of architectural ideas.

In an unfinished state there is a corner house of many windows, constructed of white marble and granite, in the style of the Renaissance, suitable for a hospital or a library. There is no glass in the windows, the doors are boarded up and the front steps are detached from the main structure.

To the left of the "house of many windows" is a noble gateway opening upon an esplanade, with a wide driveway sweeping through. On either side of the esplanade are wide, comfortable granite seats that appear to have been transplanted from an ancient palace of one of the doges of Venice.

Rising from the center of the esplanade is the front of the old Boreel building, which was formerly at No. 115 Broadway, Manhattan. This old building has been reerected to the height of but one story, bringing out, however, in bold relief its old Roman doorway. The foundations have been laid for all four sides and the girders are in place, giving one the impression that the workmen have just laid off for lunch and will soon resume work.

The sidewalk is composed of 13 flag stones, which also were a part of the old Boreel building. These flags are each 8x13 feet and 14 inches thick, and each weighs about eight tons. Scattered about the grounds, and used as a coping, are some of the largest foundation stones ever brought to New York city. They are 14 feet long, and were imported from Scotland and used in the building of old Washington market.

Looming up as ghosts of a forgotten generation are a French chalet, with balcony and dormer windows and a French villa, built along classic lines, with cathedral windows and dormer roof. These two structures are of frame, but are securely anchored on stone foundations which would support a 12-story steel frame office building.

In the rear of the plot is a building with a wide doorway, constructed in the pure Roman style. This may have been invented for a garage, or stables, but, like all the other buildings, it remains unoccupied, waiting for the guiding hand of architect or builder to bring order out of chaos.

The owner of this plot of ground and these fantastic structures is Thomas Hill of Jersey City. Mr. Hill is a wagon builder, and it is said has made $1,000,000 or more out of the patent dump carts that are used by the thousands in New York city streets. Some time ago Mr. Hill turned over his patents and wagon business to his son, and has since then devoted his attention to the wrecking of old buildings.

His present hobby is to transplant the stones of the Hudson county courthouse, which was built in 1843, and which he is now demolishing, to his plot overlooking Hudson county park, and on the foundations of the old Boreel building, with its Romanesque front, erect an apartment house with no two sides alike.

The two white mantels that were once in the home of the late A. T. Stewart will compose the principal decoration of the foyer of this apartment house.

"These mantels," said Mr. Hill, "are hand carved, of foreign workmanship, and there are no better examples of hand carving on either metal or stone to be found anywhere in the world."

Incompetent Architects

The council of the British Columbia Society of Architects has inaugurated a campaign against the employment by builders of incompetent and unskilled men. It is well known that there are men styling themselves "architects" who, in the medical profession, would be called "quacks," and who have only a smattering of building knowledge and even less of the essence or knowledge of architecture. It is equally well known that these men carry out work at practically any fee. When the society has achieved its main object—registration—it will be impossible for a man to call himself an architect without first passing an examination or proving his qualification. It is intended to carry through legislation with this object in view. The preliminary bill is now in course of preparation, and the matter will be brought before parliament in due season. Students' classes are also in the process of formation, and scholarships are to be offered. A considerable sum of money has already been promised towards the funds thereof. Periodical lectures, papers, discussions, etc., will be given, or take place.

The Vancouver chapter and the Victoria chapter work in conjunction with each other, and it is probable whenever there are a sufficient number of architects in other city or town in the province a separate chapter will be formed, the whole being regulated by a grand council of the province. The present council of the Vancouver chapter consists of: President, Norman A. Leech; honorable treasurer, Otto Moberg; honorable secretary, Claude P. Jones; assistant honorable secretary, Franklin Cross, and Messrs. W. T. Whiteway, G. A. Birkenhead, W. M. Dodd, A. Campbell Hope, J. C. Day, J. L. Putnam and E. Sonnickson.

Building Figures of Coast Cities

Building conditions generally all over the country were prosperous during 1912, but particularly so on the Pacific Coast. From official figures supplied from the principal cities of the country, we select those relating to the coast, as of special interest to our readers. The figures presented for July show estimated cost of building construction for 1912 as compared with July, 1911, and are as follows:

Portland—July, 1912, $1,499,126; July, 1911, $1,374,940; gain, 10 per cent.

San Francisco—July, 1912, $2,452,725; July, 1911, $2,134,470; gain, 15 per cent.

Los Angeles—July, 1912, $3,585,014; July, 1911, $1,823,104; gain, 91 per cent.

Seattle—July, 1912, $645,820; July, 1911, $541,600; gain, 17 per cent.

Sacramento—July, 1912, $286,681; July, 1911, $83,480; gain, 243 per cent.

Pasadena—July, 1912, $200,022; July, 1911, $240,687; loss, 16 per cent.

Tacoma—July, 1912, $144,194; July, 1911, $149,830; loss, 4 per cent.

Stockton—July, 1912, $114,715; July, 1911, $77,150; gain, 49 per cent.

San Jose—July, 1912, $46,315; July, 1911, $43,495; gain, 6 per cent.

It is of interest to note the figures for the first seven months of 1912 as compared with the like period for 1911 in five coast cities. These follow:

Los Angeles—1912, $18,299,288; 1911, $13,379,677; gain, $4,919,611.

Oakland—1912, $4,794,707; 1911, $4,011,773; gain, $782,934.

Portland—1912, $10,297,393; 1911, $10,958,679; loss, $661,286.

San Francisco—1912, $14,880,998; 1911, $13,061,120; gain, $1,719,878.

Spokane—1912, $1,569,720; 1911, $2,328,370; loss, $758,650.

Cement Houses In China

It is said that in the district around Swatow, China, there are houses and walls of cement which have been standing for three or four centuries, at least, and yet which are as solid today as they were when their designers put them up. According to the American consul at Swatow, the industry originated with a French priest, who constructed one of his chapels of this material.

Very small pebbles, sand, and lime are the ingredients of which the material is made. The mixture, after being thoroughly stirred, is slightly moistened, and then pounded in a rough wooden mold, which is elevated in a runway supported by firmly set poles, and in spite of the crude methods employed a height of 60 feet can be easily reached. When the walls have been constructed, all supports are removed and the concrete is for some days exposed to the air. To this exposure is its characteristic solidity solely attributed. The walls vary from 12 to 16 inches in thickness, and the cost of construction is considerably less than brickwork. The thickness of the walls gives an absolute guarantee of fireproof qualities. Storehouses and buildings constructed of this material many years ago are conclusive proof of its strength and durability. No single instance has been known of the accidental collapsing of such concrete-built walls.

In some instances split bamboo poles have been used to re-enforce the material, the wood preventing cracks from appearing, and adding to the strength. Bamboo embedded in the concrete in this manner does not rot, and it seems odd that the practice is not more general. Steel or iron re-enforcing, owing to the added expense, is never used.

It has been suggested that the more economical bamboo could be as readily used for re-enforcement of concrete in America and other countries; or, if not bamboo, some other strong, fibrous wood could be utilized.—*Scrap Book Magazine.*

Parelius Manufacturing Co.

The Parelius Manufacturing Co. of Portland executed some exceptionally creditable work in the new Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s department store building. This enterprising company manufactured all the counters on the first floor, finished in Circassian walnut. It also turned out from its plant all the handsome millinery cases on the second floor, finished in mahogany. The third floor fixtures (also supplied by the Parelius Manufacturing Co.) are of Circassian walnut. The sixth floor fixtures are of mahogany and every counter in the entire building were turned out by the company. Portland is to be congratulated upon having an institution that can supply such superior fittings.

Oregon Produces Tallest Flag Pole in the World

A cigar-shaped raft of logs was recently sent out of the lower Columbia, in tow of the steamer *George W. Fenwick,* for San Francisco, sent out by the Hammond Lumber Co. It contained the tallest flag pole in the world. It was presented to the management of the Panama-Pacific exposition by the city of Astoria. At the time of the Astoria centennial this mammoth flag pole was presented to that city, but was not available for the purpose intended, because no equipment was available at the time that could handle it. The flag pole is of Douglas fir, perfect throughout, with a butt diameter of 5½ feet and one of 2 feet at the apex. Its length over all is 246 feet, and it is estimated to weigh 93,061 pounds. It contains 1958.52 cubic feet and if reduced to lumber would furnish 23,515 feet. The mayor and citizens of Astoria, it is reported, will furnish a flag to wave from its top. It is known that Phil Metschan of Portland gave his promise that a flag, 50x100 feet, was to follow.

Oregon has furnished other remarkable sticks of timber. The flag pole erected in front of the Forestry building at the time of the Lewis and Clarke fair, measured 220 feet in length. In the Forestry building itself are some noteworthy pieces of timber entering into the construction of the largest and most unique log "cabin" in the world. The structure is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide and 72 feet to the ridge pole. The logs comprising it contain 1,000,000 feet of lumber. All but four of the logs are of Douglas fir, cut in Columbia county. The four logs excepted—outer pillars—are of Pacific red cedar. The average diameter of the pillars is 5½ feet and each is 54 feet long. Were the logs all placed end to end they would reach a distance of two miles, each having a diameter of 6 feet. The huge log columns supporting the roof are each estimated to contain 8000 lumber feet. Thirty-two tons is the weight of the heaviest log.

The Sanitary Closet Company

The problem as to the satisfactory disposal of sewage in districts unprovided with sewers is a grave one. Its solution, however, has been made by the sanitary closet handled at 302 Pine street, Portland, by the Sanitary Closet Co. It has provided a modern, simple and efficient method.

The White Star chemical vault system while originally designed for use in schools, is equally adaptable anywhere. There is a patented porcelain bowl fitted with "Sanitor" seat and lid provided. This has connection with a cement tank. This requires pumping out but once a year. The system is always odorless and sanitary. It is installed about ground level. The tank or cement vault is built to a depth of 5 to 10 feet below, dependent upon the number of bowls to be installed. An acid-proof lining prevents corrosion from the chemicals employed, and also insures a perfectly water-tight compartment. Complete information and a booklet of full details can be obtained by those interested on application to the company.

Big Sheet Metal Contract

According to Charles J. I. Devlin, architect for St. Ignatius church, San Francisco, the sheet metal contract for the edifice amounts to $38,700, the largest ever let on the Pacific Coast. It is to be covered with 300 boxes 14x20 "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by the N. and G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia.

The Waite Electric Fountain, Salem, Oregon

By Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Gardener.

ONE MISTAKE in the growth of American cities is the misplacement of statues, fountains and other memorials. Until recently it was considered appropriate to place cannons at the entrance to public parks. But what excuse there is for having such curios in a park is a riddle still unsolved. But the cannons in our parks, like the wooden Indians on our streets, are happily disappearing. Yet it very often happens that works of art of intrinsic merit in themselves are so misplaced as to utterly spoil their otherwise pleasing effects. The ideal combination is a memorial of artistic merit properly placed with reference to its utility and beauty.

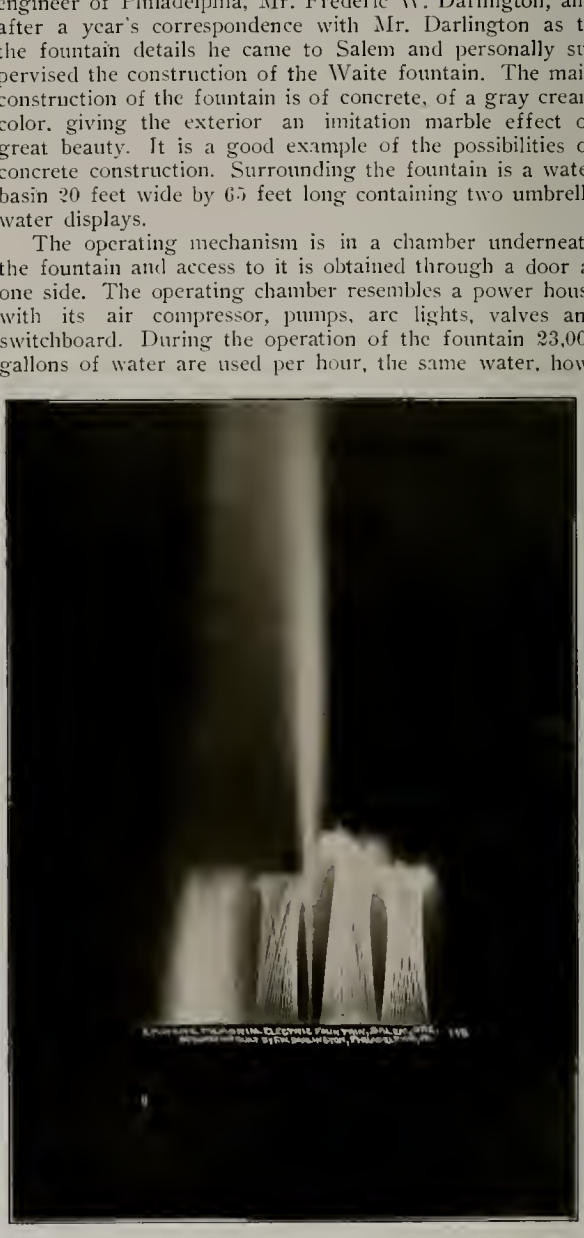
Waite Electric Fountain, Salem, Oregon

The Waite electric fountain in front of the state capitol building at Salem, Ore., is a proper memorial in a proper place. Some three years ago Mrs. E. M. Waite, the wife of a pioneer printer, left $10,000 for the erection of a memorial fountain to be placed in Wilson park, a tract of two square blocks lying between the business district of Salem and the capitol building. Some time before this, however, the city council had adopted a plan for improvements to this park without reference to the placing therein of any fountain. Fortunately this plan had not been carried out, so that a new plan of the park calling for the location of the fountain therein was made and this later plan made official.

The next step was the decision as to the style of fountain. The fountains studied by the writer seem to fall in one of two classes: (1) Those having the water display as the leading feature, and (2) those having the monumental display so large as to make the water display seem only secondary. The fountain in the City park of Denver is a good illustration of the first mentioned class and the Wilde fountain in San Diego is an illustration of the second mentioned class. After a study of over 50 fountains had been made it was decided to have the Waite fountain one in which the play of varied colors of electric lights alternated with changeable water effects. Examples of such fountains are found in the Crystal palace of London, in Mexico City, Brooklyn and Denver.

All of these fountains have been erected by an electrical engineer of Philadelphia, Mr. Frederic W. Darlington, and after a year's correspondence with Mr. Darlington as to the fountain details he came to Salem and personally supervised the construction of the Waite fountain. The main construction of the fountain is of concrete, of a gray cream color, giving the exterior an imitation marble effect of great beauty. It is a good example of the possibilities of concrete construction. Surrounding the fountain is a water basin 20 feet wide by 65 feet long containing two umbrella water displays.

The operating mechanism is in a chamber underneath the fountain and access to it is obtained through a door at one side. The operating chamber resembles a power house with its air compressor, pumps, arc lights, valves and switchboard. During the operation of the fountain 23,000 gallons of water are used per hour, the same water, how



Waite Electric Fountain, Near View

ever, being used over and over again. The umbrella displays, however, are connected directly with the city supply.

The fountain was first operated on the night of July 26, 1912, before a crowd that taxed the capacity of the park to hold. When the illuminated jet of solid water shot up from the center for 50 feet to fall back as a graceful spray, the expectations of the people of Salem were more than realized. But when the varied changes of water were shown, with the changing colored electric lights thereon, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. Upon every hand was heard admiration for the beauty and magical wonder of the display. To all who have seen the Waite fountain it is the ideal of fountain construction and it is doubtless the best fountain yet erected for so small an outlay.

This particular style of fountain can be made large or small to fit the money available for such purpose. Owing to the cost of the fountain frame work, water connections, drainage, outer water basin and other things which are necessary for any fountain of this character, it is best to have as many funnels of light as possible, for the more light funnels the better display of water that can be obtained. The Waite fountain has five funnels. Six would have been far better, but would have added materially to the cost. For about 10 per cent additional these fountains can be operated from an adjoining tower as is done in the City park of Denver. Also for approximately 10 per cent additional cost the light and color changes can be made automatic. With an automatic fountain, however, it must be remembered that the same changes follow one another, while an operator would scarcely ever duplicate the same changes of light and water. With the automatic fountain the changes must necessarily be limited but with an operator there is practically no limit to the number of changes and combinations.

Creditable Plaster Work

The plain and ornamental plaster work in the new Lipman, Wolfe & Co. building harmonizes perfectly with the other beautiful interior finish. It is the mark of J. D. Tresham, who has always executed much creditable work in this city. It is seldom one sees a piece of cornice work of so great length that so perfectly preserves its lines as that in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. building. Mr. Tresham has contracts for the plaster work in the new Failing school, new quarters for the Portland Trust Co. in the Marquam building, the new Ainsworth school on Portland Heights, etc.

Industrial Publications

The September issue of *Roofing Tin*, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, is out of press. As a cover illustration a photo half-tone of the new docks and grain galleries for the Boston and Maine railroad, Mystic wharf, Boston, Mass., is presented. This is covered with about 100 squares of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by N. and G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. A practical article on "Laying Tin Roofing Over Wooden Strips" is instructive.

Tenino Stone Company Progressive

The Tenino Stone Co. of Tenino, Wash., is busily engaged these days in filling many orders for its well known products. Among the contracts it is filling we may mention that of supplying the cut stone for the New Westminster high school, New Westminster, B. C., and the new hospital in that city as well. The company practically completed its contract for the federal building at Walla Walla, Wash., and is now making its first shipments for the federal building at Olympia, Wash. Outside of its

One of Tenino Stone Company's Quarries

important government commissions, the company has a considerable number of church and residence contracts it is filling, chief among which are those for the Presbyterian churches at Portland and Walla Walla, and the H. L. Pittock residence in this city. The company's equipment of its plant has been augmented by the addition of a second traveler, for it proposes to maintain its old slogon, "Good workmanship and quick delivery," and hesitates at no expenditure that will make its plant to fully carry out this motto.

Among Our Exchanges

We are in receipt of *The Architect, Builder and Engineer*, No 1, Vol. 1, published at Vancouver, B. C., twice monthly, by the Record Publishing Co. Clyde M. David is manager and H. A. R. Macdonald, editor. Its scope is large and its territory great. It is handsomely illustrated with cuts of handsome new buildings in the British Columbia city, ably edited, well filled with instructive reading matter and neatly printed, and will doubtless receive, as it is entitled to receive, liberal patronage. We wish it the greatest possible success.

A New Industry

A new cement tray company has been established by J. Nelson at East Ninth and Marion streets, this city, where the company will engage in the manufacture of cement laundry trays, to be known as the J. N. Anchor brand. Mr. Nelson was for seven years in the employ of the Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co., and therefore is fully experienced. The company's products will be handled by local jobbers and the plant will have a daily capacity of ten trays.

A Novel Lighting System

One of the most attractive features in the equipment of the magnificent new Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s store is that of the concealed illumination in all show cases and display cases, as designed and furnished by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. The general effect is a flood of light on goods displayed in the cases, and yet there are no lamps or spotlights to dazzle the eye, and no unsightly or cumbersome light fixtures to interfere with a clear view of the goods. The "Linolite" system as installed in this store seems to be the last word in effective illumination for this purpose. One manufacturer after another has tried his hand at designing a lighting system which would illuminate show cases properly, put the light just where needed, and at the same time avoid dazzling the eye, making undue amount of heat in the cases, or obscuring a clear view of the goods on display.

Most of these problems seem to have been solved at last by the "Linolite" system of practically continuous tubular lamps of small diameter, screened by the smallest possible reflector. The continuous line of light just inside the front upper edge of each show case, screened from the eye entirely, is diffused evenly over the goods on display without any spots of high light to contrast with other spots in shadow, for there are no shadows. The effect is unique and striking, as one observer expressed it, "as if all the air in the case was full of light." And it does not seem to be the intensity of the light which gives this effect, but rather its perfect diffusion and evenness. With such perfect distribution high candle power is not required nor desirable. From the technical standpoint the manufacturers explain the system by stating that a current of 120 volts is used, with 30-volt lamps wired in series of four, each lamp carrying only one-fourth the load, resulting in a low consumption of current and a minimum amount of heat. The lamps themselves are special Tungsten lamps, of tubular pattern, one inch in diameter and nearly 12 inches long, joined together so as to form a practically continuous "line of light," hence their name of "Linolite" for the system. This is said to be the first and only lamp made in which the Tungsten filament is successfully used in a horizontal position and which is not affected by vibration. All this work on every floor of the Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s building, as well as special show window illumination, was furnished by the Portland branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. and installed under direct supervision of Walter E. Jones.

Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co.

The Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co. has changed its policy of handling its products. August 26 it established its own sales department for the famous Anchor brand trays. These have been sold heretofore exclusively by the Gauld Co., the Peerless Pacific Co. and M. L. Kline, Portland jobbers. The reason for making the change is that it is believed that a larger territory will be reached. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cement specialties, ornamental cement casts for exterior and interior finish of buildings, cream slabs for candy factories, starch slabs for laundries, solution tanks for photographers, cement vats for butchers' tanks, vats, etc. The company is now installing a mixer and overhead track system, and next spring contemplates the enlargement of its present plant, at East Sixth and Main streets.

A Mercantile Palace

The formal opening of the splendid, new, ten-story, fireproof department store building of Lipman, Wolfe & Co. marks another stride in the history of Portland's progress. The fact that this structure, costing in excess of $2,000,000, is an accomplished fact, speaks well for this enterprising firm, and shows that the confidence it has always had in Portland was fully justified. One is impressed with the solid and substantial character of the interior. When one says that this store is modern and up-to-date in every particular, to apply a hackneyed phrase, it only partially expresses the idea, for it is certainly all of that—and more. The fixtures are of mahogany and Circassian walnut. The comfort and convenience of the public and of employes as well, has been considered. A locker system sufficient for the needs of 3000 employees has been provided in the subbasement. Here, also, are placed the heating, lighting and ventilating plants. The gallery is utilized for the book, linen, shoe, music and phonograph departments. A marble and metal staircase leads to the first floor, with its ceiling 21 feet high. On the mezzanine floor are provided waiting rooms for patrons. Eight telephone booths find place on the second floor. The third floor fixtures are of solid Circassian walnut and it is equipped with French rooms for fitting of evening gowns. Six large elevators, provided with safety devices, will whisk a patron quickly to any floor. When it is said that everything that will conduce to the comfort of the buyer, that will expedite his purchases and that will even afford him luxurious surroundings while so engaged, the story is told. The liberal patronage of the future will duplicate that of the past, for the public believes in Lipman, Wolfe & Co. and its square dealing methods.

A Big Glazing Contract

W. P. Fuller & Co. have just completed the glazing of the new Lipman-Wolfe building, per plans and specifications by Doyle, Patterson & Beach, architects. The exterior glass is all best quality polished plate, and the transom lights on the mezzanine floor are all polished plate prism. The interior of the building is a maze of plate mirrors, the fitting and stock rooms on the third floor especially being well supplied with mirrors.

This contract has broken two Portland records—one on account of it being the largest glazing contract let in this city, and also on account of being the largest number of plate mirrors gathered under one roof. The handling of a contract of such magnitude witohut delay emphasizes the advantage of the large stock of glass carried at all times by W. P. Fuller & Co.

Pisa's Leaning Campanile May Topple Over

Considerable alarm exists relative to the famous leaning Tower of Pisa that is in danger of falling. Dispatches from Rome state that the report of the commission appointed to look into the matter will come as a relief, although it is not altogether favorable.

The report dwells lengthily on the inclination of the tower, comparing the results of the present investigation with those conducted by two Englishmen, Messrs. Cresy and Taylor, in 1817. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that the pendence has increased about a fourth of an inch in every three feet during that period. The greatest pressure

(Concluded on Page 573)

ELEVATION

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s Store Building, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

First Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Men's Furnishing Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Lamp Section, Art Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects
Photo by Angelus Studio

Entrance to Art Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects
Photo by Angelus Studio

Drug Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Ribbon Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Display Window, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Display Window, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Residence, Natt McDougall, Portland, Oregon
Ellis F Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Residence, Natt McDougall, Portland, Oregon
Ellis F Lawrence, Architect

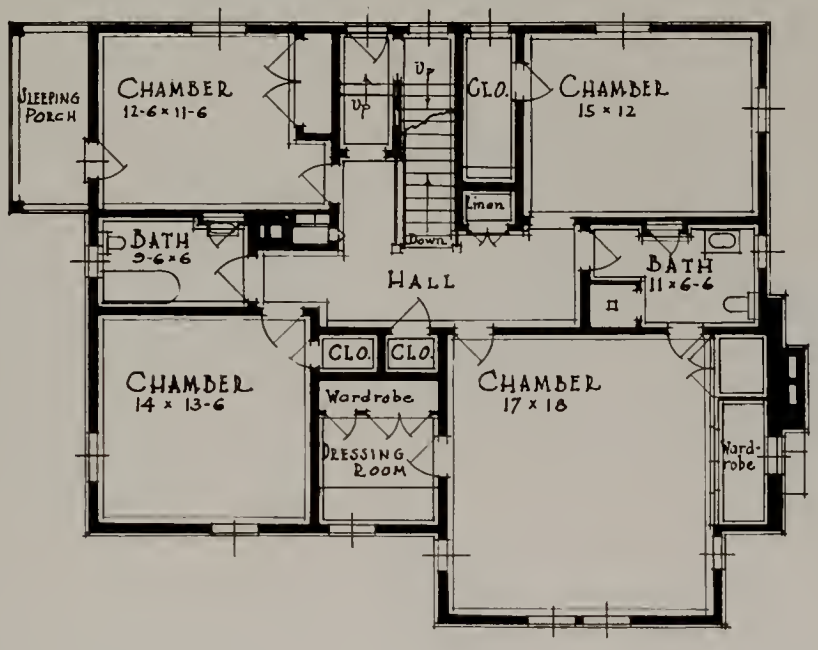
Photo by Angelus Studio

Living Room, Residence Natt McDougall
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

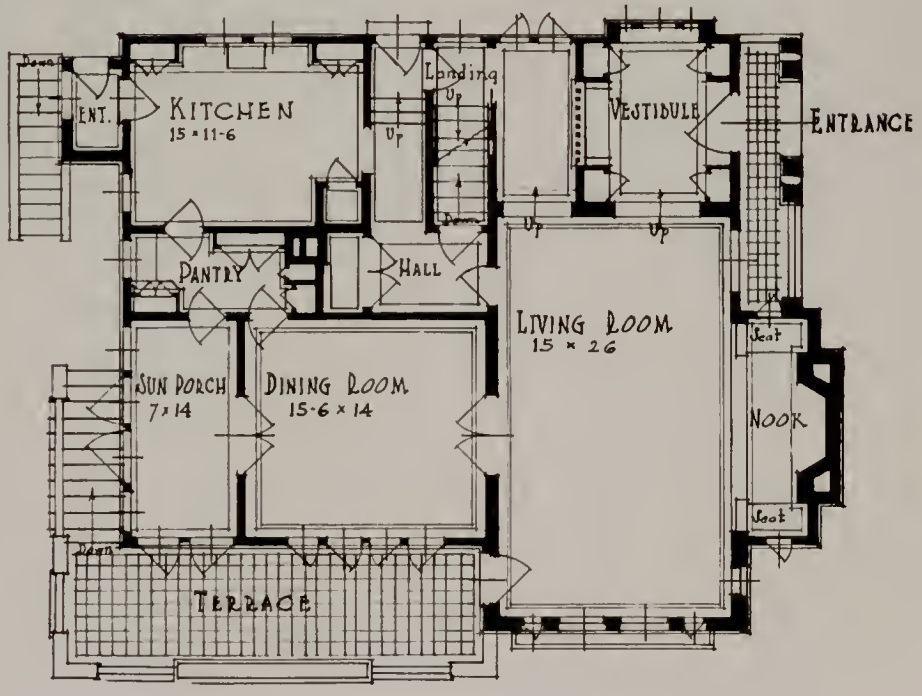
Photo by Angelus Studio

Dining Room, Residence, Natt McDougall
Ellis F Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

Floor Plans, Residence, Natt McDougall
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912

Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J Myers, Architect

Entrance Porch, Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J. Myers, Architect

Main Hall, Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J Myers, Architect

Living Room, Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J Myers, Architect

Pisa's Leaning Campanile

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is on the foundation when a strong north wind is blowing and is calculated to be about 21 pounds to every four square inches. This, of course, is enormous and would have been impossible had there not been a gradual hardening of the foundations. The report says: "The situation is very grave, but not without precedent; other examples still existing show the same conditions, such, for instance, as the celebrated Garisenda of Bologna and the Ghirlandina of Modena, where the pressure must be even greater."

It has been found that the walls of the hollow inside of the tower show no serious deterioration, except near the ground, where there is an almost vertical crack, caused, probably, by lightning. Outside the ornamentation constructed in 1838 is intact, but the original architraves of the doors and windows show cracks. The steps are very much broken, while the slates though less broken, have allowed the infiltration of water and dust, which in their turn have hardened into a kind of solder. The supports are also somewhat broken, all of which, says the commission, needs assiduous vigilance and quick restoration to obviate new and more serious mischief. However, as a whole, it may be said that the state of preservation of the Campanile is good.

The report ends: "We declare that the tower, while not showing any imminent danger signs, is in a condition which makes it advisable not to retard too long the work for its preservation."

Public Comfort Station

Some time ago it was proposed to erect in Portland two underground public comfort stations, permits for which have been issued and plans for which have been drawn. One will be built at Sixth and Yamhill streets and the other in Kenilworth Park. In 1909 Seattle erected one; now it has two, and they have proved most acceptable to the public. The larger of the two is surmounted by an ornamental iron and glass canopy. The placing of these stations was at first strenuously opposed, but now the former opponents are enthusiastically in their favor.

The cost of the first station was $24,505.85. Cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation and light were the desiderata, and these were abundantly achieved. The dimensions are 60x35 feet. The weight of each of the four ventilating columns is 2000 pounds. The supporting columns, Corinthian in design, each weigh 500 pounds. There were 65,000 pounds of iron used in the construction.

The station was designed to accommodate 15,000 persons in a day of 18 hours, while as many as 20,000 have been served. Light and heat are supplied by the park board, while all the toilet accessories are in the hands of a concessionaire. Both male and female employes are employed. Shoe shines are 10 cents; individual soap and towel, 2 cents; closet, towel and soap, 5 cents. The concessionaire receives $100 a month salary. The second station cost $12,000. It is reported that the privileges very nearly pay the cost of maintenance.

In the men's toilets, 12x10 feet, there are 10 toilets, 5 lavatories, 4 sets of urinals and 1 sink. The pay room, 12x30 feet, has 6 toilets under key, 5 lavatories and 4 sets of urinals. In the women's room are 9 toilets (2 under key), 6 lavatories and 1 sink. By the generous use of the sidewalk light, with white tile, marble and ivory ceiling, the interior of the station, although under ground, has been provided with an abundance of daylight. At night the rooms are abundantly lighted by electricity by means of ceiling globes.

Compares American with British Architecture

In a recent article in the London Daily *Chronicle*, by L. Lewis Hind, an authority on art and architecture, compares American with British architecture, and not to the disparity of the former. We quote a few of Mr. Hind's ideas. While he speaks in praise of a number of London's more modern structures, he goes on to remark:

"But let me be fair. The Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster is a noble addition to London's architecture. All it needs is space to view it. Perhaps the law courts would cease to be depressing if they rose in isolation from a height, if you did not, as it were, knock your head against the front each time you passed. The new buildings of Victoria and Albert museum are cheerful, and we Londoners need cheering. Architecture is ever present. Mr. Balfour would probably admit that we need cheerful architecture even more than cheerful books."

Mr. Hind seems to think much of the trouble lies in the fact that English architects are "such exigent folk." They can not agree on the most suitable style of architecture. But he thinks the revival of the column in architecture is a good sign.

"This, of course," he remarks, "came from America, where the Greek idea has been adopted and adapted imposingly and successfully throughout the land. I think the new visitor to America is more astonished at the beauty and dignity of the architecture than with anything else. The Selfridge building in Oxford street applied the column to a London 'store' with instant success. Speaking of myself—and in writing of architecture one can not go farther than that—I submit modestly that in a journey from Tottenham court road to Marble arch it is the Selfridge building that I look forward to seeing and never miss looking at. It has unity. It is a whole. Its simplicity soothes the eye."

But, he adds, a ride through London does not fill one with hope as to the present or the future of architecture. "What is needed is the large idea largely carried out, the mind that can look ahead 50 years and replan a district."

He condemns the memorial to King Edward and wonders why it did not take the form of making the approach to the beautiful Call more splendid. But, of course, he says, it is just the official idea of a monument, which can add nothing to the beauty or dignity of London. "A lost opportunity!"

Decarie Hot Water Boilers

In these days when all must confront the cost of high living, anything that tends toward economy must attract attention. Cost of fuel is a heavy item, and the Decarie hot water boilers will reduce fuel cost fully 25 per cent. They are built in all sizes from that suitable to a three-room residence up to the largest building. They are easily kept clean, are safe, will incinerate all refuse. They will heat water for domestic use from waste gases. The Decarie Safety Boiler Co., the manufacturers, have a plant at 619-23 Upshur street, this city, with head office at 1000 Lewis building. Home builders, hotel and apartment house builders and owners of large store and office buildings would do well to investigate the real merits of the Decarie hot water boilers.

Among Our Exchanges

We note with pleasure *The Architect and Contract Reporter* of August 16, published in London, England. It is a wide-awake journal, broad in scope and one of world-wide ken. That it takes a lively interest in matters architectural outside of the British Isles is evidenced by an article entitled "The Rebuilding of San Francisco." This publication is a welcome visitor to our exchange table.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co. has opened an over-town office at 315 Couch Building.

Architect Carl L. Linde has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Architect J. B. Bridges, of Bridges & Webber, is summering at his country home, Green Point.

The J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co. furnished all the plaster work in Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new store.

Architect Fred A. Legg has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Seaview, Ore.

Architect Kennerley Bryan, Vancouver, B. C., has moved his office from 317 Crown Bdg. to 711 Northwest Trust Bldg.

Architect W. G. Maass has moved into his new offices, 17 and 18 Board of Trade Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.

Architect Gordon B. Kaufman, Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B. C., has opened a branch office in Kamloops.

Architect G. P. Bowie, Vancouver, B. C., has removed his office from 705 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. to Suite 206 and 207 same building.

Charles W. Heal of the J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co., is sporting a new auto, which he has christened "Fierce Arrow."

Architect J. W. Reid, of Reid Bros., San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

L. A. Spear, of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor at their local office on business.

Architect Ellis F. Lawrence has returned from a two weeks' trip to Canada. While away, Mr. Lawrence visited Edmonton and Calgary.

C. C. Smith, formerly with the Western Clay Co., is on an extended trip to Chicago, expecting to remain for two months.

Architect Fred T. Webber, of Bridges and Webber, has returned after spending a two weeks' outing at Gearhart and Seaside.

Architect Carl Siebrand, formerly at 496 Arcade Annex, Seattle, Wash., has moved to more commodious quarters at 371-2 same building.

Architects Kennerley and W. F. C. Gillman, Vancouver, B. C., have entered partnership under the firm name of Bryan and Gillman, and have opened offices in Suite 710-11 Northwest Trust Bldg.

B. J. Flynn, of Callaghan and Flynn, has returned from an extended business trip to Seattle. While there, Mr. Flynn opened a Seattle office at 718 White Bldg.

Frank H. Page, with M. L. Kline, has returned from a two weeks' business trip spent in the Coos Bay country, and reports business very good.

Mr. Kahn, president of The Trussed Concrete Steel Co, of Detroit, Mich., was a recent visitor at their local office, returning home via California.

Grant and Henderson, pioneer architects, Vancouver, B. C, have taken into partnership H. T. Cook, who has been for some time associated with the firm. The new firm will practice under the title of Grant, Henderson & Cook.

C. A. Coulter, who has been employed by Architect J. R. Ford, Eugne, Ore., has resigned his position, leaving for Apollo, Pa., where he will visit relatives.

Lawrence Holmes, president of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Co., of Los Angeles, was a recent visitor at their local office on his way to Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

L. C. Rosenberg left on August 5th for Boston, where he will attend the Boston School of Technology. On his way east he will visit several of the large cities.

The Mission Marble Works, 151 Union Ave. N., furnished all the marble work in Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new store, and have the contract for the marble work in the new Oregon Hotel.

The Spokane Ornamental Iron Works, of Spokane, Wash, furnished the ornamental iron work on Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new building, shown in this issue.

Architect Earl A. Roberts has moved his office from 507 Abington Bldg. to 517 and 518 Selling Bldg.

Architect E. W. Houghton, Collins Bldg., Seattle, Wash., has returned from a business trip to Boston.

The Parelius Mfg. Co has the contract for all the interior finish in the new Oregon Hotel, which will be in circassian walnut, oak and mahogany.

Architect C. Frank Mahon, Tacoma, Wash, has moved his office from room 509 Savage-Scofield Bldg. to room 413 same building.

Architect H. Prusse, of Spokane, Wash., has closed his business in the Inland Empire City and moved to Eugene, Ore., and has opened an architectural office in the Guard Blg.

Architect R. E. Heine, local representative of Reid Bros., is on an extended trip east.

J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative of the N. & G. Taylor Co., with headquarters 422 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, spent a few days in Portland, on his return home, after covering his Northwest territory. Mr Drummond reports business very good in his line.

Resume

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Library—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a Carnegie library building to be built at Albany. The building will be one story, pressed brick with stone basement.

Residence—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to cost $12,000, for William Sheppard.

Bank Building—Architect Aaron H. Gould perpared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building, 54x114, for the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank; will cost $75,000.

Market Block—Architect Edward A. Miller prepared plans for a city market to cost $10,000.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a $30,000 residence for F. C. Barnes. Will be two stories and full basement, stucco exterior and red tile roof

Store and Hotel—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a three-story brick building, to be erected on Front and Burnside streets, for George W. Bates.

Remodeling Store—Architect W. B. Bell prepared plans for remodeling a store building on 4th and Morrison, for the Lion Clothing Co.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story seven-room frame residence with stucco exterior for Mr. King, to cost $5,000.

Apartment House—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to be erected on East 7th and Yamhill streets, at a cost of $40,000.

Remodeling Hotel—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for thoroughly remodeling the lower floor of the Belvedere Hotel.

Theater—Architect A. H. Faber prepared plans for a three-story brick theater building, 50x100, to be erected at Vancouver, Wash., at a cost of $30,000.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a six-room frame bungalow for Fred Ferguson, to cost $3,000.

Rescue Home—Architect C. N. Elliot prepared plans for a two-story frame building, 40x60, for the Louise Rescue Home, to cost $10,000.

Office Building—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Co. has been commissioned to prepare preliminary plans for a fourteen-story reinforced concrete office and business building for a foreign syndicate.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow for Miller & Henshaw, to cost $3,500.

Residence—Architect Charles H. Elliot prepared plans for a two-story eight-room frame residence, for A. J. Cartwright, to cost $4,000.

Residence—Architect Earl A Roberts prepared plans for a $5,000 residence for the Provident Trust Co.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story Dutch Colonial residence, to cost $5,000, for S. J. Claridge.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prpared plans for a two-story English residence with brick veneer exterior, to

be erected in Alameda Park by E. L. Ferguson, at a cost of $10,000.

Residence—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for a modern two-story frame residence to cost $3,500, for Mrs. Mary Spitzenberger.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for C. Suberger, to cost $4,500.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built on Portland Heights at a cost of $4,000.

Factory Building—Architects Lewis & Lewis prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete factory building, to cost $10,000, for the Cocoanut Products Co.

School Building—Architect Newton C. Gauntt prepared plans for a $3,500 frame school building for Dist No. 52, Multnomah County.

Lodge Building—Architect Earl Roberts is preparing plans for a four-story pressed brick lodge building, to cost $65,000, for the Loyal Order of Moose.

Business Block—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a two-story concrete building, to be erected at Canby, at a cost of $12,000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one and one-half-story frame residence for A. J. Johnson.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, Architects and Builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to cost $8,000.

Store and Flat Building—Stokes & Zeller, Architects and Builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame building, to be built in Alberta, at a cost of $6000.

Sanatorium—Architect Frederick S. Allerton is preparing plans for a modern sanatorium and hotel building, to be built at Barton by the Neal Institute, at a cost of $35,000.

School—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a $10,000 school building for the City of Rainier.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $3,500, for Marjorie Mahr.

Residence—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for an eight-room Colonial residence for Lon Miller, to cost $4,000.

Bungalows—The Butterworth-Stephenson Co prepared plans for a group of four bungalows, to be built on Portland Heights

Country Home—Architects Root & Hoose prepared plans for a country home for R. H. Jenkins, to be built near Beaverton, at a cost of $15,000.

Apartment House—Architect William J. Kratz prepared preliminary plans for a five-story brick apartment house, 100x95, for a local capitalist.

College Buildings—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are completing plans for a series of college buildings, to be built by the Albany College. The buildings will be of brick with white trimmings, and cost about $250,000.

Business Blocks—Architects MacNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a steel frame building, 50x100, to be erected in North Albina.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a seven-room $4,000 bungalow, to be built at Scott's Mill, by Mr. Scott.

Manufacturing Plant—Architect Charles N. Elliot has started work on plans for a group of seven buildings to be built at Midway, Ore., by the Armstrong Mfg Co., at a cost of $100,000.

Moving Picture Show—Architect D. C. Lewis prepared plans for a moving picture house, for the Circle Amusement Co.

Remodeling Store—Architects Reid Bros prepared plans for remodeling the first floor of the Yeon Building into a modern store.

Bungalows—Architects Bennes & Hendricks are preparing plans for a group of ten bungalows, costing from $1,500 to $2,000 each, for the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Co

Library—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a pressed brick library, to cost about $10,000, for the City of Gresham.

Store Building—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a one-story brick business building, to be erected on 10th and Morrison streets for the Corbett Estate

OREGON.

Rsidence—Medford Architect F. C. Clark perpared plans for five residences, costing from $1,800 to $5,500

Laundry—Medford Architects Powers & West prepared plans for a two-story concrete laundry building for San Francisco capitalists.

Church—Medford. Architects Powers & West prepared plans and have charge of the construction of a $10,000 Christian Church.

Hospital—Dallas. The Dallas Hospital Association will erect a modern building in the near future.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a modern eight-room farm house for Mrs. V. A. Peterson, to cost $4,000.

Remodeling City Hall—La Grande. Plans were prepared for remodeling and building an additional story to the city hall.

Hotel Addition—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for an additional story to be built on the Osborne Hotel, at a cost of $30,000.

Store and Office Building—Klamath Falls. D. O. Lamb is erecting a two-story brick building, 45x98, with pressed brick trimmings.

Bungalow—Junction City. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a six-room frame bungalow for C. F. Hurlburt.

Residence—Klamath Falls. R. A. Johnson will erect a two-story frame residence to cost $7,000.

Store Building—Salem. Lebold Bros. are building a two story brick store building, which will cost $7,500.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a seven-room frame bungalow, for Fred Fischer.

School—Milton. School Dist. No. 90 has voted $2,000 bonds with which to erect a school building.

Store Addition—Salem. Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for an additional two stories on the Hubbard Bldg.

Store Building—Bend. C. S. Hudson and U. C. Coe have plans for a one-story brick store building, 35x70, to cost $3,500.

School House—Lowell. Ten towns contiguous to Lowell have levied a tax with which to build a central high school.

Federal Building—Medford Supervising Architect Oscar Wendroth has started plans for a $100,000 Federal building.

Armory—Ashland. Plans were prepared by State Architect W. C. Knighton for a two-story concrete armory, 100x100, to cost $30,000.

School Building—Cottage Grove. The Adventists are planning to erect a two-story school building of English Colonial type.

Hotel—Sunset Bay. Architect W. S. Turpen prepared plans for Mayor L. J. Simpson, of Marshfield, for a modern two story beach hotel, 60x80 in size.

City Hall—Coquille. Coquille has voted bonds for a $9,000 city hall, and City Engineer P. M. Hall-Lewis has prepared the plans for a one-story brick and concrete building with full basement.

School Building—Texum. $2,000 bonds have been voted by the Texum Dist. for a school building.

Cement Plant—Vale The Union Portland Cement Co., of Ogden, Utah, will erect a $200,000 cement plant.

Masonic Temple—Tillamook. The Masonic Building Association has been incorporated and has $10,000 with which they will build a lodge building.

Mausoleum—Salem It is reported that G. F. Cuthbert, of the Portland Mausoleum Co., will erect a $150,000 reinforced concrete and stone mausoleum.

Apartment House—Nyssa. An apartment house having five apartments is being built by Closson & Carmen, contractors.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for a modern seven-room bungalow, for S. R. Hamilton.

Creamery—Astoria. The lower Columbia Farmers Creamery Association will erect a reinforced concrete building, 45x60 in size, to cost $6,500.

School—Springfield. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for a frame school building for the Vitus School Dist.

Remodeling Bank—Klamath Falls. Architect I. J. Knapp prepared plans for a thoroughly remodeling of the First National Bank.

SEATTLE.

Foundry—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a group of buildings for the Astoria Iron Works, to cost about $30,000.

Church—Architect David J. Meyers prepared plans for a $35,000 building for the Westminster Church

Terminal—The Port of Seattle and the Pacific Terminal Company will construct a modern terminal system on Harbor Island, to cost $3,000,000.

Elks Club—Architect John Carrigan prepared plans for a nine-story fire-proof building with brick and terra cotta exterior, to be erected by the Elks, at a cost of $150 000.

Masonic Temple—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a three-story brick and concrete building, 60x120, for th Masonic Temple Association, to cost $200,000.

Garage and Residences—Architect Carl Gould prepared plans for a reinforced concrete garage for D. Skinner, to cost

$6,000. Also plans for a brick veneer residence for William Beachy, to cost $8,000, and a $12,000 brick veneer residence for R. Ankney.

Business Block—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for an eight-story building, 60x110, of concrete, brick and terra cotta construction, for George W. Fisher, to cost $150,000.

Tubercular Hospital—Architect Daniel Huntington has been selected to prepare plans for a group of fire-proof buildings, to cost $100,000, for the Tubercular Hospital Association.

Residence—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for a two and one-half-story brick veneer residence for F M Jordan, to cost $16,000.

Church—Architects Thompson & Thompson prepared plans for a $4,000 church for the Ballard Episcopal church.

Residence—Architect Charles Haynes prepared plans for a two-story residence for W. H. McColloch, to cost $5,000

Store Building—Architect James H. Schack prepared plans for a one-story and basement store building, 45x120, to be erected for Joseph Leibly, at a cost of $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

Bungalows—Aberdeen. A Tacoma real estate syndicate is erecting twenty-five bungalows, costing from $1,500 upwards

Store Building—Wenatchee. Frank Reeves will erect a two-story reinforced concrete store building, 50x120, at a cost of $25,000.

Hospital—Hoquiam. Architect J. R. McGlauflin prepared plans and is superintending the erection of a $25,000 fire-proof Annex to the Hoquiam General Hospital.

Business Block—Walla Walla. C. H. Sutherland Co. will erect a large brick store building.

Business Block—Aberdeen. N. G. Wheeler will erect a three-story concrete store and office building. J. A. Creutzer, Architect, Seattle.

School—Pine City. A special election was held and $10,000 bonds voted with which to erect a brick school building.

Iron Works—Toppenish. The Toppenish Iron Works will build a one-story brick building.

Union High School—Ellensburg. The Ellensburg School Districts Nos. 4, 12, 14, and 28, have authorized $11,500 bonds for the erection of a Union High School.

Business Block—Chehalis. The Columbia Brewing Co., of Tacoma, will erect a brick business block.

High School—Kittitas. Four districts of Kittitas County voted $11,500 bonds for the erection of a Union High School.

City Hall—Prosser. The Prosser Commercial Club has started a petition for the city hall, to cost $15,000.

Labor Temple—Aberdeen. Plans have been prepared for a Labor Temple to be built between Hoquiam and Aberdeen The building will be two stories, built of brick and concrete, and cost $15,000.

School—Chehalis. School Dist. No. 208, Lewis County, voted $7,000 bonds with which to erect a school building.

Depot—Hoquiam. The Northern Pacific engineers have plans prepared for a Union Depot, to be erected at a cost of $40,000.

School—Pe Ell. At a special election it was voted to erect a school building, at a cost of $25,000.

Business Block—Raymond. Dr. Edward R. Perry will erect a two-story concrete building, to be used for offices and apartments.

Garage—Centralia. F. T. McNitt will erect a reinforced concrete garage, 50x130.

School—Friday Harbor. Architects Heath & Gove, Tacoma, prepared plans for a $12,000 school building.

Residence—Hoquiam. Architect J. R. McGlauflin prepared plans for a fine residence for Dr. A. J. McIntyre.

Business Block—Spokane. Architects Zittel & Riggs prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cos. $10,000, for Max Raznik.

Residence—Colfax. Architects J. R Good & Co. prepared plans for a modern ten-room residence for George Smith.

IDAHO.

Store—Pocatello. The Martin Furniture Co. will erect a modern four-story brick and stone business block, 45x148 in size.

Freight Depot—Pocatello. Carl Stradley, of Salt Lake, prepared plans for a $90,000 freight depot, for the Oregon Short Line.

Depot—Black Foot. The Oregon Short Line will erect a pressed brick depot.

School Building—Kamiah. Bonds have been voted and site selected for a $25,000 school building.

Federal Building—Pocatello. Plans are being prepared by the Supervising Architect, and money is now available for the erection of a three-story stone Federal building, costing $200,000.

Apartment House—Pocatello. Architect and Contractor F. G. Schmidt is erecting a three-story apartment house, 30x90, for Manuel Benge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architect F. H. Perkins prepared plans for a five-story brick hotel, for A. Pope, to cost $85,000.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architects Cullin & York prepared plans for a five-story brick apartment house, to cost $45,000.

School Buildings—Victoria. Architects Cullin & York are preparing plans for eight school buildings, the largest of which will be an eight-room brick building, costing $40,000.

Chinese Building—Vancouver. Architect A. E. Kline prepared plans for a four-story brick store and rooming house, for Jung Jong Fo, to cost $28,000.

Residence—Victoria. Architect E. E Green prepared plans for a two-story granite veneer residence, to cost $12,000.

Girls' Home—Vancouver. Architect A. A. Cox prepared plans for a brick and reinforced concrete building, costing $100,000, to be erected by the Provincial Government.

Provincial Buildings—Prince Rupert. Architect F. M. Rattenburg prepared plans for Provincial buildings.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Somervell & Putnam have been commissioned to prepare plans for a ten-story Class A office building, to cost about $400,000, for the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architect A. Hardy prepared plans for a $10,000 warehouse, for the Palmer Land Investment Co

Business Block—North Vancouver. Alexander Gibson had plans prepared for a two-story brick business block, 52x100, to cost $20,000.

Normal School—Victoria. Architect W. C. Gilliam, Vancouver, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story Normal school, to be erected at Victoria, at a cost of $135,000

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect C. E. Watkins prepared plans for a five-story apartment house, 60x146, to be erected by Angus B. McNeil, at a cost of $100,000.

Church—Victoria. Jones & Beatson have been selected as architects for the $25,000 stone building for the St. Barnabas.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects J. B. Matheson & Son prepared plans for a $10,000 frame residence for W. G Moore.

Theater—Victoria. Architect L. R. Hazeltine prepared plans for a fire-proof moving picture theater, to cost $18,000.

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VOLUME I OCTOBER, 1912 NUMBER 1

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VOLUME 4 PORTLAND, OREGON, OCTOBER, 1912 NUMBER 1

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Have a home of your own.

Fashion notes—hundred-dollar bills.

The competent architect is worth his price.

It is better to do a good thing than to be one.

A bump of destructiveness—a railroad collision.

Solid foundations will make a safe superstructure.

Be regular and systematic in your business and you will win.

It is only those who are despicable who fear being despised.

Scarcely any man is clever enough to know all the evil he does.

The profession of architecture has noble ideals; live up to them.

Opportunity makes us known to others and still more to ourselves.

In building use the best materials. Cheap ones cost more in the end.

Concentrate your efforts on one thing at a time to accomplish results.

Tenants should exercise greater care of leased property than of their own.

Gravity is a mystery of the body invented to conceal the defects of the mind.

Sometimes $150 in paint and repairs adds $500 to the value of your building.

The latest question in political science is, does it harm a trust to dissolve it?

Sometimes the hammer in the hands of a "knocker" turns and strikes him.

A good executive is the one who masters all his details and uses good judgment.

We often pardon those who weary us, but we cannot pardon those whom we weary.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing but what is necessary.

Speak kindly of your competitor. Kind words never hurt anyone and they cost nothing.

Vacation time is a thing of the past; forget about it, and talk about business for awhile now.

Be as just and fair in your business dealings with the other fellow as you wish him to be with you.

The architect's code of ethics may be unwritten, but it binds the just-minded as strongly as the written law.

If you think you are "down and out," continue so to think and so will you remain. "As a man thinketh, so is he."

Our Lumber Shipments

In September, 1911, Portland's exports to foreign countries was 4,175,641 feet, valued at $46,364. In September, 1912, the figures were increased more than two and one-fourth times as much, 10,261,404 feet being shipped, foreign, valued at $102,871. The cargoes sent to California ports were 11,933,000 feet. The total export and coastwise shipments were 22,194,404 feet.

Beautifying School Grounds

While the modern tendency of most municipalities is toward the beautification and improvement of parks, the same spirit is not made so apparent in the adornment of school grounds as it should be. Too often school yards are ugly and barren—an incongruous setting for the handsome and costly buildings placed upon them. Beautiful surroundings are an important element in the education of the young and a factor in their future perfected development that should not be overlooked. The effect will become apparent in the future, and educators should not ignore the importance of well-kept lawns, flowers, shrubbery, etc., upon the minds of children.

Coloring Concrete

While concrete has firmly established itself as a dependable building material, its natural, grayish hue has not lent itself to harmonizing color effects, in all instances, thus retarding its use with many architects. Of course, by external application of paint this may be changed, temporarily, but this shows, itself, the limitations. What has been desired was permanency in coloring effects, and particularly so for outside work. It would seem that a practical solution of the problem would be in combining, with the ingredients going to make up concrete, while in a plastic state, any color desired. For permanency dyes or vari-colored sands might be employed.

Early Mural Decoration

One point achieved by the ancient Egyptian artists in their mural decorations was permanency in the colorings. The opening of many ancient burial chambers, where the colors found upon the walls were as fresh as when first put on, proves this. The dryness of the climate, no doubt, has done much to preserve the tints, but not all, by any means.

The Egyptian artists mixed their colors in dissolved gums. In their pigments they employed charcoal black, white chalk, blue powdered glass stained with copper, ochres, a vegetable yellow and Ethiopian cinnabar. They were skilled and technical in their drawings. Like their modern successors, their designs were often fanciful and extravagant, and their colorings were purely decorative.

To the Egyptians alone was not confined the art of mural decoration, for it was also in vogue among the Assyrians and Babylonians.

Greek literature contains references which would indicate that the old Greeks had a knowledge of true fresco work. Plutarch penned the phrase "to paint on a wet ground," which warrants the conclusion. Likewise Vitruvius. Curiously enough he writes of a wet ground upon which colors are placed becoming permanent, which is characteristic of all true fresco work.

Old Romans Had Elevators

The elevator, or "lift," so common nowadays in buildings, is not entirely a modern invention, as many of us believe. The ancient Romans had a crude sort of elevator, as is evidenced by excavations recently made in Palatine. In removing the earthly accumulations of the centuries, building ruins of the time of Emperor Nero have been recently uncovered in which 12 rudely constructed elevators have been found.

Learned antiquarians state that these were built in very ancient times. Telegraphic dispatches from Rome state that one of these has been cleaned and placed in working order. It will be placed on exhibition at the Archaeological Congress, which, in a few months, is to be held in Rome.

New Concrete Sewer Pipe Material

Announcement is made by the experts of the engineering school of the University of Oregon, at Eugene, that they are confident that they have discovered a new combination of materials that will produce a superior grade of concrete sewer pipe. They believe that it will make a better pipe than has heretofore been manufactured. The idea was suggested by an appeal from a private source, but this sanitary necessity in cities of water-tight pipes, gave the matter a wider scope and more public importance.

The civil engineering department, in charge of Professor E. H. McAllister, is completely equipped for making tests of strength of steel, timber, stone, brick, cement or other materials, free of cost. Another phase of the department work is the testing of tapes and chains for city and county engineers as to their accuracy.

Danger in Electrolysis

The leakage of electricity underground in many cities has caused much trouble, and its deteriorating effects are made manifest on iron water pipe, causing electrolysis. This is serious enough, but not remediless. More recently attention has been called from time to time to the dangers from electrolysis to buildings with steel framework. Hundreds of thousands of vast structures which the architects and builders believed would remain permanent for an indefinite period may be endangered by the subtle current. The solution of this problem, obviating electrical deterioration on structural steel and iron, we do not believe impossible. The inventive genius of the human mind has accomplished so many wonders, it may be able to successfully grapple with this.

German Tourists Laud Building Code

Dr. E. Probst and Dr. E. H. Frederick, building engineering experts from Berlin, Germany, were in the city recently, the guests of J. A. Currey. They are in America for the study of modern concrete construction, and came here also as delegates representing the German government to the International Convention for Testing Building Materials, held in New York recently. While in Portland, these gentlemen visited a number of the city's modern buildings, including the *Journal* building, the new Oregon Hotel, the Dooley building and the Electric building. They also visited the sites of the new Empress Theater and new Public Library, and investigated the buildings now in process of construction. The opinion of these experts, when they declared that this city has the most modern building code they had found on their travels in this country, is high praise indeed.

Criticism That May Be Deserved

A recent visitor to Portland, much impressed with the comparatively large number of apartment houses existing here, proceeded to investigate them. He was much pleased with the conveniences they offered to the tenant and all that sort of thing, but his investigation revealed a deficiency in one direction. He cited the instance of the larger apartments rented for from $60 to $75 per month. He argues that if a tenant can afford to pay so high a rental that such a family would require servants and that, of course, suitable quarters for them should be provided. The Portland visitor had been unable to find that there was any provision made for servants in apartment houses here, but as to that, we are not informed. Should such be the case the deficiency may be remedied in those apartment structures to be built hereafter.

The Floor Tile

One sees much more burned clay in floor tiling now than formerly, and in many instances it is evident that it is dissatisfaction with other offerings more than boosting on the part of the clay folks that is responsible. There is both beauty and service qualities about the burned clay tile that appeal. It supplies really attractive color tones, and it has the advantage of either marble or concrete compositions in being moisture proof and more sanitary. In fact, it has enough points in its favor, and is finding enough public favor of itself to make an unusually good opening for successful boosting and the building up of a much wider market. It should enter porch building at least 10 times as much as it does today, and on all sides there is a big field for branching out into bigger trade. It looks to be simply a matter of going to it, of getting busy and keeping at it with enthusiastic boosting to make the clay floor tile one of the conspicuous products of the building material world.

Architectural Legislation in British Columbia

The architects of British Columbia desire certain legislation in their interest. To that end permanent by-laws and drafts of the laws desired are in process of preparation. Among the innovations they would bring about are a code of ethics, a scale of charges, uniform forms of contract between owners and architects and also between owners and builders. Another point is the registration of architects, a bill for which has been drafted, which will be presented soon for legislative enactment. The architects of Vancouver and Victoria recently conferred on the matters referred to. They propose to form an association to be known as the British Columbia Society of Architects. Its purposes are to prevent unqualified men from practicing the profession and to generally protect its membership. Franklin Cross, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Society, is very optimistic. The adoption of such legislation as is proposed will cause architecture to be recognized much in the same degree as the professions of law and medicine.

A Correction

In our September number, through inadvertence, an error was made which we desire to correct. We credited a residence, halftone of which we published, to Architect David J. Myers, of Seattle. It should have been credited to Graham & Myers, Architects, of Seattle.

Architect Lawrence Speaks at Walla Walla

Responding to an invitation, Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, director in the Greater Portland Plans Association, delivered an address on "City Planning" at Walla Walla, Wash., October 24, before the conference of Northwest municipal officials. The conference, participated in by the mayors and many councilmen of coast cities, was held to discuss matters pertaining to city government, to disclose existing conditions, to suggest means of increasing official efficiency, reduction of expense and elevation of standards in municipal government.

Seattle Architect Honored

A signal honor has been extended to Architect C. Frere Champney, of Seattle, who was offered and has accepted the position of chief of design for the exposition buildings, by the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco, in 1915. Mr. Champney has had wide experience in these matters. He performed similar work for the Alaska-Yukon, for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, E. L. Masqueray, at the St. Louis Exposition, with the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland, etc. Mr. Champney's headquarters will be at Seattle.

Thousands To One

Here is a good suggestion: There are thousands of people called on to pass judgment on the architectural beauty of a house to where there is one goes inside to see the fine floors, rugs and furnishings. This is one of the strongest talking points for brick, the object being to impress the prospective builder that most of the world will see and judge his house from the outside appearance. Only a small number are invited to enter, when compared to the multitude that pass by and observe the outward appearance of the structure. There is plenty of convincing argument for brick as the material with which to work out the architectural beauty of a home, and do not forget that the brick itself, whatever may be the color or design, carries with it a solid suggestion of quality and permanence in a building. It is an idea that may be taken and dressed up in a variety of forms, and in all of them made to do good and useful service.—*Exchange.*

Building Permits

Portland's building permits for September, 1912, were 1155 in number, valued at $912,580. In September, 1911, there were 713 issued, valued at $1,162,920, and in September, 1910, there were 607 issued, valued at $1,391,260. The figures for September this year, as compared with last, while greater in number, were less in value. This is readily accounted for. This year there have been a lesser number of large business buildings erected, for public energy seems to have been more largely concentrated on the building of homes.

In Seattle 958 permits were issued in September, valued at $607,870.

The reports of building permits from Vancouver, B. C., show that 251 were issued, valued at $1,570,395. The total number of permits issued for the nine months of the year was 2611, valued at $12,722,097. For the corresponding period in 1911, the total reached $13,559,270.

The total value of Portland's permits from January 1, 1912, to September 1, was $11,391,902; for the same period in 1911, $12,692,004.

An Interesting Find

Workmen excavating for a new building at Tenth and morrison streets recently, came upon an old brick foundation. The date, 1877, was impressed upon certain of the bricks, together with the initials "E. J. J." The excavation engineer, James P. Taylor, learned that the letters represented the name of E. J. Jeffries, who conducted the first brickyard in Portland, established about 1875, so these brick were part of his output.

University of Michigan Architectural Department

We are in receipt of the University Bulletin, No. 26, Vol. 13, New Series, of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. It contains, among other matters, the Program of Study for Students, in the Department of Architecture, besides numerous halftones representing the work of students in this department. Such a department should prove of inestimable value to students who desire to prepare themselves for the profession.

Cheap Buildings Often Dearest

A cheap builder may prove a costly experiment. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The natural conclusion when a bnilder offers to build for too cheap a price is that something is wrong. He may be doing business on borrowed capital. Even though the owner may have paid him for his work, the builder may fail to pay for his labor or materials or become bankrupt, and the owner may become liable under mechanics' lien laws, and must foot the bill.

A $250,000 Concrete Contract

At Seattle the Great Northern Railroad Company is engaged in laying a concrete topping, a mile long, 40 feet wide and three feet thick on the roof of its tunnel under a portion of the city. The work was necessitated by the rotting away of the timbers supporting the roof. Gangs of men are working night and day 90 feet below street level, installing the cement. The tunnel itself, composed of steel and concrete, is an excellent example, in its perfect solidity, of the value of this material for permanent improvement.

Clay Products 1911—$162,236,191

A recent report sent out from Washington shows that the products of the clay-making industries of the United States in 1911 were valued at $162,236,181. The figures were compiled by the Government Geological Survey. The total production of common brick was 8,475,277,000, valued at $49,885,262. Of this, New York contributed the largest amount, namely, 1,143,726,000, valued at $5,918,286. Illinois was second in output, with 1,074,486,000, but the product had the greater value of $6,126,911. No other state reached the billion mark, Pennsylvania coming third, with 774,122,000 bricks. The chart gives the figures of production for other kinds of brick—vitrified brick, front brick, fire brick, etc.—as well as for terra cotta, drain tile, sewer pipe, stove lining, and pottery products. The production of all kinds of bricks was more than 10 billion.

In total production of clay products, Ohio heads the list, with a value of $32,663,895, or one-fifth of the total for the United States; Pennsylvania is second, with $20,270,033; New Jersey third, with $18,178,228, and Illinois fourth, with $14,333,011.

Portland Architectural Club Meets

The Portland Architectural Club's Saturday afternoon atelier formed the basis of brief talks at the first social meeting of the organization at its rooms, 247½ Stark street, October 4, made by local architects. President Frank Logan of the club, and a member of the architectural firm of Lazarus & Logan, presided. An excellent exhibit of free-hand work by young artists decorated the walls, and there were some 60 present.

A. E. Doyle, of Doyle, Patterson & Beach, urged students to read the many valuable works on architecture in the Portland Public Library, and related the advantages which accrued to students who attended the first atelier class held in New York City. Students should give more effort to free-hand work and not make mere qualification as mechanical draughtsmen their limit of development.

While acknowledging the helpfulness of technical schoo' courses, such was not held an absolute essential by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, to whom is due the credit for originating atelier work in this city. Mr. Lawrence ascribed great value to the work in the inspiration by friendly criticism, in development of a more exalted view of professional duty and of a greater regard for professional ethics.

Morris A. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, also paid tribute to the benefits of the atelier as a developer of free-hand drawing and a more extended knowledge of architectural words and phrases.

The influence of the atelier in France and its effects upon French architecture were presented by Folger Johnson, of Johnson & Mayer.

W. G. Holford outlined the work for the coming year and the formation of the several classes. A Class "B" project is to be at once gotten under way. After the discussion those in attendance devoted themselves to social amenities.

Specialization in Property Management

Modern business expansion, growth and new conditions constantly arising have brought about new requirements. Especially is this true regarding property management. Formerly a mere agent, who could collect rents and occasionally make needed repairs, was sufficient; but such is not now the case. An illuminative article from W. R. Dorsey in the *National Real Estate Journal* clearly proves this. He shows how modern conditions have developed the manager of property into a true specialist. Such a person must give even greater care than the owner himself. He must possess tact, diplomacy, the art of pacification, the ability to solve problems. He must be able to make property earn its proper return on the investment. He must find the "leaks" due to mismanagement and be able to correct them. In short, to become a good property manager, varying degrees of skill and knowledge are prerequisites. One man may have the ability to manage apartment house property or hotel property; another residence property under leases; another office and business buildings, and it is rarely indeed that any one person possesses all these requisites.

For a brick man to just have a frame shack of an office at his works is not a good way to help his cause. Set a good example by using brick in your own buildings wherever it is possible, even to the building of walls instead of fences. If you do it right it should help the cause of brick enough to well repay you.

Washington Chapter A. I. A.

THE Washington State Chapter held its first regular meeting after the summer recess at the Arctic Club, October 2, 1912. The following guests were present: Mr. L. D. Lewis, president Seattle Civic Center Association, and Messrs. Deland Chandler and W. P. Blodgett, recent students at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

Before the introduction of regular Chapter business Mr. Lewis was introduced by the president with a few appropriate remarks calling attention to the Chapter's connection with the Civic Center project; the Chapter as a whole and its members being the originators of the City Plan movement in this city which had resulted in a definite Civic Center plan as a part of the comprehensive scheme for the future development of the city.

Mr. Lewis gave in detail the history of his organization, its object being to promote the acquisition of a civic center for Seattle and its membership consisting of those interested in the project. A peculiar situation had demanded active work from the beginning. The Board of County Commissioners of the county having decided to submit to the voters a bond issue to build a court house on the old county site, it seemed imperative that an alternative, designating a site in conformity with the Civic Center project should be submitted at the same election. Determined opposition was made by the property owners in the vicinity of the old site, and the result of a long and hard struggle was that an alternative bond issue was authorized, but unfortunately modified to make it appear to the voters an expensive proceeding, whereas it was a measure of economy. Mr. Lewis declared his intention of informing the voters in the county of the true situation and believed they could be made to understand the facts before the election. As an illustration of the importance of immediate action in acquiring property in the civic center site, Mr. Lewis gave the present values of the lots and the enormously increased value they would have when improved as shown by recent transfers in the vicinity.

The applause that followed Mr. Lewis' remarks gave expression to the Chapter's interest in the subject, and the president then asked Mr. C. F. Gould and Mr. Alden, both having done active work in the cause, to add a few remarks. Mr. Gould spoke of the value of the work already accomplished by the Civic Center Association, the support it had received from disinterested citizens and the work it would do in promoting a larger citizenship. Mr. Alden spoke of various causes which had led to the formation of the association, including a general desire that something be done in furtherance of the city plan project. The large attendance and interest expressed at the first meeting of the association, indicated that the issue was a live one.

Other remarks on the subject were made by various members. Mr. Baker expressed his opposition to a narrow view of the matter and thought that separate centers should exist to give expression to the individual character of different civic functions, a single center savoring too much of autocratic government. Mr. Willatzen expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate realization of the plan adopted by the Municipal Commission of which the proposed Civic Center is a part. The plan was in the interest of the common good and must prevail.

In the regular order of Chapter business Mr. Everett reported for the Committee on Legislation to which had been referred the question of an addition to the city hall in violation of the building ordinances. The city authorities admitted a departure from the existing ordinance, and a member of the City Council explained that as the city hall structure was not sufficiently strong for a construction as required by law, a special ordinance was passed to legalize the work. Mr. Cote was of the opinion that the Chapter should take official cognizance of the act of the city and give it publicity in the daily press. This led to a motion duly seconded and carried that the Legislative Committee prepare a report to be made public by the secretary of the Chapter.

Mr. C. F. Gould reported for the Exhibition Committee that an exhibit had been proposed of the San Francisco city hall designs and other similar public projects for the coast cities, and it was his intention to bring this about if possible. A series of exhibitions on the coast similar to that held in Seattle two years ago was under discussion, and whether this was carried into effect or not the Chapter members should arrange for exhibits of their work to be ready in good time for some exhibition later in the year.

Mr. Cote reported for the Committee on Professional Practice, recommending a special minimum rate for residential work and defining more in detail the times of payment for the architect's services. It was voted that the matter contained in this report be made a special subject for the next Chapter meeting.

Responding to a request from the president the guests from Paris, Messrs. Chandler and Blodgett, made a few pleasant remarks complimentary to the Western cities and the architects at work in them. They were congratulated on their opportunity for carrying into effect adequate civic planning not possible in older communities.

Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau

The Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau recently issued an important announcement referring to the subject of Tin-Clad Fire Doors and Shutters and Wired Glass Metal Frame Windows. The announcement states that unfamiliarity with the Underwriters' rules and competition for business is causing some manufacturers in this territory to place tin-clad fire doors and shutters to place inferior products on the market.

To fully inform those concerned, the Underwriters' Bureau states that on or after January 1, 1915, it will insist that fire doors and shutters have the label of inspection of its laboratories, in order to receive the maximum credit in insurance rates for tin-clad fire doors and fire shutter protection. The ruling applies also to hardware for fire doors, and wire glass metal frame windows must also have the Underwriters' inspection to entitle them to the maximum allowance. Though this ruling regarding the latter has been in effect for some time, the announcement says that "many non-standard wired glass metal frame windows are being manufactured in this city, and property owners, in consequence, are not receiving the benefit in rate that they otherwise would."

Property owners and architects are requested to refer to the Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in their contracts with builders and to make work subject to the approval of the Underwriters' Equitable Rating Bureau, so that they will be followed in all details. This places all manufacturers on an equal footing and gives property owners better protection, because of a lower insurance rate.

The man that does good work gets his reward in some form, even if it does not bring him in as much money as he thinks it ought. There is a measure of satisfaction that counts, and there are other compensations that come in time.

The Cathedral of Cologne

One of the grandest types of Gothic architecture in the world is the magnificent Cathedral of St. Peter, at Cologne. Although the structure was begun in 1248, its completion was not reached until 1880. Its dimensions are nearly 600 feet in length (to the height of its two towers) with a width of 230 feet, and the height to the choir is 161 feet. When one considers that it was 632 years in building, St. Peter's becomes an object of almost awesome interest. This impressive pile stands upon a slight elevation, about 60 feet above the famous River Rhine. The site, in the ninth century, was occupied by an Episcopal church. The Archbishop of St. Engelbert first suggested the erection of a more pretentious edifice, but his death, in 1225, prevented the carrying out of the idea at that time. Subsequently the old building was seriously injured by fire. Conrad, of Hochstaden, St. Engelbert's successor, took up the idea, and on August 14, 1248, the foundation for St. Peter's was laid.

Work on the choir was the initial step towards the present building, but owing to strife between the archbishops and the citizenry the architects were much hindered and but little progress was made. The stone used in the walls was taken from the quarries of Drachenfels. The choir was finally completed September 27, 1322—74 years after the laying of the foundation. Little progress was made on the other portions of the cathedral, owing to apathy, or a lack of enthusiasm, and at the close of the fifteenth century it seemed that there was little hope of St. Peter's ever being finished. About 1508 a temporary roof was installed, and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries some effort was made toward interior decoration, of a low order.

As time went on, the building became much out of repair, and the French utilized it in 1796 as a warehouse for the storage of hay. That the desecrated structure did not go into utter rack and ruin, was due to the efforts of the kings of Prussia, Frederick William III. and IV. In 1816, the famous architect, Schinkel, examined it under Frederick William III.'s orders, acting under Sulpice Boisseree's suggestion, and the building was preserved from further desecration and demolition.

September 4, 1842, saw the placing of the foundations for the modern portion, and from then on, until it was finally finished, $75,000 was annually spent on the structure, reaching a final total of nearly $4,500,000. In August, 1880, the huge stone of the great south tower was placed, and on October 15, that year, the final finishing touch was made. The important event was celebrated with impressive ceremonials in the presence of Emperor William I. and nearly all the princes of the great German Empire.

In shape, St. Peter's is a cruciform structure. The transept is flanked with single aisles and the nave with double aisles. The tremendous pile of masonry is relieved by a mass of flying buttresses, cornices, turrets, galleries, gargoyles, *et cetera*. The towers comprise four stories, the lower three being square in form and the fourth octagonal, each being crowned with open spires.

The Chapel of the Magi, or three Kings of Cologne, occupies a place behind the high altar. The visitor is informed by the curator that in the silver case repose the bones of the three wise men of the East who made their pilgrimage to Bethlehem in Judea, bearing presents for the infant, Jesus Christ. He will tell the visitor also that $2,000,000 is the value of the gems ornamenting this silver case. It is claimed these holy relics were presented by the emperor, Frederic Barbarossa, to the Archbishop of Cologne, when he effected the capture of Milan, where they then were. The curator exhibits the skulls of the magi, with diamond coronets, with their names outlined in rubies.

The remains of the Electors of the House of Bavaria rest near the shrine, and the heart of Maria de Medici rests entombed beneath an unmarked slab in front of the shrine.

Citizens and City Planning

The greatest issue confronting American municipalities today is the twin problem—right citizenship and city planning. We hear voiced on every hand echoes of the wide criticism of our city governments which has sprung from the people during the last decade or two. We have deplored municipal misrule; we have condemned the men and conditions which promote it. But to do these things is not enough. We must prescribe a cure.

In the old days of sporadic public protest against evil conditions in our cities few of the people knew aught of practical municipal government. The city ruled the citizen because the citizen knew not how to rule the city. Changes come only as public education on municipal government becomes general, and reforms have been made in proportion as the people have gained knowledge of city affairs.

Is there not a lesson in this? Does it not point us a way to better and still better things? Citizen building! It is fundamental. Build the citizen right and he will make the city right. Citizen building well planned means the building by citizens of well-planned cities. The two go hand in hand.

Our cities today control our country. The old order, national control by rural influence, has passed. Already our nation's rulers come from our cities. The great national duty, then, is to create conditions and foster ideals which will produce for us the best and noblest order of men to be our rulers.

Recognizing this, what are we to do? We ought to begin at once to build up in our schools an educated citizenship. We ought to build up an army of citizens—fact upon fact, principle upon principle—prepared to create and build cities of the highest order and convenience, that from such cities shall come the best possible men to govern our nation's course. Rome's victorious armies were built up from her youth, trained from babyhood in her gymnasia. The time has come for us to build citizens as Rome built armies—from the very beginning of life's tuition.

American cities today stand at the threshold of the science of city building, awaiting a citizenship to seize upon opportunity that will give the nation the mastery of the world's commerce, art and science. The time for molding the destinies of American cities has arrived. The great minds throughout the ages have been swayed by the magic touch of suggestion. All the elements of nature and all the agencies of civilization are vying with each other in suggesting progress in citizen making and city building. Because it affects millions now unborn the greatest issue confronting any great community is a scientific plan to direct the growth of the city in an orderly way. Such a plan is most essential as conducive to good citizenship. Convenience, attractive surroundings, order, healthful conditions, all make for good citizenship, but good citizenship must be had before any city may hope to successfully promote and realize such a plan.

An educated, aroused and trained citizenship is the best possible community asset, national asset, world asset.—Walter D. Moody in *American City*.

Do not despair if you are the under dog today in life's battle. Tomorrow you may be on the crest of the wave of success.

Transite Asbestos Shingles

One of the strong points showing the tendency to better and more substantial building is brought out in the erection of the J. A. Currey residence, cuts of which are shown in this issue. The matter of first cost was not considered when building. The roof is composed of Transite asbestos shingles furnished and applied by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, of this city, and are a beautiful red color, the shingles being 7x14 inches in size and laid American method. These shingles are well worth the consideration of all architects and owners when considering the roofing question, being composed of two indestructible, fire-proof materials—asbestos and Portland cement.

Asbestos is a remarkable fibrous rock that has been exposed to the elements for centuries without the slightest deterioration. Portland cement was used by the Romans more than 2000 years ago in work which is still in perfect preservation; and is successfully used in all classes of structures where the essential requirements are durability and fire-proofing. These two materials, combined in J-M Transite asbestos shingles, afford a roofing that is unquestionably unaffected by weather exposure.

The durability and water-proof qualities of the roof covering are as important as the foundation of a building, since no matter how well the building may otherwise be constructed, it will not be tenantable unless the roofing is permanently dependable.

These shingles are made by moulding pure asbestos fibres and Portland cement into a solid, compact mass under great hydraulic pressure. They are not made like paper on a paper-making machine as other asbestos shingles. They have no layers or laminations to separate or curl; are not affected by weather changes—freezing and thawing only hasten the setting or the binding of the material. The more severe the weather conditions, the stronger and harder the shingles become. They never rot or decay; and never warp or split.

Engineering authorities claim that the crystallizing or setting action of cement continues for many years. These shingles, when properly applied, withstand the action of the elements and prove a satisfactory roof covering indefinitely—the time depending upon how long the building will stand to which they are applied. The shingles being composed largely of asbestos fibres are excellent non-conductors of heat and cold and keep a building cool in summer and warm in winter.

A Good Rider of A Great Hobby

Twenty-five years ago, in August, F. W. Fitzpatrick, architect, mounted the hobby of fire prevention, and for a quarter of a century now he has been a persistent rider of this great hobby, doing thereby a great service to humanity, as well as covering himself with a fair share of glory. He was enthusiastic in his hobby riding to the point that years ago people thought him a crank, but public sentiment has undergone changes with the passing of time and the coming of enlightenment, until today, instead of calling Fitzpatrick a crank, many others are seeking a seat on this same hobby. So persistently and so well has he advocated fire prevention by fireproof construction that the subject of fireproofing always brings to mind Fitzpatrick, and it has been driven home in the public mind till today we are witnessing a wide tendency to prevent fires by proper safeguards in construction rather than pay for them through insurance. To the man who has been so long identified as the leader in this movement there must be a good measure of deep satisfaction in seeing the fruits of his work ripen up as they are today, and we tender congratulations to Fitzpatrick on this, his silver anniversary of the great hobby ride, and certainly wish him all sorts of good things for the future, and in this we believe the clay industry as a whole joins, for his work has also been a great work for clay products, the material to build with to prevent fires.—*The Clay Worker.*

Practical Fireproofing of a Dwelling

WHAT can be done in the way of fireproofing an ordinary house is demonstrated in the home of Mr. J. A. Currey on Portland Heights. Not only has he secured protection, but his home is regarded as one of the prettiest and most artistic in that section of the city which abound with many handsome homes. The house is a remodeled one and unlike many remodeled homes, this one gives entire satisfaction to the owner, both from the exterior as well as the interior; but it demonstrates what can be accomplished in practically fireproofing a house of ordinary construction at a small advance over ordinary methods of building.

The original house was built seven years ago by day labor under the direction of a competent superintendent. Even under these conditions, where there was no reason for slighting the work, the work had been slighted and to an unbelievable extent. If work was slighted or carelessly done in a house where the owner made no attempt to "skimp," or where no inducement was offered for a superintendent or builder to do anything but give a high class job, the work that goes into the ordinary house built under a contract price, where the contractor has every inducement to beat the owner, must be something astounding to contemplate. It also demonstrated that it is impossible for an architect, no matter how careful he may be in his inspections to catch everything. The errors that had been committed in the original house were not structural errors, but were largely confined to the electric wiring, the heating and plumbing, and the work in these branches had been done by the leading firms in their lines in Portland.

The greatest fault found was in the wiring. It had been done under the inspection of the Fire Underwriters, and how little that inspection amounted to, is shown. The work was of the knob and tube type, installed by the leading company in the city, yet when remodeled it was found that knobs had been broken, some tubes had been omitted, and even joints on the wire had not been soldered or taped. In addition to this, where the wires should have been held firmly in the tubes by taping, the workmen had, in a number of cases, simply plugged them into position with wooden plugs. That fire had not occurred is a wonder, and if this condition prevailed on a contract where the work was done by the best firm in the city, the conditions that prevail in the ordinary house must be something amazing to observe; and it is no wonder that so many fires occur from defective wiring. To prevent such a condition prevailing in the new house, all the wiring was put in conduits. This was done this time by day labor under the direction of a leading firm in Portland, and, surprising as it may seem, it cost only about 12 per cent more than the cost of the original knob and tube work, yet the work was more difficult, for it was a replacing job instead of being original work; and in addition more outlets were provided, to say nothing of both floor and base plugs being added.

In fireproofing the house the exterior was first considered. The entire exterior is covered with either stucco or tin, except the pergola rafters. In doing the stucco work,

as closely as possible the recommendations of the American Association of Metal Lath Manufacturers were followed. To get deep reveals around the windows, furring strips, three inches deep, were run horizontally around the house two feet on centers. Stapled to these were three-quarter inch channels, and to the channels the metal lath was tied with galvanized wire. The lath weighed three and one-half pounds per square yard. This has proved a most effective method of preventing cracks in the stucco, which so often shows, when the metal lath is nailed direct to the furring. The matter of mixing the stucco claimed considerable attention, and before being definitely determined experiments were made by some of the best chemical engineers. As the result of these tests, it was found that all of the stucco should be waterproofed and this was done, using Trus-Con waterproofing paste mixed with the tempering water in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

The first, or scratch coat, was mixed one part of cement to two parts of sand, with sufficient hydrated lime to make it work smoothly. The experiments made showed that this mixture was too rich for the weather conditions in Portland, and that if followed on the finishing coat the stucco would show temperature cracks; therefore, the second coat was mixed one part of cement to two and one-half parts of sand, with the hydrated lime in sufficient quantity to make it work easily. The rough cast coat was mixed the same as the second coat, except that screened gravel, none of the stones greater than one-fourth of an inch, was used, it being dashed on with a wire brush. The work turned out very satisfactorily. Next Spring the stucco will be painted with harmonizing colors, the experts having advised that the stucco stand in its original condition over Winter, so that if any checking should occur they will show by Spring, then, when painted, one coat of Stone-Tex should be put on any temperature checks and while the paint is still fresh, sand should be rubbed into it to maintain the texture of the stucco, after which the entire exterior should be covered with two coats of Stone-Tex of the desired shade.

The roof of the house is of red asbestos shingles and laid four and one-half inches to the weather; and the red shade of these shingles blends most harmoniously with the gray stucco.

In fireproofing the interior all the partitions were covered with metal lath and fire stops provided in all partitions. These firestops were made by taking off the base boards and filling between the studs with concrete. The ceiling of the basement was covered with metal lath, and plastered with cement mortar. Over the furnace and the smoke flue, concrete slabs two inches thick, reinforced with Hy-Rib, were plastered. In the work in the kitchen it was found that the sheet of asbestos paper originally placed under the kitchen range had been practically destroyed, and as a fire protection was useless, therefore the floor under the range was removed and a concrete slab reinforced with Hy-Rib was laid directly on the joist. All the chimneys of the house were encased in two inches of concrete reinforced with Hy-Rib.

Knowing the care taken in making the house as fireproof as possible, it has attracted much attention from architects. Outside of the cost of asbestos shingles on the roof the cost of providing the fireproof features has not been more than 10 per cent over the ordinary frame construction.

The house is large and conveniently arranged. The living room is finished in dark oak and the dining room in fir, stained an early English color. The bedrooms are all finished in white enamel. The kitchen walls are finished in white enamel to the ceiling line and all drain-board tables and other fittings in the kitchen and butler's pantry are covered with zinc. The plumbing fixtures were furnished by M. L. Kline, and the bathroom is fitted with a new style Roman bath, with paneled sides and front.

Floor and Wall Tile Factories of the U. S.

By F. A. Philo.

In no one instance is the progressive American spirit better illustrated than by the wonderful strides which have been achieved in tile making.

The first floor and wall tiles made in the United States were made in the factory of A. Miller, of Philadelphia, in 1845. A few ornamental tiles for flooring were moulded at Bennington, Vermont, in 1853. The latter were moulded by the plastic process. As early as 1872 Hyzer & Llewellen, of Philadelphia, had experimented with encaustic tile made from natural and artificially colored clay by the dry-press process.

The first glazed wall tile operations seem to have been the work of the Low Art Tile, of Chelsea, Mass. This factory was erected in 1878, and in less than a year and a half after the works were started, this firm was in competition with the English tile makers in an exhibition at Crewe. They won the gold medal for the best collection of art tiles exhibited. This is surely a splendid illustration of the resources at the command of the American potter.

In 1875 the American Encaustic Tiling Co., was organized at Zanesville, Ohio, and the following year the Pittsburg Encaustic Tile Co., and the United States Tile Co., at Indianapolis, were started. From that time on, many others have been added to the list of large and successful factories.

The American Encaustic Tiling Co., of Zanesville, Ohio, is now the oldest and largest in the world. Zanesville also has two other large factories, namely, the Mosaic Tile Co. and J. B. Owens Floor & Wall Tile Co.

It is strange that the local clays, which are so successfully adapted to pottery making, are not adapted to tile making, and nearly all the clay used in these large factories is brought from other states.

There are now almost fifty splendid tile plants in existence. This seems a great number until we stop to think how manifold are the uses of tile, and what a necessity it has grown. From an artistic and sanitary standpoint tile leaves nothing to be desired. Every day the art of tile making is being perfected. The late Geo. A. Stanbery, of the American Encaustic Tiling Co., originated and patented many machines which have revolutionized tile making. It is interesting to know that a woman made and patented a most important discovery for making tiles.

The Trent Tile Co., of New Jersey, was the first to make art tiles, and with the increasing years the work has been perfected. They now produce some most beautiful effects. Almost all the other factories are manufacturing art tiles. Each factory has its own style and type.

The architect is a good man to reach with clay product ideas, but do not forget that the building contractor counts some, too.

The house that is built of brick is of itself one good advertisement, but that one is not enough; the brick man should keep live advertisements before the public all the time.

Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Living Room, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Interior, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Interior, Residence, B. Wilson, Victoria, B C.
Samuel Maclure, Architect

Southwest View, Bishop Scadding's Residence Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Southeast View Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Oratory, Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

Living Room, Bishop Scadding's Residence, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
David C. Lewis, Architect. H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate

Photo by Angelus Studio

"GREENOWLERS" SOUTHWEST VIEW
Residence J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

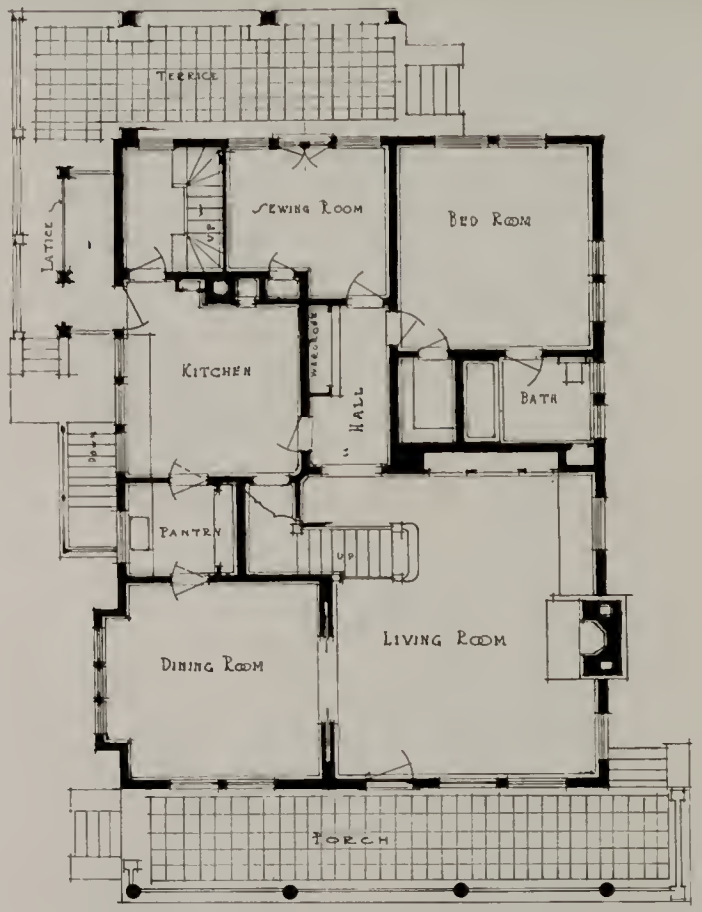
Photo by Angelus Studio

"GREENOWLERS," NORTHWEST VIEW
Residence J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

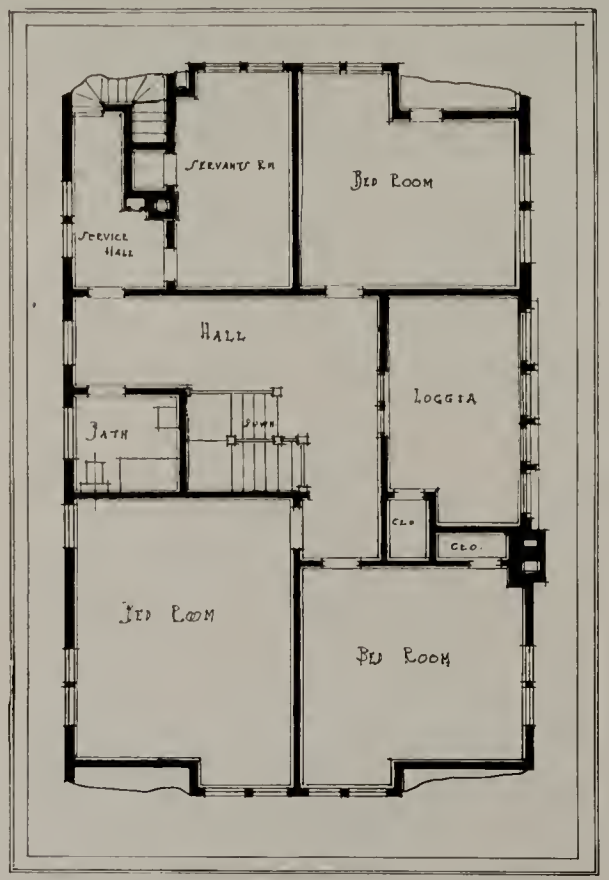
Photo by Angelus Studio

Living Room, Residence J A Currey, Portland, Oregon *Photo by Angelus Studio*

Dining Room, Residence, J. A Currey, Portland, Oregon *Photo by Angelus Studio*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
October, 1912

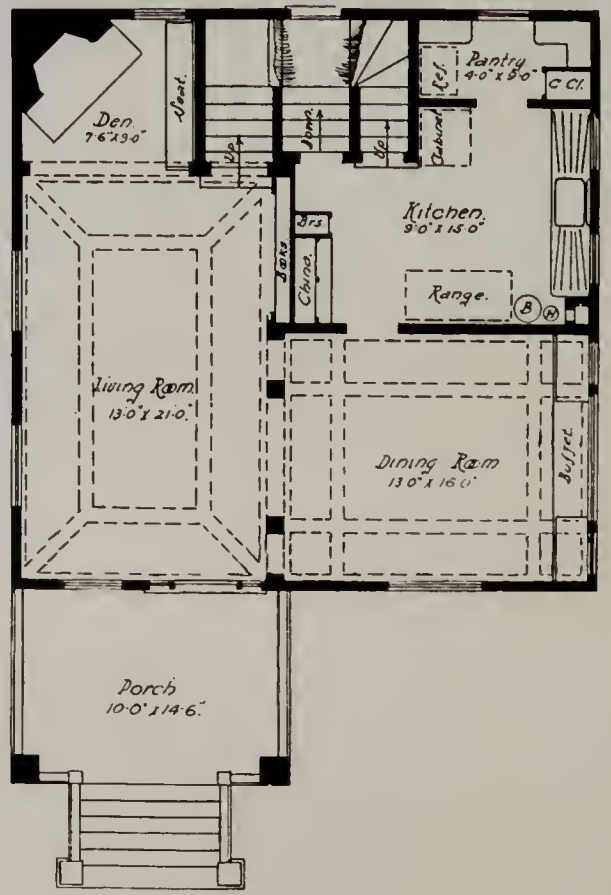
Floor Plans, Residence, J. A. Currey, Portland, Oregon

Residence, Arthur N Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

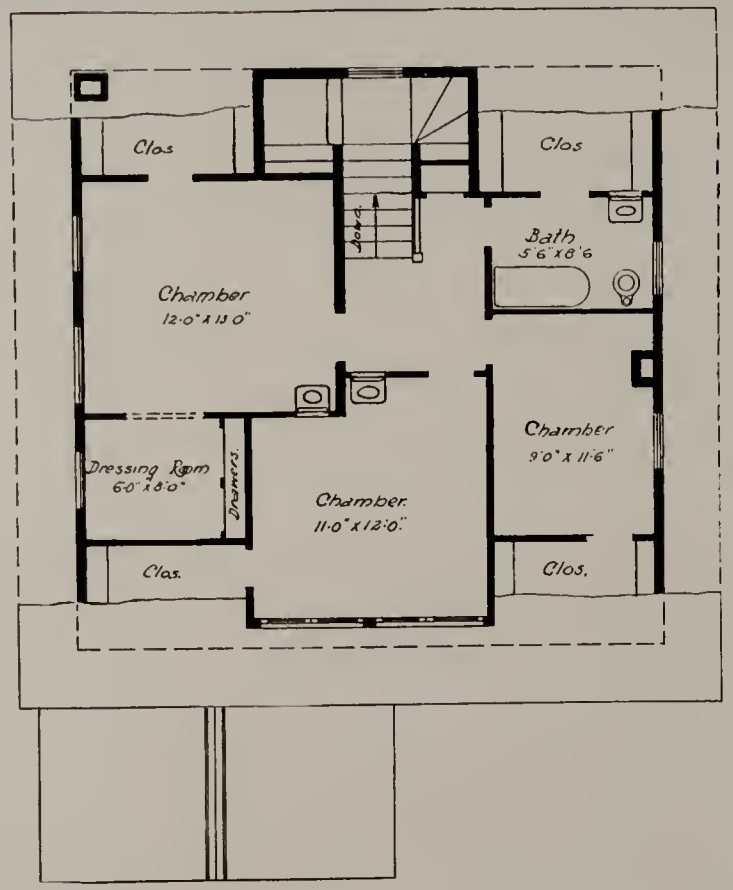
Living Room, Residence, Arthur N Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

Living Room, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

Dining Room, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
October, 1912

Floor Plans, Residence, Arthur N. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects

Windows Do More Than Let In Light

To the average man, windows are merely openings through which to look or to admit light. In point of fact, they are much more. They are opportunities for self-expression, the means by which an architect gives character, individuality and charm to a house. As an architectural asset, their value is beyond reckoning. If windows were utilitarian only in their purposes, a series of holes cut in the walls at regular intervals would serve as well as anything more elaborate. One of the most common faults in houses designed by their owners is the placing of windows without regard to their effect on the general appearance of the house. In truth, the artistic handling of windows requires no little skill and thought; for, in every case, the effect both from without and within must be considered. A window that seems absolutely needed in order to give the proper balance to a house externally, may be undesirable in the room into which it would naturally open. People sometimes endeavor to meet this problem by affixing false windows to the walls, with blinds that must be kept shut in order to hide the fraud—always a confession of failure.

The easiest way to make windows architecturally effective is to group them, and there are houses of very few types in which grouping may not be practiced. Three windows linked together by a single casing are much more attractive than the same number several feet apart. Occasionally a remarkable change in the appearance of a house may be made by cutting a third window between two that are only a short distance apart, and treating them as a unit group. Such an arrangement is as attractive from within as from without, if the windows are suitably placed.

There is nothing new about bay windows; but they frequently may be used to good advantage, if made large enough. A stingy bay is worse than none. It ought to be at least eight feet wide and three feet deep. Likewise it should reach to the bottom of the house and have a foundation under it. It is only occasionally that a bay supported by brackets is pleasing. A bay window is often a decided advantage in a dining-room, especially if the latter is somewhat small, as it offers additional space for the maid in passing around the table. A long bay, carrying a group of three windows, with a built-in seat under them, will impart a home-like feeling to the average modest living room.

Oriel windows have become genuine architectural assets in the hands of good architects, although sometimes abused by poor ones. An oriel window is a miniature bay, several feet above the floor, and generally filled with decorative glass. Rightly used, it is a delight. If the view from one side of a room is not inviting, an oriel may be placed there, serving to break the wall and admitting a cross light. Great care must be exercised in choosing the colors in the glass; otherwise, the effect when the sun shines through will not be enjoyable. Oriel windows seem especially appropriate for stucco houses.

Architects are usually pleased when allowed to install casement windows; and many builders of new houses are using them exclusively. Yet, one should not be so hasty about adopting them for all the windows. That they are more artistic than ordinary windows is unquestionably true, and when thrown wide open they admit twice as much air; but they are more difficult to handle, necessitate special screens, will leak unless weather strips are provided, and cost more. A few casement windows, however, add charm to be obtained in no other way. It is better to use the kind that swings out rather than in, so that they will not interfere with the draperies; and there are devices for adjusting these windows by means of a knob in the lower sash without raising the shade or removing the screens. The windows may then be locked at any angle. Housewives sometimes demand large panes of glass, because they are easier to clean. Their argument as to this point is warranted; but it is offset by that of the honest architect, who points out that windows with large panes are almost inevitably devoid of beauty. All too frequently a pretty little cottage is spoiled in appearance by windows with only two panes of glass, or, worse, with but a single pane, the effect of which is a series of unsightly holes in the side of the house. A fair compromise with the thrifty housewife is a single pane in the lower sash and four, or more, in the sash above.

In many houses, the cross piece where the sash joins comes just level with the average eye. This unpleasant feature may be avoided in several ways, one of which is to have the upper sash somewhat smaller than the lower one. Diamond panes are often used in casement windows. The effect is charming; but they are not easy to see through, and arouse the wrath of the housekeeper when the day for cleaning them comes.

Blinds or shutters, which were formerly considered necessary for every house, are being abandoned by many architects in designing houses of the more modern types. They are never used with casement windows, and are difficult to handle when windows are built in groups. They are seldom found on cement or plastered houses, are often omitted from brick houses and can be dispensed with when building most bungalows. Inside shutters and Venetian blinds are being substituted when something of this sort is deemed necessary.

It is wise to see to it that all sashes, shutters, blinds, etc., are made from some species of wood that will hold paint well, as repainting is one of the small tragedies of the economical home-owner. Considering all these points, it will be seen that the window is a much more important item in the planning of a house than it commonly is considered to be—on the part of the layman at least.

The Fireplace Is The Heart of The House

Two generations ago, everybody was using fireplaces. Then, the advent of the stove; and in scorn of the inadequate service of the old-time fireplaces, they were all bricked up. No doubt, our forefathers sighed a little in secret for the cheerful open grate; but they took heart as they felt the warmth from their shining new stoves and told each other that the day of the fireplace was gone forever. Came next the furnace and the heater, with their convenience and economy, to supersede the stove, but something was missing from the home. However comfortable, there is nothing gay about a radiator.

Then some reactionary got his crowbar into one of the old fireplaces, yanked out the brick front, started a fire, sat down before it, and promptly began erecting his castles in Spain, as every one does who gazes dreamfully at an open fire on the hearth. Others followed suit. Modern houses are built with fireplaces, as a matter of course; and the quickest way to sell an old house is to advertise that it has a dozen, more or less.

If your fireplace smokes or disturbs your reveries, it is because it is improperly built. The chimney may not be high enough to provide a draft, and in that event, the remedy is to be found in more bricks or a hood. The fireplace may be too large for the room, in which case air may be admitted from beneath. The most common trouble, though, lies in a poorly constructed throat; the latter should begin to slope from the back at just the right height to lead

the flames up the chimney. The throat opening should be one-tenth the dimensions of the fireplace front.

Every fire-place should have a flue to itself. The walls between the flues are often slighted by the masons; bricks fall out after a time, and the chimney ceases to draw well. It is wise to keep an eye on the chimney man. Fireplaces opened up in old houses usually need to be thoroughly cleaned, and long chances are taken if a fire is lighted before both fireplace and chimney have been carefully examined.

As a rule, nowadays, fireplaces are held to be ornamental rather than useful; but it is possible and feasible to have them fitted with special grates, in which coal as well as wood may be burned and by means of which from one to three rooms may be heated in the coldest weather. These grates are really miniature hot-air furnaces, the heat being forced into the room through a register under the mantel. An additional register may be installed in another room on the same floor, or in one or two chambers on the floor above. Two of these grates will keep a small house comfortable even in mid-winter.

The life of a room rallies about the fireplace, which, in consequence, is usually the center of its decorative scheme. If it is harmonious and artistic, a fireplace adds the crowning touch of charm. All-brick fireplaces and mantels, or brick surmounted by a heavy wood shelf, are inexpensive; they fit in well with most decorative schemes and are equally well adapted to the very small house as to its more pretentious neighbor. The designs, however, may be widely different.

Whether a new fire-place is being installed or an old one put into commission, a damper in the throat should never be omitted. If the flue is large, it will admit a surprisingly large volume of air in cold weather, much more, at times, than will be necessary for adequate ventilation. Then, too, there is a down draft in many fireplaces; so that when a fire is not burning, a high wind will scatter the ashes and dust all over the room, unless there is a damper that can be closed.

It is customary to have an ash pit built under modern fireplaces, into which, when a slide is drawn, the ashes may be pushed through a hole in the bottom of the fireplace.

Hardwood Floors

Handsome hardwood floors are the joy of a proud housewife. Likewise, they please the maid; for the amount of care they require is negligible in comparison with that demanded by the old-fashioned carpet, when any pretense of keeping the house clean and sanitary was made.

The passing of the carpet marked the beginning of a new epoch in house-building. Formerly, only the kitchen floor was considered of special importance; now, all the flooring must be good; because, with the general use of rugs, large and small, it is all more or less exposed to the visitor's gaze. As for the kitchen floor in these times, it is more likely than not to be covered with high-grade linoleum, laid in cement designed for that special purpose and making a seamless covering that may be washed with soap and water and that will outwear many a wooden floor, if given a coat of linoleum varnish once or twice a year.

If wishes were quartered oak floors probably no other kind would be laid. The length of the purse, however, must be considered in most homes, and there are other woods not so much talked about, that give splendid results. Maple, birch and hard pine are standard floor woods. They require no filler, as does oak, and may be treated in natural finish or stained. Ash and chestnut are used, also, but they demand the use of a paste filler to close the pores before the finish is applied.

Maple is very hard and will endure rough treatment, so that it is well adapted to kitchens, halls and nurseries, where the wear and tear is great. Birch is a finish wood favored by many, who prefer it even to oak itself, in spite of the fact that it costs less. It is tough and strong, and its fine grain is highly attractive. It may be finished natural; but it takes a stain splendidly, and is often treated in that way. There would be fewer complaints about cold feet, using the term in its literal sense, if all floors were made double, using cheap pine or spruce for the under flooring. Sheathing paper between the boards helps to make the floors warmer; layers of asbestos are a safeguard against fire; and felt deadens the sound of children playing leap-frog overhead. It is a popular plan to have the dining or living-room constructed with open beams in the ceiling. In many cases, these beams are merely shams; but if the actual construction beams show, the floor above should be made extra thick.

Prejudice is the only argument that prevents people from staining hardwood floors, in order to get harmonious color schemes. The natural finish is often satisfactory; but, although there are times when it strikes an incongruous note, some persons seem to think that the use of stain is almost a sacrilege. Unless the floor is perfectly new, a stain is really necessary.

Floors may be varnished or waxed; better still, they may be varnished and rubbed. A well-varnished floor is durable and clean. When it begins to show wear in spots, a little more varnish may be added—there ought to be a can of varnish in every well-equipped household. A word of warning here. It is a mistake to use any but the very best finish on the floor. Cheaper material may answer in spots where there is but little wear; but its use on the floor will spell regret in a short time.

Property owners are under heavy expense for taxes, insurance and repairs. The rents they receive are not all "velvet."

In building do not make a structure incongruous with its surroundings. Many a fine picture's effect is ruined by a poor frame.

Glass poles for telephone and telegraph work are to be installed in tropical countries, where the insects and animals are very destructive to wood.

The Daily Advance Building Report

issued by

The Pacific Coast Architect

IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

? Are You Getting It ?

IT MAKES BUSINESS—IT HELPS BUSINESS

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin for October, the Taylor Bulletin for the roofing trade, published at Philadelphia, is at hand. Its first cover illustrations shows the 74th Regiment Armory building at Buffalo, N. Y., upon which more than 200,000 square feet of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin were used, manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Company. Other illustrations and the usual amount of excellent reading matter appear in the issue. From the same sources we have received several pieces of colored illustrated matter, showing Old Independence Hall at Philadelphia and the White House, at Washington, D. C., each roofed with "Target and Arrow" tin.

Bungalow Magazine

We are in receipt of the *Bungalow Magazine*, Vol. 1, No. 3, published at Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Cal., of which D. E. Hooker is the editor. It is beautifully printed, well edited and handsomely illustrated. As its title indicates, it believes in laying before the public the latest ideas in bungalow building. We congratulate the publication for the handsome showing it has made, and wish it success.

Hurley-Mason Company's Booklet

The Hurley-Mason Company of Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Wash., have issued a most handsome booklet. Numerous halftones, illustrating "Quality and Character in Construction," appear in the booklet, amply proving the ability of this reputable company to erect buildings of steel and concrete construction, as amply proven by many of the most notable buildings erected in Portland and other portions of the Pacific Northwest in recent years.

A Handsome Brochure

J. B. Pilkington, the well-known nurseryman, of Portland, Oregon, has issued a finely printed and beautifully illustrated brochure on "Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Plants." This catalogue of Oregon-grown nursery stock shows the possibilities in fruit, vegetable and floral production. There is no doubt that Mr. Pilkington is an expert authority upon the subjects included in his catalogue, and is thoroughly to be relied upon.

Northwestern Refrigerating Machine Company

The Northwestern Refrigerating Machine Company, manufacturers of ice, and refrigerating machines,, has established offices in the Fenton building, Portland. Its products insure perfect sanitation and a clean, dry cold; machine makes its own ice; keeps water absolutely pure and cold; keeps milk, cream, meats, vegetables, fruits, deserts and beverages sweet, dry, firm and attractive; is compact, simple, safe and efficient; costs little to operate and requires no skilled attention; is particularly adapted for private houses, apartment houses, hotels, cafes, clubs, markets, grocers, dairies, creameries, produce and fruit storage, saloons, ice manufacturers and car refrigeration. Among local places in which the company has installed its products, may be mentioned the Baltimore Lunch, on Morrison street. A sample machine in the Electric building has also been installed which produces 200 to 300 per cent of refrigeration at a cost of 25 cents per day.

Decarie Safety Boiler Stands Severe Test

A demonstration was given of a Decarie safety boiler which proved it to be non-explosive, September 28 at Nineteenth and Upshur streets, in the building adjoining the Crowe building, in the presence of W. H. Crawford, A. E. Worth, chief engineer of the Lewis building, J. W. Luke, Mr. Clark, of the Board of Trade, and others. The boiler raised steam in nine minutes, the time being taken when smoke was visible out of the stack. After firing the boiler for one hour the blow-off cock was opened as well as the drain-off valve connected to the water column. After the boiler had been blown off, additional fuel was added to the fire until the boiler was red hot, then the water was turned into the boiler from the city main and was filled to the water line. The boiler was in as good condition after as before the test.

The Pendleton Roundup

Of the many events in the Pacific Northwest, the Round-Up at Pendleton, Oregon, with its population of 5000, showed the largest percentage of increase in the matter of business. It is learned from authoritative sources that the railroads generally, and the O.-W. R. & N. in particular, showed a gain of 100 per cent in the number of passengers carried to the Round-Up this year, as compared with the same occasion in 1911. Although 1912 was only the third in the series of annual Round-Ups, there was an attendance of 40,000, and judging from the elaborate plans already being formulated for the 1913 Round-Up, a large number of persons from the East are certain to attend. An opportunity is afforded by these events to see a phase of American Western life that is rapidly passing away.

Selling Agency Murphy Beds

F. W. Plummer has assumed the Northwest selling agency for Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alberta for the exclusive sale of Murphy Wall Beds.

Trade Notes

Mr. George B. Hooley has opened an office at 513 Northwest building. He makes a specialty of designing and drafting of every description.

The Pacific Face Brick Company has moved from 401-102 Commercial Club building to rooms 421, 426 and 427 same building.

J. S. Johnson, draughtsman with the Stokes-Zeller Company, has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

C. C. Rich, draughtsman in the office of Architect R. C. Hemmings, Sacramento, Cal., was a recent visitor in Portland.

Architect Earl Roberts, 517 Selling building, has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Oregon.

Henry M. Morse, bridge and structural engineer, has opened an office at 502 Railway Exchange building.

G. W. Kummer, sales manager for the Denny Renton Clay & Coal Company, of Seattle, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

E. D. Timms, of Timms, Cress & Company, has returned after spending several days on his ranch near Soap Lake, Wash.

Thomas Muir, the well-known contractor, has moved his office from 633 Chamber of Commerce building to room 212 Abington building.

Architects Johnson & Mayer have moved their offices from 713-714 Selling building to 422-425 Commercial Club building.

Walter Beebe, president of the Northwest Steel Company, has returned from a business trip to Vancouver, B. C.

Frank J. DeLano, president of the Portland Hardwood Floor Company, has returned from Pendleton after attending the Round-Up.

J. Nelson, manufacturer of cement laundry trays, has moved his plant from East Ninth and Marion streets to 289 Union avenue.

Architect W. S. Duncan, late of Calgary, and Norman E. Symonds have formed a partnership and will occupy suite 717-718 Holden building, Vancouver, B. C.

D. H. Lane, of the Western Clay Company, has returned from his vacation, spent on the Coweman River. Mr. Lane spent most of his time fishing. Ask D. H. about it.

Architect Joseph Jacobberger, of Jacobberger & Smith, with offices in the Board of Trade building, has returned from an extensive trip in the East.

The Standard Brick & Tile Company with offices in the Henry building report that they are now making, in addition to brick, partition and drain tile and flue lining, also that their kilns are in full operation.

The United Electric Company, of Canton, Ohio, has opened an office at 408 Lumbermens building, where they have on display their Tuec Stationary Vacuum Cleaner. C. H. Wilder will be local manager.

Architect Harry Keath White, of Wilder & White, New York City, passed through Portland on his way to Olympia, Wash., to look after the work on the Temple of Justice, of which they are the architects.

Architect Albert Sutton has opened an office at 912 Lewis building. Mr. Sutton was for several years located in San Francisco, where he designed many of the large buildings.

The Northwest Steel Company contemplates the erection of a steel plant in Vancouver, B. C., in the very near future. This will be the Canadian branch of the company.

A. Rasmussen, of the architectural firm of Williams & Rasmussen, has retired and his interest has been taken over by William Trueback, of New York City. The new firm will be known as Williams & Trueback.

The Standard Clay Company's tile plant at Little Falls, Wash., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $200,000. The plant was one of the largest in the Northwest, and will be rebuilt at once.

Fred W. Wagner, "The Tile Man," has started the tile work on the Oregon Hotel; Fred A. Jacobs' residence; A. J. Johnson's residence, Corvallis, Oregon; Oregon Electric depot at Albany, and many others.

W. D. Edwards, mechanical engineer, with offices in the Wilcox building, will have charge of all the plumbing, electric wiring, heating and ventilation on the $2,000,000 Davenport Hotel to be built in Spokane, Wash.

S. B. Cooke, local manager of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, is on an extended trip to New York City. Mr. Wigmore, of the Seattle office, will look after the local field in the absence of Mr. Cooke.

The Hesse-Martin Iron Works, corner East Seventh and Belmont streets, are now manufacturing ornamental iron of all descriptions. They are doing the ornamental iron work on the Marquam building.

J. Terry Wilding, landscape architect, formerly practicing in this city, has returned from New York City, and has taken offices with Architects W. B. Bell and W. J. Kratz, in the Worcester building.

F. C. Moulding, of the Moulding Brick Company, Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, Ill., spent a few days in Portland recently. Mr. Moulding is making an extensive trip through the Pacific Coast states.

The Pacific Face Brick Company is furnishing the brick for the three-story apartment house on East Seventh and Yamhill streets. Also the buff brick on the Failing building, and the delivery of brick on the eight-story Shasta building, the brick for the depots at McMinnville and Forest Grove; the Portland, Eugene and Eastern Railroad; Hammel Hotel at Albany, and many others.

Architect Delos D. Neer has moved from his old office, at 133½ First street, to 507 Commercial block. Mr. Neer is one of Portland's old-time pioneer architects, having been established in his old office for 31 years. At the present time there are only two other architects remaining in the city who had offices here at the time Mr. Neer opened his office.

The Light House has opened a new store at 102 Second street where they will handle gas mantels, electric fixtures, and will give special attention to the fixture trade and general lighting and heating appliances.

The firm of F. T. Crowe & Company, Vancouver, B. C., is now associated with Carter, Dewar & Company. They have moved from their former offices in the Pacific building to 922 Metropolitan building. The new firm is known as Carter, Dewar & Crowe, and will continue dealing in a full line of building materials.

The firm of McLaughlin & Siebert, of Pittsfield, Mass., has been dissolved. Mr. Siebert, '09 M. I. T., has returned to his former home and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Henry Osterman, the well-known architect of that city. The new firm of Osterman & Siebert have offices in the Drumheller building, Walla Walla, Wash. Manufacturers' catalogues and samples desired.

The Blaisdell Machinery Company report having secured the contract to install the vacuum cleaning system in the New Oregon Hotel Annex. The system will be of the high vacuum type and will be of sufficient capacity to clean the buildings of the Old Oregon Hotel. The vacuum producer will be of the reciprocating, double-acting Corliss valve type, driven by an electric motor through the medium of the Peerless V silent chain.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Apartment House—Architect P. Chappelle Brown prepared plans for an addition to a two-story brick apartment house, to be erected on Vancouver avenue, by C. W. Miller.

Bungalow—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a $3,000 bungalow for G. A. Griswold.

Residences—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for five residences to be erected on Kings Heights, by the Provident Trust Company, at a cost of about $4,000 each.

Residence—Architects Lazarus & Logan prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Mrs. M. Logan, to cost $4,500.

Residence—George W. Foreman, architect and builder, prepared plans for a seven-room residence, for Robert J. Snow, to cost about $4,000.

Business Block—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach have been commissioned by Morgan, Fleidner & Boyce to prepare plans for their ten-story building on Washington street. The building will be 100x200 in size, and cost approximately half a million dollars.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a Swiss Chalet, to be built on Portland Heights, at a cost of $4,500.

Residence—Architect Emil Schacht & Son, prepared plans for a country home for Max Mayer, to be built at Mosier.

Residence—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a $10,000 residence of thirteen rooms, to be erected on Portland Heights, by J. M. Rothchild.

Warehouse—Architects McNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a warehouse building, for Wadhams & Kerr. The building will be five stories, 100x100, and cost $55,000.

Remodeling—Architect Val Devereaux prepared plans for remodeling the second floor of the Dekum Building, for the First Trust Company.

Club House—Architects Camp & Du Puy are preparing plans

for a club house for the East Side Business Mens Club. It will be a two-story brick, 100x100, and cost $35,000.

Hotel—Architects Johnson & Mayer have prepared preliminary plans for a rustic hotel, to be built at Sharon Springs, at a cost of $75,000.

Store—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a frame store building, to be erected on Union avenue and Broadway.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a seven-room residence for O. W West, to cost $3,000.

Store Building—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a three-story concrete building, 55x78, for the National Realty & Trust Company, to cost $25,000.

Bungalows—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for two bungalows for the Provident Trust Company, to cost $2,700 each.

Residence—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected in Irvington, for Sinclair Wilson.

Store Building—L. R. Bailey Company, architects and builders, prepared plans for a one-story frame store building for S D. Vincent.

Office Building—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence prepared plans for a brick office building, to be erected by J. E. Wheeler, of McCormick, Wash.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two and one-half-story frame residence for C. W. Twinning.

Business Block—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux are preparing plans for a two-story store and theater building on Eleventh and Washington streets.

Residence—Architect Homer Harper prepared plans for a two and one-half-story frame residence to cost $6,000 for H D. Carter.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a Dutch Colonial residence for Bruce D. Stewart.

Store Building—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a one-story reinforced concrete store building, to cost $5,000, for George M Rosenthal.

Store Building—Architects McNaughton & Raymond prepared plans for a two-story brick building for the Rosenthal Shoe Company, to be built on Tenth street near Washington, at a cost of $30,000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a frame bungalow for A R. Fleming, to cost $2,500

Residence—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a seven-room Dutch Colonial residence for W. L. Ducey, to be built on Westover Terrace, at a cost of $8,000.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for an eight-room residence, for R F. Henderson, to cost $3,500.

Apartment House—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment house, to be built on Seventh and Brooklyn streets, for J M Brizzolare, at a cost of $16,000.

Residence—Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for an eleven-room residence, for J. R Elliott, to cost $9,000

Residence—Architect J. S. Adkins prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $4,000, for Fred W Nelson.

Hotel—Architect John Wilson is preparing plans for a seven-story fireproof hotel building, 40x100, for C. Sengstake, to cost about $60,000.

School—Architect F. A Naramore is preparing plans for a reinforced concrete fireproof school building, to be erected in Jonesmore Addition.

Shop and Office—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, 30x60, for Joseph Supple.

OREGON.

Warehouse—Medford. The Rogue River Association has had plans prepared for a warehouse to cost $10,000.

Lodge—Forest Grove. The Odd Fellows will build a two-story store and apartment building, to be erected for Bonnett Bros.

Store Building—Union. Joseph Wright will erect a brick store building 25x70.

Residence—Roseburg Architect Joseph Dow prepared plans for a modern residence for Dr. S. Hamilton.

Bungalows—Eugene. The Harbor Sound Investment Company prepared plans for two modern bungalows for L. P. Miller

Hotel Annex—Marshfield. Architect William Chandler prepared plans for a five-story annex to the Chandler Hotel Bldg

Business Block—Marshfield. Architect William Chandler prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, to be erected by W. S. Chandler.

High School—Prairie City. Five school districts near Prairie City have consolidated and will erect a Union High School building, at a cost of $30,000.

Lodge Building—Albany. The Knights of Pythias are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 90x103, to cost $35,000.

Apartment House—Eugene. The Harbor Sound Investment Company will erect a four-family apartment house for William J. Platts.

High School—Coquille. Architect E. N. Hall-Lewis is preparing plans for a $30,000 high school building.

Remodeling Bank—Klamath Falls. Architect I. Jay Knapp prepared plans for remodeling the First National Bank.

Lodge Building—Marshfield. The Woodmen of the World will erect a three-story frame building to be used for business and lodge purposes.

Business Block—Eugene. W. F. Campbell is planning to erect a two-story reinforced concrete building.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect D. L. Harden prepared plans for a modern seven-room bungalow, for Fred Ludford.

Lodge Building—Milwaukie. The Woodmen of the World are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 60x80, to cost $14,000.

Creamery and Ice Plant—Lebanon. F. A. Bohle will erect a creamery and ice plant at a cost of $8,000.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a nine-room bungalow, for S. P. Ness.

Mausoleum—Eugene. The Masonic Lodge is planning to erect a reinforced concrete mausoleum with a marble interior.

Store Building—Seaside. Lawler & Moore had plans prepared for a reinforced concrete store building, 100x140.

SEATTLE.

Dormitory—Architect Edgar Blair prepared plans for a three-story concrete girls' dormitory, to be erected by the Parental Home on Mercer Island, at a cost of $50,000.

Lodge Building—Architect F. W. Bohne prepared plans for a two-story brick building to cost $40,000, for the Knights of Columbus.

Remodeling Apartment House—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for remodeling a three-story brick apartment house for H. S. Amon, at a cost of $50,000.

Residence—Architects Bebb & Mendel have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $40,000 brick residence for S. S. Loeb.

Dock—Architects Blackwell & Baker prepared plans for a dock, 100x300, with a two-story building, to be built at Bellingham, at a cost of $35,000.

Residence—Architect V. W. Voohees prepared plans for a $5,000 Dutch Colonial residence for E. P. Mulvey.

Residence—Architect Carl Seibrand prepared plans for a $4,000 residence for P. A. O. Rolle.

High School—Architects Stephen & Stephen prepared plans for a union high school to be erected at Kittitas.

Office Building—Architects Howell & Stokes completed plans for the ten-story concrete and brick Judson building, to be erected at a cost of $400,000.

WASHINGTON.

Theater—Chewelah. Leuer Bros. had plans prepared for a modern fireproof theater building, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

Library—Clarkston. Architect J. H. Nave, of Lewiston, prepared a second set of plans for the $10,000 brick Carnegie library building.

Warehouse—North Yakima. Architect W. W. DeVeaux prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 60x120, for the Yakima Hardware Company.

High School—Pe Ell. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a $25,000 high school building.

Evaporating Plant—Wenatchee. The Western Fruit Products Company is contemplating the erection of an evaporating plant, to cost $150,000.

Garage—Everett. Architect B. F. Turnbull prepared plans for a brick garage, 110x130, for the Farrell Auto Company.

Warehouse—White Salmon. The Fruit Growers Union will erect a two-story warehouse, 60x120.

Church—Tacoma Architect William Swain prepared plans for a frame church building, 32x78, for the St. James Episcopal Church.

City Hall—Vancouver. The City Council has ordered a special election to be held in December to vote on a $40,000 bond issue with which to erect a city hall.

Office Building—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared preliminary plans for a sixteen-story Class A building, for the National Realty Company, to cost $1,500,000.

Bank Building—La Conner. City Engineer T. D. McNeil prepared plans for a one-story pressed brick building for the State Bank of La Conner.

Business Block—Cheney. Edward Jordan will erect a two-story brick business block, 50x100.

Lodge Building—Spokane. Architect J. Zittel prepared plans for a five-story brick building, to cost $60,000, for the Knights of Columbus.

Factory—Spokane. The Western Wood Preserving Company will build a plant to cost, when completed, $150,000.

Jail—Colfax. City Engineer Miller prepared plans for a fireproof city jail and vault.

School—Pine City. The Pine City School District No. 45 voted an $8,000 bond issue with which to build a brick school building.

Brewery—Vancouver. The Pacific Brewing & Malt Company of Tacoma will erect a three-story building.

Theater—Wenatchee. Architect J. A. Creutzer prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete theater building for J. W. Ferguson, to cost $50,000.

Annex Realty Building—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared the plans for a three-story addition to the National Realty Building, to be constructed of reinforced concrete and to cost $30,000.

Business Block—Wenatchee. Henry Crass and Arthur Gunn will erect a two-story brick business building, 75x120.

College—Lacey. Architect F. C. Mahon prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 60x200, for St. Martins College.

Church—Odessa. The Lutherans are planning to erect a modern frame church building.

Gymnasium—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete gymnasium, 60x100, to be erected at the old high school.

Hotel—Tacoma. Architects Dormer & Cutting prepared plans for a three-story brick hotel building, to be erected by the Pacific Brewing & Malt Company, at a cost of $30,000.

IDAHO.

Office Building—Lewiston. Architects Thompson & Thompson prepared plans for a three-story brick office building for G. B. Butler, to cost $15,000.

Business Block—Lapwai. Rev. A. N. McDonald will erect a business block, 40x80 in size.

Farm Home—Pocatello. Architects Wayland & Fennell, of Boise, are preparing plans for a $25,000 stone residence, of California mission style, to be built by Ex-Governor J. A. Brady.

Office Building—Pocatello. The Pocatello Gas & Power Company will erect a large brick building in the near future.

Lodge Building—Sand Point. The Knights of Pythias are are planning to erect a two-story brick building, 62x90, to cost $12,000.

Church—Coeur d'Alene. The Baptists will remodel their church building at a cost of $6,000.

Elks' Building—Pocatello. Architects Visser & Elliott, of Twin Falls, won the first prize at the Elks' competition, and will prepare plans for their $75,000 building.

Hotel—Pocatello. Architect Arthur Elliott will prepare plans for a first-class hotel, for Ph'l St. Marie.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect William H. Dawson prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, for R. M. Morgan.

Store Building—Vancouver. Architects Brauton & Leibert prepared plans for a six-story store and office building, for A. E. Suckling. It will be of reinforced concrete construction and cost $65,000.

Theater—Victoria. Architect E. W. Houghton prepared plans for a $60,000 fireproof theater building for a company promoted by John A. Muir.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architect F. M. Bender prepared plans for a reinforced concrete addition to the Empress Hotel, to cost $150,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Dr. W. A. Chappel will shortly commission a local architect to prepare plans for a ten-story store and apartment house of fireproof construction

Bank Building—Vancouver. Architects Sommerville & Putnam prepared plans for a three-story concrete bank for the Merchants National Bank of Canada.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect A. J. Bird prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house to cost $20,000.

Lodge Building—Victoria. Architect D. C. Frame prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete Odd Fellows Temple.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect S. A. Jennings prepared plans for a six-story apartment house, to cost $200,000 for the Dominion Trust Company.

Church—Vancouver. Architects Hovel & Roberts have been selected to prepare plans for a $35,000 church for the Methodist congregation.

The Pacific Coast Architect

and

The Daily Advance Information Reports

make a combination of vital interest to the

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

He who hits the pipe must pay the piper.

The way to get a lot of life is to put a lot into it.

Impressions made by beauty are more than skin deep.

People never credit a man's virtues as long as he has a vice.

Peanut politicians should not complain if they get well roasted.

Some men smile in the face of adversity, but they don't mean it.

Use all the knowledge you have and you'll have all you require.

Occasionally a detective forgets to disguise his breath with a clove.

A beggar naturally has a pinched look if he is arrested for vagrancy.

The epicure hates to waste his appetite on cheap food, and no wonder!

A man seldom realizes that he's a fool until other people have known it for years.

The real way to be helpful is to anticipate the want and to do it before being asked.

The winter of our discontent is as likely to show up in summer as any other time.

Any man can make excuses, but it takes a genius to find the way to do without them.

The bachelor thinks he is happy, but that is only because happiness is a relative term.

Long Island has a school in which 40 women are learning to become carpenters and bricklayers.

Anything that isn't what it should be from a moral point of view is irresistible to human nature.

But the man who masters a hard life is of more importance than the man who is mastered by an easy one.

After you become well acquainted with some people you are apt to regret the politeness you have wasted on them.

If collections are not good with you, it is a good time to wake up and preach the doctrine of "pay and be paid."

Japan has maintained intact through all that country's many changes a museum of decorative art established in the year 756.

When a girl tells a young man that she dreamed of him the night before, it's his cue to begin saving up money to pay for the furniture.

As a matter of fact there isn't enough truth in the world to keep the tongues of gossip wagging—therefore, you can draw your own conclusion.

With lumber going up and cement settling down to its natural limitations, there ought to be a whole lot bigger business ahead for building brick.

New York's Sculptor-Architect Dies

October 26 Maurtize A. Ericson, noted as a sculptor and architect, died, at the age of 76, at Pelham, N. Y. Among the more notable examples of his architectural work in this country are the mansions of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

New Official Journal, A. I. A.

The A. I. A. has decided to expand its Quarterly Bulletin into a monthly journal. Mr. R. M. Hooker, of New York, will act as business manager, and Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa., will be the publisher. The first number will appear in December, and it will be the official journal of A. I. A.

Architects' Classes in British Columbia

At Vancouver, B. C., a series of competitive exercises, under the auspices of the British Columbia Society of Architects, being a part of the educational work of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects of Paris, are being held. Dates for class meeting comprise: October 5, November 30, January 25, March 8 and April 26, 1913.

The present series is being conducted under the direction of Raphael A. Nicolais. There are now 15 members in the class, which is open to such others as may desire to enroll. The interval between the class dates is occupied by students in finishing their preliminary sketches and drawings, which are completed and sent to the Pacific Coast competition headquarters in San Francisco. The series of problems prepared by the Beaux-Arts is used in the architectural classes of many of the largest universities of the United States and Canada, and besides the usual benefits derived by students, there are special prizes or awards offered by the Society of Beaux-Arts, including a scholarship good for a two and a half years' course in Paris.

Praises American Architecture

An English globe trotter, Leonard Stokes, who is also a noted architect, was interviewed at Los Angeles recently by a newspaperman. It is high praise, indeed, to come from Mr. Stokes, that the foremost designers and builders in the world are American architects. He spoke so laudably of them that we will quote what he said, in part:

"American architecture, as I have seen it, is simply splendid. Your architects do better work than we in England and they are ahead of the continental architect as well. Perhaps it is because they have better opportunities than we Europeans. But whatever the cause, I can readily see that the architecture of this country is leading the world. You build things on a bigger scale here. You seem to have so much money to chuck about here, and there seems to be more of that 'go ahead' spirit manifested in this country than there is in ours.

"Perhaps it is because of the good training the average American architect has had. They seem to realize the value of good training in their particular profession, and they go to Paris and get the academic experience. Thus, they have gotten ahead of us.

"In London our buildings are limited to 80 feet in height. In New York and San Francisco and some other American cities there is no limit and, by the same token, it may be said there is no limit on the possibilities of the architect in designing. We have the 'right of light' with which to contend. For instance, my neighbor has had a window facing on my garden, where I wish to erect a building, for 20 years. He can, by law, prevent the erection of that building and, unless I chose to buy him off, and he will consent to be bought off, I have absolutely no recourse. Very often, too, it happens that the right of light is held to most tenaciously. And thus we are handicapped in our building.

"Some 20 or 30 years ago London and all England had its craze of Gothic architecture. The craze didn't seem to spread to France and other countries, where many of the American architects receive their ideas and their education. Consequently, England went back, architecturally. This country has never experienced that craze nor anything quite similar to it and its progress has been quite rapid. It will never go back."

A. I. A. Deservedly Commended

Below we reprint two editorials from St. Louis papers. These deservedly pay a high tribute to the American Institute of Architects, whose design was selected for the new Missouri state capitol:

(Editorial from "Times," St. Louis, Mo., June 7th, 1912.)

ARCHITECTS AND THE CAPITOL.

The members of the American Institute of Architects have rendered a valuable service to Missouri by winning their contention that in the submission of plans for a new state capitol, the work should be genuinely competitive.

The state capitol commission has announced its willingness to further the competition idea; and if its concession to the architects has not been complete, it still indicates a willingness to be fair.

There has been no charge from the first that the capitol commission has wilfully opened the way for irregularities in the work of constructing the new capitol. But in view of the methods which have prevailed in other commonwealths in similar circumstances, there is need of every possible precaution to prevent the charge of favoritism or political influence in a work which should be held clear of favoritism and politics, if it is to be done well and honestly.

The position taken by the architects is, we believe, one which would be insisted upon by thoughtful tax-payers. They demanded simply that the plans submitted for the new building should be without identification, and that they should be chosen upon their merit, the name of the architect being revealed only after the choice was made.

On no other terms would a very large majority of the leading architects of the United States enter the competition by which plans are to be secured. They asked for a system under which no fraud would be possible. The original system submitted by the capitol commission had not this merit: and the gentlemen composing the commission are therefore to be commended for an action which makes their position and intention fairly clear.

(Editorial from "Republic," St. Louis, October 8th, 1912.)

A SOURCE OF JUST PRIDE TO MISSOURIANS.

Reserving for more leisurely comment the stately design for the new state capitol which has just been accepted by the capitol board, the *Republic* desires to congratulate the

people of this commonwealth upon the manner in which the selection has been made.

For the first time in the history of American architecture, a state capitol design has been selected in conformity with the rules of the American Institute of Architects. Never was there a competition more impartial. The preliminary competition brought forth sketches of sixty-nine different buildings. From among these ten were selected by a jury of experts. An examination was made into the professional and business standing of the ten firms so honored and an honorarium paid to cover the cost of production of complete designs.

The three architectural experts selected from the institute and the four capitol commissioners were a unit in the choice of the successful design. Not one of the commissioners knew when the final choice was made whose design they were approving.

In this important matter, of deep interest to every citizen of the state, Missouri has set an example to the country. It is under such conditions that great buildings are produced and truly monumental architecture made possible. In view of the history of the selection of designs for the state houses of certain Western commonwealths, the action of the state capitol commission appears the most admirable.

The Building Record

The building reports coming in from various cities of the Pacific Coast, including Coast states and British Columbia cities, reveals the fact that great progress is making. Earlier in the year it was freely predicted in San Francisco that the building totals in that city would reach $25,000,000 this year. The prediction will no doubt be verified when the grand total is made in December. Up to October 20, the building figures in the Bay City passed the $1,000,000 mark, bringing the figures at that time up to $22,000,000. The September record showed an increase of 9 per cent over September, 1911.

The *American Contractor*, Chicago, finds that out of 45 American cities the total for September, 1912, was $48,027,686, as compared with $51,719,934 during September, 1911. This shows a decrease for all cities included of $3,692,248—only a little more than $80,000 each, which is insignificant. Though there was a general falling off, the *Contractor* finds that "the Pacific Coast cities generally held their own. No report was received from Los Angeles, but inasmuch as that city has increased its corporate area materially the showing of permits issued naturally registers an increase." New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee showed decreases, that of Chicago being 7 per cent.

In Portland the totals for September, 1912, and 1911, were respectively $909,595 and $1,462,920; for October, 1912, $1,040,410.

Oakland, Cal.—September, 1912, $646,436; September, 1911, $500,708.

Seattle.—September, 1912, $607,870; September, 1911, $462,051; for October 1912, $374,020.

Salt Lake City.—September, 1912, $227,975; September, 1911, $192,000.

Speaking of building conditions in British Columbia and Alberta the *Architect Builder and Engineer* of Vancouver, says that "nineteen twelve has been a good year to date, but nineteen thirteen will be a better one." There has been much activity in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and other cities. Up to October 21 the building permits at Calgary were nearly $17,000,000, with a possible $20,000,000 in sight before the close of the year. Going into the details of building in the cities of British Columbia and Alberta, we find that in Calgary the increase was more than $5,000,000 for the first eight months of the year. For example, in August, permits for 314 new buildings were issued, valued at more than $4,000,000. The increase at Edmonton was approximately 400 per cent for the first nine months of 1912. Up to October 1, permits for 2981 new structures were issued, valued at $12,274,551. For the same period last year the total was only $3,076,750. At Vancouver during September 254 permits were issued valued at $1,570,395. The total value of buildings erected for nine months this year was $12,722,097. During September at Point Grey, South Vancouver, Burnaby, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver district and West Vancouver district, suburbs of Vancouver, new building enterprises exceeding half a million dollars in value were begun.

Reports for nine months from New Westminster place the building total at $1,414,113, as against $911,477 for the corresponding period in 1911. In September, 1911, the total was $84,185; September, 1912, $101,035.

The nine months' record at Victoria this year shows $6,148,245, an increase over last year. The September record this year shows a total of $366,990.

Thus far this year the permits at Nelson were $250,765, and for September, $24,400.

The year's total at Edmonton will probably exceed $14,000,000. Up to October 1, as above stated, the grand total had reached $12,274,551. In September permits to the value of $2,023,075 were issued.

The building record at Calgary shows nearly $16,000,000, the actual total being $15,861,326, as compared with $10,860,978 for the same period in 1911. August figures this year showed a total of $4,170,360.

Louis Rosenberg Likes Boston

Louis Rosenberg, for a number of years engaged as a draughtsman in the office of Architect Ellis F. Lawrence, is in Boston. Mr. Rosenberg is taking a course in architecture, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and says he enjoys it and likes Boston very much. Mr. Rosenberg writes entertainingly of his experiences while visiting various cities while *en route*. At Minneapolis and St. Paul he visited the State Capitol and other buildings, and viewed the parks and big office buildings in Chicago. At Pittsburgh he visited the "Tech" schools, Calvary Church, the Soldiers' Memorial, Pittsburgh Athletic Club, library and the big office buildings. At Washington he took in the Capitol, White House, Museum, Bureau of American Republics and other prominent structures. Of New York he says, "There was too much to see there." He was much impressed with the great city, its teeming business district, vast structures, Columbia University, Grant's Tomb, the Church of St. John the Divine, the subways, the elevated, etc. He adds:

"So after 12 days I finally landed here in Boston, and I think it is the best place we went to. I like it very much. There are many fine buildings here, although they are not so big as some in the other cities. The highest building here is 13 stories. I like it better as time goes on. I have got down to hard work, for there is plenty of it to do here, and I am glad of it."

We have received photographs of the Woolworth and Municipal buildings, New York, taken by Mr. Rosenberg. Thanks.

Address of Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose

President Whitman College at the Greater Portland Civic Rally, Gypsy Smith Auditorium, Octocer 30, 1912

"Oh wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

AND it may be worth your while, men and women of Portland, to know how this project which is before you looks from the outside. I came down to Portland this morning at my own expense to attend this meeting, not only because I was invited by my friend, Mr. Lawrence, but because I felt the importance of this meeting and was glad to contribute in any way I could to your intelligent consideration of this great project which is before you. (Applause.)

I said I came down to Portland. I wonder whether, in the future I may think of going up to Portland, as you will have taken your rightful place on the eminence which may be yours, if you understand your own possibilities and realize your own destiny. The city that is set on a hill can not be hid; the hill upon which you can place yourselves is the eminence of an intelligent appreciation of what Nature has done for you, and of what intelligence and effort can make out of Nature's gifts.

I have been asked, I suppose, to come here because I am an outsider, a citizen of your "Old Oregon" from which the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have later been carved. I take pride in thinking of myself as a citizen of the Northwest and not a citizen of the Walla Walla Valley or of the state of Washington. Whitman College has been founded in memory of a hero of "Old Oregon," and because it stands for the redevelopment in men's minds of the indissoluble relations that tie and ever must must tie the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho together, therefore, I suppose I am asked to speak to you tonight. Last week we held in Walla Walla the first meeting of the League of Pacific Northwest Municipalities, at which leading citizens from all of the leading cities of these three Northwestern states were gathered together to discuss the common problems of municipal administration, and I got the viewpoint of these men. We had an admirable lecture by your Mr. Lawrence, in which, in speaking of city planning he showed to us the plans for Greater Portland as well as the plans of the other great cities of the world, and I think that, because of that meeting and because of my coming in touch with the men from the other cities of the Northwest, I can perhaps speak to you clearly and briefly as to the significance which this project you are considering has in the minds of the people of the great Northwest and the people of the United States.

What do we think of the Greater Portland Plans? Two things I mention: We think, first, that the Greater Portland Plans mean particularly the application of intelligence to civic affairs Our American city governments have illustrated the lack of the application of intelligence to city affairs. There are three factors, at least, necessary in the upbuilding of a great city; they are business, brains, and beauty. I do not know whether in Portland you will have business enough in your future city to make it worth your while, in your estimation, to plan largely for the future. Perhaps your imagination has not conceived a city of more than your present population; perhaps you are contented with yourselves as you are, and have not very much desire for a city of great business, whose business must be greatly administered in an environment that shall be worthy of its magnitude. I do not know whether you people of Portland have brains enough to give your business the advantages of beauty and the intelligent adaptation of environment which it seems to us of the outside world you might—that is for you to show next Saturday. (Applause.)*

I shall watch with a great deal of interest—with an immense curiosity—to see whether the men and women of the capital city of Oregon—to whom "the Oregon idea" is appealing as no city has ever dared to appeal to the intelligence of the individual voter—I shall watch with immense curiosity to see how you Oregonians, you people of Portland, shall vote on this great project of the Portland Plans. I think oftentimes men of business and men of brains fail to realize the commercial value of the beauty which may adorn their cities, and yet even the laboring man, who has thought little of municipal problems, must feel how the value of his home will be increased, the value of his property more than doubled, by the fair environment of the most beautiful city that the sun could ever look down upon. The commercial asset of beauty is worthy of consideration, and yet that is not the thought that appeals strongest to me. As I think of this incomparable natural environment of yours, I wish that I might in future come up to Portland as of old the tribes of Israel came up to Jerusalem, "Beautiful for situation, the joy the whole earth, is Mount Zion, the city of the great King."

The Greater Portland Plan has its meaning in the application of intelligence,—of scientific intelligence, of artistic intelligence,—to the administration of civic affairs; that is the first thing that it means to us of the outside world. It means, in the second place, a chance for you to take your possible place in the leadership of the Pacific Northwest. Seattle had a chance to adopt the plans for a Greater Seattle—the Bogue Plans—which correspond very nearly with your Bennett Plans, but Seattle has been obliged to stand still in its development for the past two years; the people did not dare to take the step, and last spring halted and hung back.

Seattle is ahead of you in some things; it has a greater park system than yours (I hope it will not always have), but Seattle was afraid to take its rightful place, its possible place, in the moral leadership of the municipalities of the Northwest. The chance is yours. You have been telling us, you have been telling the people of the United States, during the past two years that prosperity was crowning your cup to overflowing; that your population was increasing by leaps and bounds; your buildings, your commercial enterprises, were evidences of your prosperity. Now, you people made bold by prosperity, what shall be your attitude to this project? Will you dare to make it the means of assuring your leadership in the life of the Northwest—you, the first great city of the Northwest to say that you will live not only in the city big, but in the city beautiful, not only in the city spread out, but in the city artistically and scientifically designed, where intelligence has fair play, and where life shall be brighter and better because of the votes that you will cast this coming Saturday! Seattle, I said, was afraid Will you be afraid, or may we of the outside world come here in the future as to a city set on a hill, worthy of its environments, a city to which we shall always and forever look up and not down?

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*At the special election, held November 2, the voters of Portland set the stamp of their approval in favor of the Greater Portland Plan. The vote stood: For, 13,273; against, 6,840. This should satisfy Dr. Penrose that Portland people know a good thing when they see it, and are disposed to push it along. —Editor.

The Light of the Future—Wonderful Improvements in Artificial Light Sources

By Charlton B. Perkins.

"MORE LIGHT" is the word of this twentieth century of intensified life. The universal demand in every home is light, whether it be from a pine knot, the tallow dip, oil lamp, or gas, or electric service. Home should be full of light and warmth and comfort. The most important element in real home-making in every part of the world, in every state of civilized society, is lighting after dark.

The constant demand for more light is being met by the inventive talent and manufacturing enterprises of today. The active rivalry now existing between the various sources of light, which began with the invention of the incandescent electric lamp and the indancescent gas mantle, and their formidable competitor, acetylene gas, promises to revolutionize the lighting industry of the world, for many reasons which this article will attempt to discuss.

Efforts to produce a light of true color value by either electricity or manufactured gas have proven an utter failure owing to the current density at the carbon tips being so extraordinarily high that a glaring light is produced, making it most injurious and tiresome to the eyes and muscular nerves. One notable application is in the department store, where the purchaser of a piece of goods will often ask the salesman to carry it to the entrance of the store so she may inspect it by daylight, since the amount of daylight that penetrates into the store, or the artificial light, does not satisfy the eye when it comes to deciding color and texture by the prospective purchaser.

By the wonderful discovery of acetylene gas and the perfect, convenient and economical application of same for all illuminating purposes, it would seem that all other forms of artificial light are to be superseded, owing to acetylene's absolute pure whiteness, and the fact of its being equal to natural sunlight. By its light the lithographer and color type engraver is enabled to guard against false values that would cause his work to be out of balance and also to increase his production on dark days or to complete "rush work" by virtually stretching out the daylight hours. The portrait painter and the photographer who find the light failing them in the full swing of their work may, by its aid, keep at work indefinitely or may begin work whenever the inspiration comes—even at 2 o'clock in the morning, if necessary. Its discovery has already become a boon to the textile manufacturers, the haberdashers, the rug dealers, etc., all of whom need a more constant and plentiful illumination of true color value for the efficient conduct of their business.

Scientists, lighting engineers and even psychologists have been devoting time and constant study in the attempt to invent a light that is efficient and at the same time soft and easy on the human eye. The human eye is the most sensitive and delicate part of the human anatomy. It is a lens through which we see; it is a camera, a dark room, indeed, a whole chemical laboratory, for there the most wonderful chemistry in the world is demonstrated. The eye takes the picture of nature, develops it and presents it to your vision all in one operation—a far more notable achievement than has ever been accomplished by an instrument of human invention. Because we must reckon with a living organism in trying to improve light; because this remarkable and complicated camera and laboratory was planned by Nature to adapt itself to the requirements of sunshine only; because Nature, perhaps, never contemplated the use of artificial illuminants by man, it is difficult to invent a light which will not only be cheap but which will not play havoc, in the end, with the delicate apparatus whereby we see.

By exhaustive experiments in Cornell University it has been proven that acetylene gas produces a soft and brilliant white light so rich in the unseen rays of the sun that it diffuses a wonderful healing and germ-destroying effect upon the human body exactly as does Nature's sun, and that like ordinary sunlight it has the power to stimulate and increase the growth of plant life.

Under the white rays of acetylene all colors are discernable at their true value; even pale yellow, pale pink and pale blue can be distinguished as clearly as by daylight. Next to this marked advantage is the further feature of its being an absolutely steady light without flicker or variation in its intensity, as steady as the sun and far more reliable. Then, too, it is as free from heat as an incandescent electric, without the alternate glowing and sinking of that costly light, which ruins eyesight in reading through its variability and other causes.

Acetylene gas is now generated in individual generators which can be placed at any convenient place about one's premises and at a very small cost when one takes into consideration that it is an improvement of a lifetime. It is one of the most economical lights known, costing about one-quarter that of electricity and one-half that of artificial gas, and for cooking purposes it is on a par with city gas in cost, as it produces a rich blue flame which is not injurious to plant life, will not rot one's carpets or tapestries, darken silver or carbonize the human lungs. In heat-producing qualities acetylene contains almost three times the heat that city gas does; to be exact, acetylene gas contains 1185 British therman heat units as compared with the 565 of city gas. It is the nearest gas known to the natural air which we breathe, as it affords perfect combustion with absolutely no soot, smoke or smell.

Advancement in the acetylene industry has been unequaled in any other industry during the past six years. There are now a number of individual acetylene generators on the market which are fully permitted by the national board of fire underwriters, thus you are enabled to install one of these plants anywhere about your premises.

A very elaborate demonstration is now in operation in Portland at 248 Alder street by a local company, who are preparing to establish quite an extensive plant in this city for manufacturing acetylene generators to supply the growing demand upon the Pacific Coast for such apparatus.

Awarded Big Roofing Contract

It is a matter of interest to note that the largest sheet metal contract ever awarded on the Pacific Coast, was that let to the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia. This contract amounted to $38,700 and was for 300 boxes 14x20 inch "Target and Arrow" Roofing Tin for the St. Ignatius Church building, San Francisco, Cal. It was assuredly a high compliment to the N. & G. Taylor Company for the architect, Charles J. I. Devlin, to specify its material. The placing of the tin was done by the Forderer Cornice Works, Roofers, San Francisco. It is a matter of great credit to J. A. Drummond, the Pacific Coast representative of the N. & G. Taylor Company, that he secured this big contract for his company.

A Misconception

Regarding the Practice of the Agricultural Professioo aod a Correctioo by tbe Committee on Public Inlormatioo of the American Institute of Architects

The following is the article as it appeared:

ARCHITECTS AND THEIR SERVICES.

Many people who have the building bee in their bonnet, but who are not quite ready to go ahead, are afraid to approach the architect and talk the house over for fear he will consider himself definitely engaged, or for fear he may charge for every word of advice given. Now, most architects are pleased to give suggestions and to make rough sketches gratis in the hope of getting the commission. But if these sketches are taken to an inferior man to be worked up, or as it is not uncommon, they are given directly to some contractor to build from, the architect usually resents such treatment and sends a bill. No fair-minded person need be afraid of visiting several architects and frankly stating to them all that he came merely to talk the house over and to see some of their work. They will probably all furnish him with rough sketches with the understanding that he is not to be charged for them. In fact, many men in the profession obtain all their work in this way, not only residential, but even municipal, where the expense of preparing rough drawings may amount to a thousand dollars or more. Those who fail to secure the work simply put it down to profit and loss. But if the successful competitor, after making complete preliminary studies, should be told that the owner is forced to abandon his building project, he expects, nevertheless, to be remunerated for them. The usual charge for complete studies is one per cent of the estimated cost of the work, while for completed working scale drawings it is not unusual to ask one-half of the total commission that would have been paid had the work proceeded.

This brings to mind the story of a young architect, who, while visiting his mother in a house he had built for her, was asked by the woman owning the adjoining farm to come and look over the old farmhouse of her ancestors and suggest how it might be remodeled. He spent several mornings measuring up the house and drawing a number of schemes within her figure, $3500. Then it occurred to her to ask what his commission would be, and on learning of the customary six per cent, she felt outraged. She expected to pay $50 at the most, and if the architect charged six per cent, she "guessed" the local builder could do the work! and she locked up the young man's sketches in her desk. "But," she went on, "as I consider your mother a very nice neighbor and as she has promised all the apples from the trees along the dividing fence, I would like to pay for the time you've wasted." The amused architect replied that his "wasted" time was worth $25 and left. No check came, however; but late in the fall his mother received two barrels of her own apples valued at $5 each, and in payment, so the accompanying note read, for her son's professional services. This happened, we are sorry to add, in Connecticut.

October 30, 1912.

And on the following pages will be found the correction:

An open letter to the Publishers of "House Beautiful and American Suburbs," 316 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find a copy of the circular recently sent to its members by the American Institute of Architects, to announce the publication of *The Journal*, its new official organ.

Under a request for material, members were asked to send me, as chairman of the Committee on Public Information as well as editor of the Department of Communications, etc., notice of any article or other published matter deserving of commendation or requiring correction as public information.

In response to this request, members of the institute have called my attention to reprints, in the *Improvement Bulletin* and in the *Construction News*, of an article attributed to your publication and entitled "Architects and Their Services."

This article is so amateurish and misleading that I was loath to believe it could have emanated from the columns of your paper. That such was the case can be accounted for only on the assumption that, by some grievous oversight, it crept in unawares. It is inconceivable that any publication of the standard to which yours is believed to have attained could have intentionally given currency to such erroneous and unfair statements.

If occurring in a technical or strictly professional publication such assertions, while they would have been instantly challenged, might have gone uncorrected because their fallacy would have been so evident to all readers that they would have no power for harm.

But it is quite different, and far more regrettable, when such a false doctrine has been preached from a prominent rostrum like yours to a large circle of hearers, who wish, of course, to be correctly informed on matters with which they are not familiar; people, moreover, whose taste and ideals your magazine, among others, is, in many ways, doing much to elevate.

The architects themselves, even through their own and other professional publications, cannot so well reach the people they would like to interest and inform regarding the practice of their profession, its activities, and its aims. They feel, therefore, that they should be able, with reasonable certainty, to count upon the co-operation of such publications as yours in furthering a more thorough understanding between the architect and the building public. Through such means only can a better appreciation of architecture by the public be stimulated and the art of the country be improved.

It appears to me that, notwithstanding the substance of the article, your intentions were of the best. You evidently meant to advise the public to consult architects of a kind whose probity and ability would be unquestioned, rather than to engage inferior men or to give sketches to some contractor.

But this advice is entirely nullified by the remarks addressed to those people who have the "building bee in their bonnet" when you say, "Now most architects are pleased to give suggestions and make rough sketches gratis in the hope of getting the commission." . . . "They will probably all furnish him with rough sketches with the understanding that he is not to be charged for them."

Were this actually true would not any "fair-minded person" hesitate to employ those shopping methods among professional men, that you have suggested? Would not the man of even ordinary business acumen hesitate to engage a person who would lend himself to such methods? Would not such a proceeding give him cause to brand the profession of architecture itself as lacking substantial ethical backbone? The want of system that once prevailed in the professions has been superseded by a more scientific treatment, and architecture, like the other professions, has taken great strides towards securing that modern desideratum of the business world—an efficiency basis, whereby a far greater conservation of human energy is made possible.

In presenting to the public such a distorted view of

architects and architecture you are unjust to all three: to your readers who come to you for truth and enlightenment, to the conscientious men who constitute a great majority of those practicing architecture; and to the profession which has gradually emerged from the ooze of capricious remuneration on to the solid rock of the schedule of minimum charges.

It is true that there are architects who conduct their business along the lines indicated but, fortunately, their number is very few. It is quite certain that your statement "many men in the profession obtain all of their work in this way . . . and those who fail to secure the work simply put it down to profit and loss" is a flagrant exaggeration.

It is palpably impossible for many men in the profession to secure *all* of their work in this way, as such a procedure would automatically work their extinction—many men could only secure *some* of their work in this way and only some very few men could secure *all* of their work in this way.

It is merely a question of economics. The accepted fact that something cannot be obtained for nothing holds quite as true in architecture as it does in law, medicine, or any other profession or business. You surely admit that even "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Is it not just as necessary that men in the higher walks of life should receive at least a modicum of recompense for effort honestly expended? Your sentence would, therefore, be more accurate if it read, "In fact, some men in the profession, by reason of their inexperience or their inability to secure work in any other way, frequently furnish rough sketches with the understanding that there will be no charge made for them. Such practice is the exception, however, not the rule."

I trust that you may see your way clear to modify some of your assertions so that readers of so interesting a magazine as yours may be brought to feel that the proper attitude to assume in selecting an architect would be this:

From a careful inspection of executed work, from published illustrations, or through an acquaintance with the personal qualifications, determine which architect you wish to employ—and engage him. Or, if the architect offers to make sketches for you without charge, ask him why he can afford to be so liberal with his time. If he frankly admits that it is because he can not secure work otherwise, by reason of his inexperience, tell him that you will gladly encourage him by starting his career and that you will entrust him with your work in case he can please you, but that you cannot think of incurring an obligation in case he fails to please you. If his sketches are satisfactory you may flatter yourself that you have been discerning enough to recognize a man of innate talent and have helped him to make good. Every one must make a start and you will have helped him to make his. But if he does not please you, pay him by all means and go to some one else of superior ability.

If you find that you must pay this more capable architect a higher fee, as you doubtless will, be astute enough to realize that he, merely by his higher efficiency, will be able to save you probably more than his entire fee—at the big end—the total cost for the quantities received.

If, on the other hand, an architect—without the excuse of inexperience—offers to make you sketches for nothing, look out well for yourself if you engage him. In the end somebody has to pay for the sketches he makes for nothing, and you are likely to find yourself paying, in some way or other, not only for your own work, but for the sketches which he has been making for some of the other people for nothing.

The moral after all is summed up in the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Your statement that many architects obtain all of their work in this way, even for municipal work when the expense may amount to a thousand dollars or more, is too preposterous to be entertained by any right-thinking person.

I have refrained so far from quoting the American Institute of Architects in this matter, but I conclude by enclosing you copies of documents issued by this national body, which constitutes the majority of the reputable men practicing architecture in this country. These are:

"A circular of advice relative to Principles of Professional Practice and the Canons of Ethics.

"Competitions:—A circular of advice relative to the conduct of architectural competitions and a code governing the conduct of members of the American Institute of Architects taking part therein.

"Professional practice of architects and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges."

They cover nearly all of the points raised by your article. In connection with the charge of six per cent you will observe that this amount is the minimum only on the larger character of work and does not apply to residential or domestic work.

On the latter the charge is more because the services required are so much greater in proportion to the cost of the building.

Few architects do residential work for less than seven to eight per cent, according to the cost of the house and the character of the interior finish. And many of them receive 10 per cent, which is not too much for complete and satisfactory services under the complex requirements of the day.

You will also see by the "Schedule" that the "usual charge for complete studies" is one-fifth of the entire fee and not one per cent of the estimated cost. And that for complete working drawings it is usual to receive three-fifths of the entire fee—and not one-half.

The documents which I enclose could have been procured for the asking and, had they been secured, would have set you right from the start.

Our committee has been formed for the purpose of furnishing information on these and other matters, and will be glad, at any time, to assist you and all other publications, through the proper specialized channels, in placing authoritative data before the public.

Believe me, Yours very truly,

(Signed) D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
Chairman Committee on Public Information, A. I. A.

Committee: GLENN BROWN,
FRANK C. BALDWIN,
D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD, *Chairman.*

So that a hot air register can be easily cleaned an Ohio man has patented one in which the covering grating is hinged and hooked to the frame instead of being screwed to it.

A series of concrete arches, resting upon bedrock, have been built in New Hampshire cemetery to afford foundations for grave stones in land too marshy to support them itself.

Brick will eventually become of itself the most popular and sought-after building material, but the time can be shortened and the thing hustled along considerably by the brickmaker keeping everlastingly at the publicity game.

Architect Lawrence on "City Planning"

"City Planning" was the title of an able paper read at the first annual conference of the League of Northwest Municipalities recently held at Walla Walla, Wash., by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence of Portland. We herewith publish a portion of the paper:

"The American city of today, with few exceptions, is neither beautiful nor practicable. It has been hampered and stunted in growth by many causes. Real estate speculation has been carried on for the day only, without due regard for the future welfare of the community. Corruption has been spread too often by franchise seekers to those administrative departments of municipal government controlling public utility corporations. Limitations and obstructions have been saddled on to municipal charters by the inborn belief of the American people that the rights of the individual are supreme, even over great community interests.

"It is, however, the ignorance of the principles of city planning which is directly responsible for the physical condition of our cities and so indirectly for their moral condition.

"The city is an organism, and it must be healthy, else it breeds vice and disease. Above all, its breathing spaces, its parks, must be ample else its lungs will be stifled and its death rate advanced. Its heart, the business and governmental center, radiating as it does, its lines of traffic and intercourse into its every part, must beat with steady rhythm, sending its life blood through unobstructed arteries and veins to its other organs and centers.

"This is the problem of the city plan. It begins with the very foundation of the civic structure and does not end until the civic soul itself is uplifted.

"Out of the materialism and corruption of the past two decades has come a movement sweeping broadcast over this country as it did over Germany ten years ago and now in full force in England, a movement seeking to curb the awful price humanity is paying for its mad rush to the city.

"The great philanthropic minds of our country answering the call are making organized effort to correct the evils of city dwelling and they have created a demand for the trained experts in city planning.

"Our universities have been slow in seizing their opportunity to give such training, although schools of city planning have long been established in all important German cities and the University of Liverpool gives a special degree in city planning. Fortunately for this country, many of its architects are Europe trained and these men have served well as pioneers in the new profession of municipal planning. These men combine the scientific mind of the engineer with the rare spirit of the artist. They are as well qualified to grasp the intricate details of the most complicated traffic problem as to design beautiful structures in harmony with Nature's surroundings.

"Such men it is who, unbiased by local prejudice, studying the topographical, climatic and geographical conditions of the city's location, together with its existing layout, evolve as a guide to present and future generations a plan for the improvement and future expansion of the city. Such a plan is at best merely suggestive in details, but lays down, if correctly solved, the great farm work of the city.

"Whether civic experts are employed privately or by civic appropriations, their work must eventually be put before the voters for indorsement in one form or another. It is necessary, therefore, to organize civic leagues or plan associations, to educate the voters to the appreciation of economy in the systematic planning of future improvements. These organizations should make known through press and brochures or municipal papers the history of city planning, past and present. They should send their lecturers out to the schools, park community houses and the churches of the city. They should hold garden contests and spread appreciation of tree planting. They should curb billboards and overhead wires. They should interest investors in the garden suburbs.

"Quite as important as the educational campaign, should be their work for corrective legislation. Such legislation should look to the establishment of an equitable method of levying costs of improvement, applying, where possible, the principle of excess condemnation, not only to reimburse the city for the sale of property abutting the improvement, but to protect that improvement as well.

"They should urge legislation restricting the height of buildings and protecting residential sections by encouragement of manufactories, apartment houses and business buildings.

"They should endeavor to make the city more free from its obligations from the state, and secure for it the legal right to develop its surrounding country in harmony with its own plans for improvement.

"They should raise the standard of public architecture through approved competitive methods, and as a final check until the art of appreciation of the citizens has improved, should create legal art and building commissions with strong veto powers over design, as well as location of public buildings.

"The entire movement has been looked upon too long as one solely to beautify the city. When asked what was the real meaning of the city plan, Mr. Brunner, one of the exponents of the city planning in this country, very aptly answered the question by saying:

"'It does not mean the creation of a civic center and grouping public buildings.

"'It does not mean the arrangement of streets and boulevards, nor perfecting the system of circulation and traffic.

"'It does not mean the planting, the location of fountains and statues, nor the creation of great vistas.

"'It does not mean the formation of a park system with its connecting park ways and small city squares.

"'It does not mean the treatment of the water front, nor the solution of the railway problem with its arches, tunnels and terminals.

"'It does not mean the suburban development nor the creation of garden cities.

"'It does not mean the location of school-houses or playgrounds, either for children or grown-ups.

"'It does not mean the method of bonding the cost of the improvements—the law of excess condemnation—the legislation required.

"'It means all of them considered together, the business side of city planning not being neglected, and I believe the most practical result to be attained is not the beauty of the city, but the consequent elevation of the standard of citizenship.'"

What is claimed to be the tallest building in the world in proportion to its area is a 30-story structure which has been erected in New York on a lot 90 by 98 3-4 feet.

A shadowless drafting table invented by a Wisconsin man is made of plate glass, lighted from below by electric lamps, which also dry ink used on drawings quickly.

Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George Foote Dunham, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Terrace Road, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr George Foote Dunham, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Stair Hall—Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George Foote Dunham, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Dining Room—Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George Foote Dunham, Architect

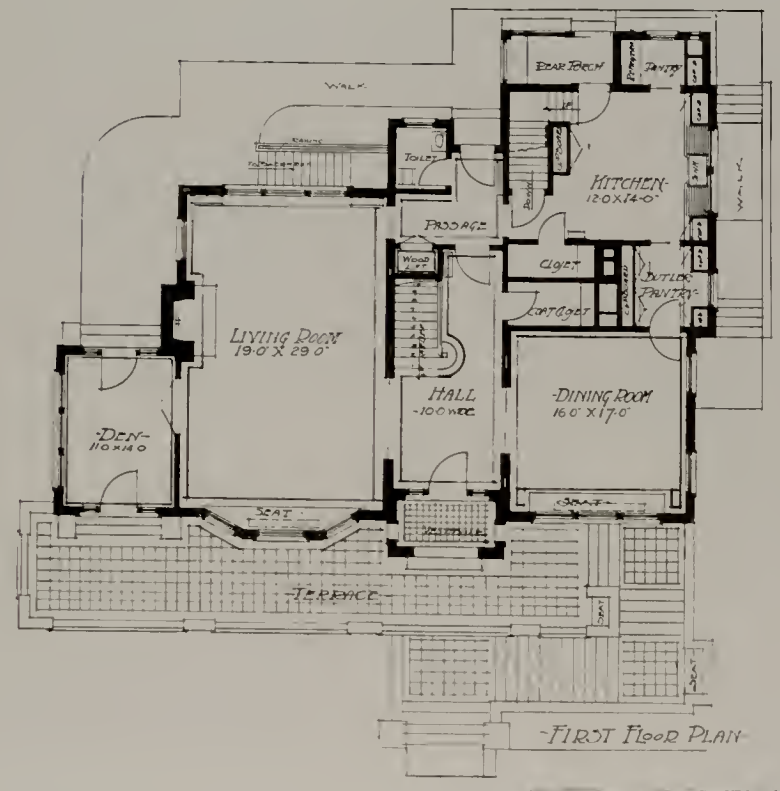
Photo by Angelus Studio

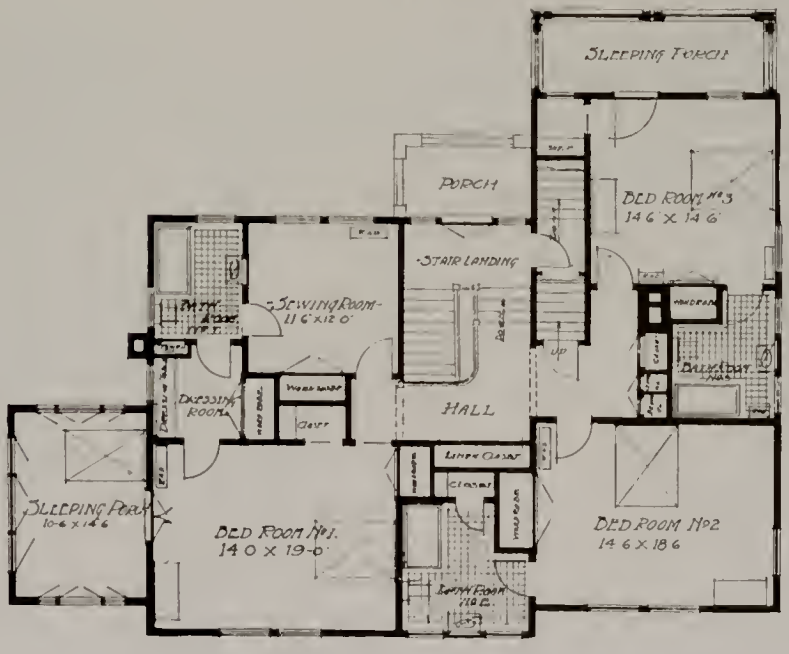
Living Room—Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George Foote Dunham, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

Living Room—Residence of O. E. and A. S Heintz, Portland Heights Portland, Oregon
Mr George Foote Dunham, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio





Floor Plans—Residence of O. E. and A. S. Heintz, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon
Mr. George Foote Dunham, Architect

Residence of Charlton B. Perkins, Portland, Oregon
Mr E. E. McClaran, Architect

Dining Room—Residence of Charlton B. Perkins, Portland, Oregon
Mr. E. E. McClaran, Architect

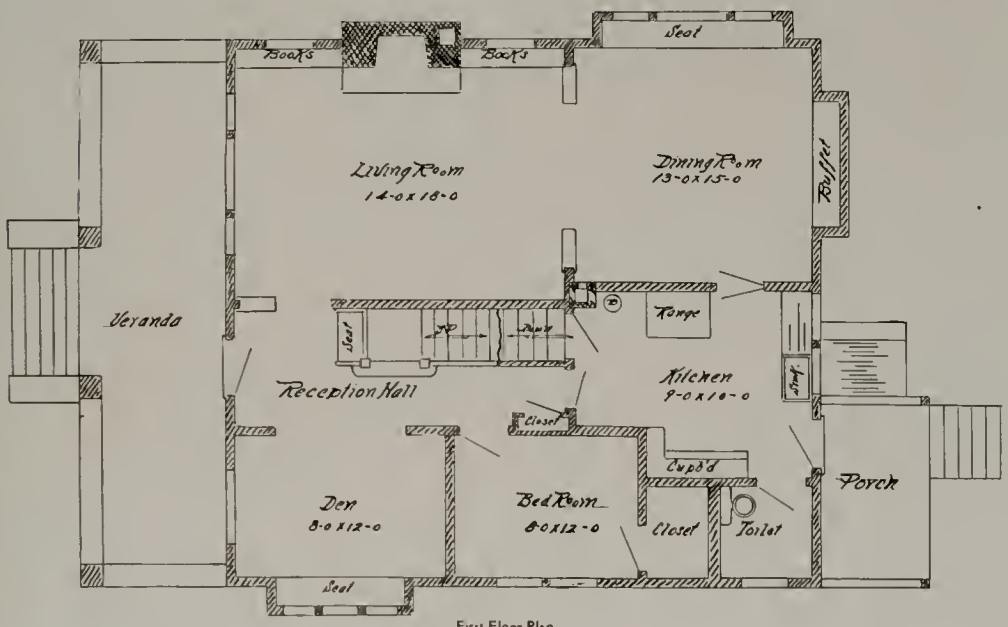
Living Room looking into Dining Room—Residence of Charlton B. Perkins, Portland, Oregon
Mr. E. E. McClaran, Architect

Living Room—Residence of Charlton B. Perkins, Portland, Oregon
Mr. E. E. McClaran, Architect

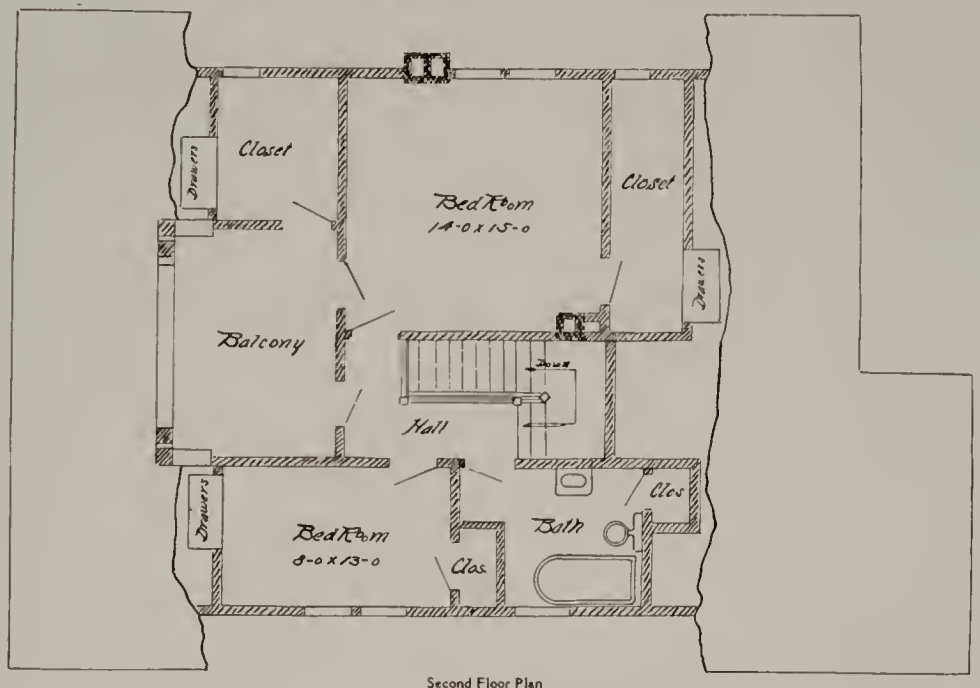
Residence of M. L. Pershall, Spokane, Washington
Mr. W J Ballard, Architect

Dining Room—Residence of M. L. Pershall, Spokane, Washington
Mr. W J Ballard, Architect

Living Room—Residence of M. L. Pershall, Spokane, Washington
Mr W J. Ballard, Architect



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Floor Plans—Residence of M. L. Pershall, Spokane, Washington
Mr. W J. Ballard, Architect

Block Plan of Parks Existing and Proposed for Greater Portland

General Diagram of Present Condition and Future Development

Frank Branch Riley on "Circulation"

Stenographic report of an address by Frank Branch Riley, member of the Portland bar, vice-president for Oregon of the Pacific Highway Association, and chairman Oregon-Washington Inter-State Bridge Committee, at a civic rally under the auspices of the Greater Portland Plans Association, at the Gypsy Smith Auditorium, Tuesday night, October 29, 1912:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I really know very little about "Circulation"; I am neither a doctor, nor the publisher of a newspaper. But since I have to talk on "circulation," I want to begin by saying that there is evidently nothing the matter with yours. The blood of a booster is red; and it surges abundantly, joyously through tingling veins. There can be no excuse for a sluggish heart in an atmosphere so exhilarating as this. The spirit of this meeting is like a tonic; it thrills, it stimulates.

Old Doctor Marshall Dana, and the wise Doctor Wise, and the real Doctor Penrose, and the other doctors and near-doctors about me have inoculated us with their fine spirit of good cheer, of optimism and high courage, and they have purged us forever of every evil and dark suspicion that this plan of the new city may be too big, too idealistic, that the undertaking may be too great, or that our citizenship can never be aroused to the need of a city beautiful.

Other speakers have and shall tell you of the real significance of these plans, leave with you suggestions of the vast commercial and economic importance of the new arrangement, charm you with visions of the eventual civic and recreation and transportation centers. But let me for a moment speak to you of the most fascinating element in all the plan, that dominant thing, the street! the thing that binds and holds together the whole fabric.

The first unit in any new plan of any city or any country is the street, the road, the way out or in, the great main trunk arteries of circulation—broad, dignified, beautiful highways, through which pulsates the traffic life blood of the city and country.

Do you know the value of well arranged industrial streets and the enchantment of the boulevards? In Paris—Paris the magnificent, Paris the exquisite—the tourists of the world leave $400,000,000 every year. If you've been there, you know the reason. It is above all the irresistible lure, the fascination of the avenues and boulevards.

In America the finest scenery in the world—the natural beauties and grandeurs of Oregon—are surrounded and cut off by moats of vile roads. So, in Europe, every summer the American traveler, all by himself, leaves $375,000,000 as a tribute to the superb highway system across the sea.

Did you notice the streets in the plan upon the screen? In the admirable system of street circulation, there is provision for swift, rapid transit from the extreme ends and corners of the city to its intense business and civic centers, by great direct traffic arteries, broadened to receive the flow from parallel streets.

There are axial arteries, connecting laterals and traffic circuits, into which is diverted the traffic which must cross the city but does not seek the center—admirable schemes of street circulation to relieve the increasing congestion of the main centers.

Examine the plan again and see the connected boulevards that stretch along the banks of the Willamette, wind through the wooded canyons, climb the heights in majestic sweeps, and then follow the crest of the river hills, unfolding panoramas unrivalled in the world.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, are the long diagonal arteries that lead in straight lines from the circumference of the city to the center, and these the architect has wisely made the extensions of the main trunk rural highways—the Powell Valley, the Canyon Road, the Pacific Highway, the Base Line, the Sandy Boulevard. I said "boulevard," but I had my fingers crossed. (Laughter.) It is knee-deep tonight!) so that they constitute the real strategic gates of the city through which we shall receive by truck cart and motor truck the produce and the wealth of the empire which surrounds us.

All roads lead to Portland—and if they are fine roads we shall grow;—if they are rotton roads, we shall shrivel up. For this is the age of the highway, not the railroad; the age of the motor car, not the locomotive. The motor car is both feeding, and competing with, the railroad. Connecting up with the empire that lies at our back door is just as important as developing our commerce upon the ocean that lies at our front door.

Rome built roads—and the roads built Rome. Getting down to date, Los Angeles built roads and the roads have built Los Angeles. If you have ever approached that town by a highway from any side, you have fallen in love with it 20 miles before you got to it—and your experience with the piratical taxi-drivers and autocratic hotel clerks, after you got inside the gates, could not blot out that first impression of its charm. (Laughter and applause.)

The arrangement of the streets and their relation to the suburban and country highways is the distinguishing glory of these plans.

If the blood circulation in a body is sluggish or interrupted, the unhappy owner of that body is weak, impotent, futile, diseased. If a city's traffic circulation is congested and sluggish by reason of narrow streets and frequent intersections (such as is our tragic inheritance in this town) then that city must stifle and wane. Our bad circulation has set up several cases of municipal inflammation in a dozen different places down town—feverish suggestions of deep-seated and organic diseases that these plans will cure.

It is singular that in Portland we should have so long forgotten the importance of the street. The city writes her history in the street—there she reveals all that is admirable or sordid in her life. It is the universal test of her importance, her progress, her citizenship.

I am not the oldest man here, but I can remember 20 years ago when the center of Morrison street was a quagmire, and the sides were swamps. After a week's rain the fun-loving merchants along the street used to rig up little toy ships and set them up in front of the stores, headed across the street, and with little signs on them: "Ferry leaves every 10 minutes." (Laughter.) They used to laugh at that, and we thought a hard surface pavement nothing but a useless extravagance. We were rich, and contented and happy in our isolation and our mud. One day, when coming home from kindergarten (I mention this to show you how really young I was 20 years ago) (laughter), an Italian laborer at work on the postoffice fence fell into Morrison street. His partner was distracted and yelled, "Oh, please Meester, coma queek, bringa da shov,' bringa da peek—Giovanni fall in da ditch." The American boss, a big fellow sitting just around the corner of the building, yelled, "Well, how deep in is he?" "Oh! he is up to hee's knees." "Ah, tell him to walk out." "No, no, Giovanni, he cannot—he wrong end up!" (Laughter and applause.)

And the town was wrong end up in those days. But there came an awakening. We put down cement walks for the Lewis and Clark Fair visitors, and as late as four years ago we went up to see what Seattle was doing. And were filled with astonishment and admiration when we rode for hours over 150 miles of hard surface and looked in vain

for the unimproved street. We came home chagrined, peeved, humiliated, and we made a noise like a beaver and got to work—and didn't stop until this town was paved from end to end.

And did it pay? Just after we had finished it, the American Banker's Association came to town sightseeing. Some of us volunteered to show them around in motors. I drew six heavyweights. When they gave me their cards, I figured that I had $17,000,000,000 on the rear seat alone! I showed them the Y. M. C. A.—and the brewery—(laughter), made them count the stories in the Yeon building. (I did not take them over our "boulevards," because it had rained the day before (laughter) and 50 horses couldn't have pulled us out,—so they missed the crowning glory of our matchless scenery.

But the regulation aspects of city life didn't seem to make a "dent" in them. They kept looking over the side of the car with wide eyes at the paving and when the ride was over, the president of America's oldest and largest bank said: "Mr. Riley, your stores, your theaters, your hotels are creditable, and perhaps of unexpected excellence, but the thing that 'gets our goat'—yes, though frock-coated and silk-hatted, he said it just like that (laughter)—"the thing that amazes us is your extensive system of street paving. It is of that we shall talk when we get back home,—it is of that we shall be interviewed by the newspapers of Philadelphia and New York."

Let me leave one last thought with you as I close. If Portland should fail in the realization of every part of this plan save only the improvement of the four miles of boulevard around Council Crest, she could offer that as her single exhibit in competition with the cities of the world, and still win out! (applause). Let me have the visitor when he reaches our station. Give me his hour between trains, and I shall etch upon his brain a memory which Quebec or Edinburgh and all the scenery on earth shall not efface. It was my honor to accompany Major-General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Armies of the United States, up there the other day. He had just been taken over the Seattle boulevards which bid fair to awaken the admiration of a nation.

We crept slowly out upon the Council Crest boulevard, which is Portland's chiefest asset, but to our eternal shame is nothing but a muddy trail, and saw the fairest prospect in America! Below us hung the valley of the Tualatin, checker-boarded with its farms and sprinkled with its hamlets. Beyond the encircling foothills rose to the lofty Coast Range, draped in the green of vast forests. The General stopped the car, seemingly at every turn, to sit silently and drink it in.

Suddenly we were turned from these far-flung panoramas of rural peace and pastoral beauty, and, as if by magic, we were whisked through a thicket of young fir, and presto! at our feet, in map size, sprawled the great city, reaching seemingly to the encroaching eastern hills. The winding river with its busy commerce, in our ears the faint, confused dull roar of urban life, beyond in dazzling array, reaching to the clouds, the great white sentinel peaks—guardians of an enchanted land.

The investiture of Portland in the garments of the greater city shall not be accomplished at once,—it is a continuing ceremony. But this is the auspicious beginning, the gathering of this vast audience of Portland's best citizenship, this demonstration of your enthusiasm and your loyalty has given this movement a resistless impetus. I don't know of a better game to play than boosting for this plan. I know of nothing more exhilarating, more patriotic in all this campaign, than rallying on the side of the Greater City. I thank you. (Applause.)

Hester Store Front Manufacturing Company Another Pacific Coast Manufacturing Plant

We are gratified to announce that the above company was recently organized and incorporated under the laws of Oregon, with the exclusive right to manufacture the Hester store front system and sell in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

The company has also established in Portland a complete plant for manufacturing all materials necessary for modern store fronts.

It is an important *fact* that the Hester Store Front Manufacturing Company is the *only* manufacturer of store front construction in the above described territory, which will assure architects, contractors and merchants of prompt deliveries and avoidance of delays occasioned by freight shipments on Eastern-made materials. Besides, all customers will have the satisfaction of knowing such money will be kept and circulated on the Pacific slope.

The Hester system of store front construction is the outgrowth of a plan of metal store front installation originating in 1893, and incorporated in the present form of some bars now manufactured by the Hester Store Front Manufacturing Company. Therefore, that system was the original construction by which store front glass was set between two metal bearing surfaces.

The Hester system of store front construction, after being thoroughly tested for years by architects, engineers, contractors and merchants, has been approved and indorsed as the neatest, simplest in construction and most practical in design of any store front construction offered to the commercial world. The Hester system is so simple of construction that it can be readily installed by any mechanic.

It provides the largest exposure of glass with the narrowest setting (bars), consistent with strength and durability; its friction grip secures the lowest plate glass insurance possible; by its ventilating and drainage system it is frost, sweat and dust proof, and makes window cleaning easy. It is paintless, rot and warp proof, made of copper, brass, gun metal and nickel.

The same materials and construction are combined with practical ideas in the corner and division bars.

Leading merchants declare that sales are made and attributed in the following manner:

Store windows	75 per cent
Salesmen	15 per cent
Printers' ink	10 per cent
Total	100 per cent

Direct attention is being given to all Oregon contractors from the factory at Portland and with its distributing local agencies in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Salt Lake City, the company reports a large and popularly growing business.

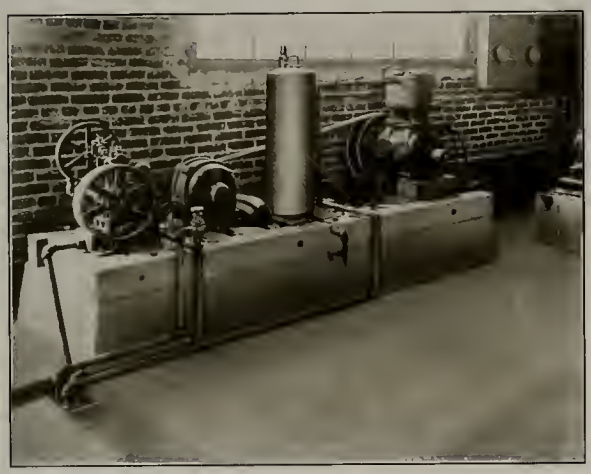
A forty-page catalogue fully illustrating and describing the stock designs of the company's materials is now being widely distributed and correspondence and patronage solicited.

A Creditable Piece of Work

It is of particular interest to those who have heating problems to solve, not only the ones on a large scale, but the modern apartment house owner and manager, to examine the facts shown in this review of the central heating plant recently completed at Westover Terrace, Portland, Oregon.

This plant was designed by and built under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Williams, of the Pacific Heating and Engineering Company for the Portland Central Heating Company.

The heat distribution is by mechanically circulated water at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahr., through mains laid under the streets, connections for house service being tapped off in multiple. At the power house two electric-driven, centrifugal pumps force the water through a



"Hawks" water tube boiler into the distribuitng mains and system at an initial pressure of 20 pounds per square inch. The city water mains are connected direct to the boiler through a pressure-reducing valve and feed water heater, the latter being a series of coils placed in the pit behind the bridge wall and in the combustion chamber of the fire box.

In this particular case the heating mechanism is at the highest point of the system, the radiation being at the lower levels; however, the pump has but little work to perform in supplying the necessary hot water to the 14,000 square feet of radiation in the 28 houses so far connected. Hot water for domestic purposes is taken direct from the system.

Crude oil is used as a fuel under the boiler. The oil-burning equipment furnished and installed by the Abbott-Forrester Company, under the direct supervision of Mr. A. C. Forrester, is a model of efficiency. The oil is pumped direct to the burner without heating where it is atomized and converted into a gas in an ingenious manner by super-heated, compressed air at a temperature of 600 degrees Fahr., passing through a film of oil, converting 90 per cent of the volatile matter of it into a gas, and with sufficient velocity to scavenge the generating chamber of the burner thoroughly. The air compressor is driven by the same motor furnishing power to the pump and the arrangement of the belting and connections is such that, in the event of anything going wrong with the mechanical parts of the burner and atomizer, the oil supply is instantly cut off and hence no danger of the fire box being filled with explosive gas and unatomized oil. Should the power fail, all flow of oil ceases, and should the interrupted power service be continued during the absence of the attendant the light fuse in the running circuit would be blown. In this respect, this plant comes nearer to meeting the unreasonable demands of the fire underwriters in regard to affixing a valve to the oil line that will automatically shut off the instant the fire should go out, through failure of any part of the mechanism. Protection is insured under any circumstance in this plant.

The result in the fire box of the boiler with this combination of gas and air projected in a horizontal plane is the same as though natural gas were being burned. A brilliant soft, blue-white flame originating directly at the burner tip decomposes all of the uncombined carbon, sand, asphaltum and refuse instantly. This feature eliminates the constant daily task of removing the burner and tip to cleanse of accumulated refuse. Draft area through the grates is very small owing to the quantity of air used in atomizing, conversion and cumbustion is, under all load conditions, directly into the fire box, making the stack temperature very low and getting the greatest heat value from the oil, eliminating all eddying air currents from the boiler, and sending nothing but consumed gases through the tubes and stack.

The fuel efficiency, from latest reports of the plant, is in the neighborhood of 80 per cent. The consumption of oil for an 18-hour run in supplying heat to 14,000 square feet of radiation and all of the hot water for domestic purposes by the families of the 28 houses connected, was a trifle over 4 barrels of 42 gallons each. Thirty cents a thousand for radiation and hot water for domestic use, per day.

The accompanying cut shows the pumping and compressor outfit of the oil-burning plant. What could be simpler?

Webster's New International

The merits of Webster's Dictionary are so well known and so tacitly admitted, that to add a word of praise seems almost superfluous. Notwithstanding, we cannot permit the occasion to pass, without adding a sincere commendation to the 1912 edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. It is an entirely new creation throughout. It is the key to the literature of seven centuries, it contains more than 400,000 defined words and phrases, general information is more than practically doubled over previous editions. It is the best in scholarship, convenience, authority and utility. It is well edited by a corps of able writers. Among the features we note are the improvement in definitions, the vocabulary enlargement, the encyclopedic information, convenience of consultation, the divided page with the important words above and the less important below, the historical method followed, spelling and pronunciation, slang, new uses of old words, etc. The publishers are the well-known G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.

Industrial Publications

The October number of *The Arrow*, issued in the interest of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin by N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., is at hand. It is handsomely illustrated. It contains a most interesting article by "Rufus the Roofer."

"A Brief Description of the Principal Kahn Building Products, their Properties and Tables for Use," issued by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Mich., has been received. It should be of interest to those interested in the Kahn Building Products. J. A. Currey, 1106 Wilcox building, Portland, Oregon, is the agent.

Because of its high melting point tungsten is being used in an experimental way in the place of platinum on the contact points of induction and spark coils.

Trade Notes

The Hester Store Front Manufacturing Company has opened an office at 906 Lewis building.

E. E. Gilmer, representative of Timms, Cress & Company, has returned from a business trip to Eugene, Ore.

Fred C. Cook, president and manager of the Hester Store Front Manufacturing Company, has returned from a business trip to California.

Architect D. L. Williams has returned from Southeastern Alaska, where he has been on a vacation since the latter part of July.

Architect Edward T. Root, of the firm of Root & Hoose, has returned from Seattle, Wash., after spending a week on business.

Architects Thompson & Thompson, Seattle, Wash., with offices formerly in the Maynard building, have moved to 316 Mutual Life building.

The Koen-Hand Company, 195 East Water street, are installing the heating and plumbing in the new Heppner High School at Heppner, Ore.

A. Baumberger, local representative of the Washington Portland Cement Company, has moved from the Railway Exchange to 801 Northwest Bank building.

Architect Thomas Hooper, with offices in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., has returned from an extended trip to Europe.

Architect W. Marbury Somervell, with offices in the White building, Seattle, Wash., has returned from an extended business trip throughout the East.

B. H. Ohler, Northwest representative of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company, has returned from an extensive business trip to Greys Harbor and the Sound country.

F. W. Plummer, Northwestern selling agent of the Murphy wall bed, is on an extended business trip through Alberta and British Columbia.

The Portland Iron Works has been awarded the contract to build the dredges Multnomah and Wahkiakum, whose bid of $355,265 was the lowest.

Charles W. Heal, of the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, has returned from a trip to Eastern Oregon in his "Fierce Arrow." Ask C. W. about the roads.

Architect Edward H. Foulkes has moved from 613 Oregonian building to 617, same building.

O. R. Bean, draughtsman for Ellis F. Lawrence, will leave soon for a two weeks' vacation at Newport, Ore.

The Association of Western Portland Cement Manufacturers has moved its local office from the Railway Exchange to 806-807 Northwest Bank building.

Mr. Morrow, local manager of the Pacific Metal Works, reports that his firm furnished the copper roofing for the new Oregon hotel; west wing Multnomah county courthouse and the new library in course of construction.

Mr. Lawrence Holmes, president of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company of Los Angeles, Cal., spent a few days in Portland while on his way to Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

Architect C. Frank Mahon, Tacoma, Wash., was married Wednesday, October 16, to Miss Mayme Dudley, also of Tacoma. The couple are visiting relatives of the bride in Montana.

Kelly & Smith, engineers, have opened an office at 210 New York block, Seattle, Wash. They will make a specialty of mining and ceramic work. Raymond R. Smith has been superintendent of one of the Western clay plants of Portland for some time.

Lewis M. Dole, of the architectural firm of Ertz & Dole, has gone to Denver, Colo., for his health. Mr. Chas. W. Ertz has taken over the business and will continue at the same place, 510 Northwest building.

Orla S. Combs, draughtsman for Architect E. E. McClaran, was married Wednesday, October 23, to Miss Flossie Densem. They will make a two weeks' trip through Southern Oregon, after which they will be home at 1000 East Alder street, December 1.

Newberg Brick and Tile Company, 716 Board of Trade building, is furnishing its famous "Newberg red" on the following buildings: Library at Oregon City, high school at Hillsboro, high school at Heppner, Portland Van & Storage Company's building at Fifteenth and Kearney streets, and the University Club building at Sixth and Jefferson.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane is furnishing through their local representative, Mr. C. T. W. Hollister, the glazed terra cotta and brick on the Empress Theater building, mission brick on the Warren apartments, terra cotta for the Marquam building, and the terra cotta on the supreme court and library building, Salem.

The Barthold-Barg Company, dealers in architectural and engineers' supplies, 289 Park street, have enlarged its blue print rooms and added another blue print machine. With their modern drying room it makes it possible to give extra fast service and prompt delivery of all kinds of blue print work.

L. A. Marsh has moved his office from 507 Yeon building to the Builders' Exchange, Second and Alder streets. Mr. Marsh represents the following lines: Blaisdell Machinery Company, automatic sewage ejectors, air compressors, oil burners, Hahl automatic clocks, Massachusetts Fan Company and Acme Engineering Company.

Mr. J. Terry Wilding, who is well known to many of the architectural profession in San Francisco and Portland, Ore., has returned from five years of travel and study in the East. While in New York City Mr. Wilding was employed on numerous works of note and interest in commercial and civic architecture and public improvements. He expects to make a special feature of landscape architecture in connection with his architectural practice, which he will resume in Portland, having established offices at 631 Worcester building.

H. D. Carter & Company have moved their office from the Lumbermens building to 300 Concord building.

Architect J. H. Huffman has returned from the East, after an absence of over a year, and has opened an office at 504 Concord building and would like samples and catalogues from material houses.

A RESUME.

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Bungalow—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a $3,000 bungalow for H. P. Andrews.

Bungalow—Architect A. H. Faber prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow for R. D. Crowe to cost $3,000.

Bank Building—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a reinforced concrete bank building, to be erected at Molalla, for the Molalla State Bank.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a $10,000 residence, to be erected for J. R. Elliott on Westover Terrace.

Store and Apartments—Veguth & Pierce, contractors and builders, prepared plans for a three-story mill construction building, to cost $12,000, to be erected by Wackrow & Woodhouse, on East Seventh and Burnside streets.

Bungalow—Architects Ertz & Dole prepared plans for a $2,500 bungalow for F. S. Emerson, to be built in Beaumont.

Apartment House—Architects Root & Hoose are preparing plans for a three-story brick apartment house to be erected in Seattle, at a cost of $100,000.

City Hall—Architect A. Clarke Baker prepared plans for a two-story concrete block city hall building, to be built by the City of Gresham, at a cost of $8,000.

Garage—Building Inspector Plummer prepared plans for a Municipal Garage and Repair Plant, to be built at Fourth and Grant streets, at a cost of about $15,000.

Residences—Architect A. Clarke Baker prepared plans for two concrete block Swiss chalets; one to built at Boyd, and the other at Dufur.

Remodeling Church—Architect A. H. Faber prepared plans for remodeling the St. Francis Cathedral.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Henn prepared plans for a two-story eight-room English domestic type residence, for Alexander Rae, to cost $4,500.

Residences—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Co. prepared plans for two modern $4,000 residences to be built in Beaumont.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a one and one-half-story frame bungalow, to cost $3,000.

Bungalow—Architect E. Kroner prepared plans for a six-room fire-proof bungalow, to be built on Portland Heights, by Mrs. N. W. Plowman.

Residences—Architects Bennes & Hendricks prepared plans for two $6000 residences, for Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Company.

Residence—Arndt Anderson, architect and builder, prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be built in Irvington, at a cost of $5000.

Garage—Camp & DuPuy, architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story brick garage, to be erected on Twenty-third and Everett, by Frank Riggs, at a cost of $18,000.

Residence—Architect Earl Roberts prepared plans for a two-story eight-room frame residence, for the Provident Trust Company, to cost $4000.

Remodeling—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for remodeling and fitting up a modern office for the Kendall Heating Company.

Bungalow—Butterworth-Stephenson Co. prepared plans for a five-room bungalow, for E. O. Miller.

Flat—The Adams Contracting Company prepared plans for a three-story frame flat building, to be erected in Albina.

Flats—Architects Williams & Truenbach prepared plans for a four-family flat building, to be built on Seventh and Knott streets, for F. B. Wilson.

Apartments—Architects Williams & Truenbach are preparing plans for a four-story brick apartment house, 50x100, to be built on Seventh and Knott, by a local investor.

Residence—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a ten-room English domestic type of residence, to be built by M. J. Delahunt, at a cost of $12,500.

Factory Building—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 100x100, to be built by the Hawthorne Estate on East Ninth and Madison, at a cost of $25,000.

Country Home—Architect George B. Hooley has been commissioned by Samuel Hill to prepare plans for a fireproof residence to be built on his country estate at Maryhill, Wash.

Store—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a two-story brick store building, to be erected on Sandy Road.

Depot—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a one-story brick terminal station for the Oregon Electric at Eugene.

Residence—Architect George Foote Dunham prepared plans for a seven-room colonial residence for Dr. L. T. Brock.

Remodeling—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for remodeling a two-story brick building on Third and Madison, for the Blaesing Granite Co.

Public Market—Building Inspector Plummer has prepared plans for a brick building of Mission style, to be erected by the city on Third and Market streets, at a cost of $17,000.

OREGON.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a modern five-room bungalow, for Lewis Jessen.

Iron Works—Klamath Falls. The Klamath Falls Iron Works will erect a modern plant, 50x162, of fire-proof construction.

Club—Salem. Architect George Post prepared plans for remodeling and fitting up new quarters for the Illihee Club.

Water System—Beaverton. The town of Beaverton voted $125,000 bonds with which to install a water system.

Theater—Medford. Architect George Butz prepared plans for remodeling the Natatorium into a modern theater, at a cost of $20,000.

Church Annex—Springfield. The Methodists are building a modern annex to their church building.

Bungalow—Klamath Falls. F. Herman Fleischhacker, of San Francisco, and S. O. Johnson, of Klamath Falls, will build a $10,000 bungalow near Harriman Lodge.

Bungalow—Eugene. The University of Oregon Y. W. C. A. will build a $2,500 bungalow, to be used for social purposes.

Mausoelum—Medford. The Portland Mausoleum Company will erect a reinforced concrete and stone mausoleum, at a cost of about $75,000.

Business Building—Wallowa. E. A. Schiffler has started work on a frame business building, 50x100.

School—Irving. Architect Y. D. Hensill, of Eugene, prepared plans for an addition to the Irving school building.

Stable—Salem. State Architect W. C. Knighton prepared plans for a stable to be erected at the State Tubercular Hospital

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect D. L. Harden prepared plans for a modern six-room bungalow, for James R. Veitch.

Garage—Klamath Falls. E. B. Henry will erect a reinforced concrete garage, 45x100.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. D. Lyons prepared plans for a $5,000 residence for Eli Bangs.

Express Office and Depot—Roseburg. The Wells-Fargo Express Co. has decided to erect a commodious brick express office and depot.

Business Building—Lebanon. Mrs. Emma Kellenberger will erect a modern concrete store building.

Barn—Corvallis. State Architect W. C. Knighton has prepared plans for rebuilding the stock barns of the Oregon Agricultural College, to cost $7,000.

Theater—Medford. Architects Powers & West are preparing plans for a modern $75,000 theater of fire-proof construction, for Dr. F. C. Page.

Warehouse—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete warehouse for E. E. Quimby, J. H. Daniel and George T. Hall, Sr.

Office Building—Klamath Falls. F. M. Reidy will erect a one-story brick building, 30x70, to be occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Repair Plant—Eugene. The Oregon Electric will erect a frame building, 35x135, to be used for a car repairing plant.

SEATTLE.

Theater—Architect B. Marcus Priteca prepared plans for a $350,000 theater for Alexander Pantages. It will be eight stories, 60x120, of concrete and steel construction.

Garage—Architect V. W. Voohees prepared plans for a one-story reinforced concrete garage, for L. W. Roe, to cost $22,000.

Grain Elevator. The Stone-Webster Co. prepared plans for a $40,000 concrete grain elevator for the Fisher Flouring Mills Company.

Library—Architects W. Marbury Somervell and Harlan Thomas prepared plans for a branch library building to cost $35,000.

School Building—School Architect Edgar Blair prepared plans for four two-story reinforced concrete school buildings, to cost $60,000 each.

Loft Building—Architect John Graham is preparing plans for an eight-story steel and concrete loft building, for Sam Crawford, to cost $150,000.

Warehouse—City Engineer A. H. Dimock prepared plans for a one-story municipal warehouse, to cost $20,000.

Residence—Architect Charles Haynes has been commissioned by C. H. J. Stoltenberg to prepare plans for a two-story brick residence, to cost $20,000.

Residence—Architect U. Grant Fay prepared plans for an $8,000 Colonial residence for N. B. Beck.

Garage—Architect V. W. Voohees prepared plans for two additional stories on the James Plummer garage. The building will be of reinforced concrete and brick and cost $22,000.

Residence—Architect Robert Knipe prepared plans for three residences, to cost $5,000 each.

Residence—Architect J. S. Cote prepared plans for four $5,000 residences for J. R. McLaughlin.

Garage—Architect Julian Everett prepared plans for a one-story brick garage for T. M. Jeffery, to cost $15,000.

Residence—Architects Williatzen & Byrne prepared plans for an $8,000 residence for George Hager.

WASHINGTON.

School Building—Roy. Architects Woodrof & Constable, of Tacoma, prepared plans for a $50,000 school building.

Business Block—Cle Elum. Roy Berry is building a business block, 75x120, to be occupied by post office, store and garage.

Church—Hoquiam. The M. E. Church will erect a $4,000 building.

Residence—Spokane. Architect Earl W. Morrison is preparing plans for a $20,000 residence for Attorney H. W. Plummer.

Business Block—Leavenworth. Hall Weygand will erect a three-story brick store and office building, 60x105.

Factory—Tacoma. Architects Darmer & Cutting prepared plans for a four-story brick and concrete factory building for F. S. Harmon & Co.

County Building—Spokane. The County Commissioners are preparing to erect a Home for the Poor, at a cost of $25,000, and a Detention Home, to cost $40,000.

City Hall—Everett. The City Commissioners will call a special election to vote on $80,000 bonds to erect a city hall.

Residence—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for a $15,000 residence for Judge E. E. Cushman.

Mausoleum—Centralia. A company is being formed to erect a reinforced concrete mausoleum.

Hotel—Ewan. Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for a $12,000 hotel building, to be erected by L. W. Platt.

Garage—Walla Walla. Harley Bros. will erect a garage, 54x120, for Goggins & McNeill.

Business Block—Raymond. Frank Stenzel will erect a two-story concrete store and office building, 90x100.

Elks Club—Port Angeles. The Elks Club has voted to spend $30,000 for the erection of a club building.

Cannery and Warehouse—Bellingham. Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for a two-story concrete building for the Pacific American Fisheries Co.

Summer Hotel—(Near Ellensburg). Architect Lee Weatherwax has prepared plans for a large summer hotel on Lake Kachee, for Captain J. W. Gale.

Business Block—Centralia. The Olympia Brewing Co. is planning to erect a modern brick building to replace the one recently destroyed.

Cold Storage Plant—Wenatchee. The Wenatchee Ice Cold Storage & Canning Company will build a concrete plant at a cost of $70,000.

Theater Building—Bremerton. A. G. Benbindrick prepared plans for a $40,000 reinforced concrete theater building.

Garage—Hoquiam. George H. Emerson is having plans prepared for a two-story concrete garage, 50x130

Business Block—Everett. The Donovan & Patterson Realty Co. will erect a two-story brick building.

Church—Spokane. The members of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church are planning to erect a $25,000 brick building, 45x120.

Club Building—Spokane. The Spokane Ad Club is considering erecting a ten-story building, to cost $500,000.

City Hall—Vancouver. Architect Nichols prepared plans for a $40,000 city hall.

IDAHO.

Church Addition—Moscow. The Presbyterian Church will build a two-story addition to their building, 34x50 in size.

Warehouse—Pocatello. The Romley Products Co. is planning to erect a $150,000 warehouse.

School—Mantour. Plans are being prepared for the construction of a $12,000 school building

Water System—Glenns Ferry. A $25,000 bond issue was voted with which to contsruct a municipal water system.

Gas Plant—Pocatello. The Pocatello Gas & Power Co. will erect a steel and concrete tank; also a brick generating building, 50x150.

Apartment House—Lewiston. Architect J. H. Nave prepared plans for a $40,000 apartment house.

Depot—Coeur d'Alene. The Northern Pacific Engineering Dept. is preparing plans for a passenger and freight depot.

Store Building—Kellogg. A. P. Hutton is planning to erect a $15,000 brick store building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect T. H. Bamforth is preparing plans for a six-story reinforced concrete apartment house, 50x115, to cost $75,000.

Residence—Victoria. Architect Phillip N. Julian, of Vancouver, prepared plans for a $35,000 residence for Andrew Wright.

Chinese Building—Vancouver. A. G. Price, Engineer, has prepared plans for an eight-story building, to cost $70,000, for Wing Sang.

Addition—Vancouver. Architect William F. Gardiner prepared plans for an additional four stories to the Central City Mission Building, to cost $75,000.

Theater Building—Vancouver. Manager George MacKenzie, of the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle, has plans prepared for a reinforced concrete theater building, 85x150, to cost $225,000.

Depot—Coquitlan. The Canadian Pacific Railway announce that they will erect a brick and stone station, to cost $30,000.

Store and Office Building—Victoria. Architect Thomas Hooper has prepared plans for a ten-story office building, 130x140, of fire-proof construction.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Beaunton & Leibert prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment house, for Dr. I. W. Powell, to cost $45,000.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architects Parr, MacKenzie & Day prepared plans for a five-story warehouse for J. W. Gibb.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Wilson & Wilson prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment house for Rodney Grant.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architect Thomas Hooper prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 100x300, for the Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co., to cost $75,000.

Office Building and Hotel—Vancouver. Thomas M. Green has purchased property on which he intends to erect two reinforced concrete buildings; one a five-story office building, to cost $80,000, and the other a six-story hotel, to cost $120,000.

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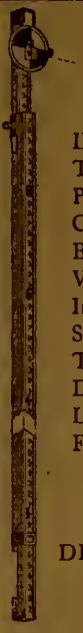

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The Pacific Coast Architect

VOLUME 4 — PORTLAND, OREGON, DECEMBER, 1912 — NUMBER 3

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Changes in, or copy for new advertisements must reach the office of publication not later than the Twentieth of the month preceding issue.

The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Some people who don't believe in advertising are tickled to death if they can get it free.

Let everybody lend a hand or a shoulder now and help push the prosperity wagon along.

Some of the blame for the lies we tell ought to be charged up to people who ask our candid opinion.

Australia seems to have an inexhaustible supply of marble, the stone being found there in many colors, in addition to pure white.

A factory in England has succeeded in making paper from Australian blue gum wood, of which there is a large supply available.

Hollow tile for wall construction is making quite a noise in the building world, even though it is something of a noise deadener itself.

The man who stands at the bottom of the ladder and steadies it is often of more benefit to the country than the one who climbs to the top.

When a man comes home at 2 A. M. he thinks it is his business, his wife thinks it is her business, and both think it is none of the neighbors' business.

No matter how well any man in the business has done this year, there is a perfectly natural desire to do better next, and right now the chances for it look good, too.

To a Chicago man has been granted a patent for a device which, when attached to a lock, automatically records when the lock is opened or closed and by whom.

Wherever there is a building material show, there is a good place to have brick prominent, and by the term brick is meant all clay products used in or on top of buildings.

A woman yearns to be idealized, but a man wants a wife who will take him or leave him just as he is; in short, who will accept him as a "mere man" and let him go right on being "mere."

When there is an attractive brick building goes up in your community get a picture of it and print it in your local advertising, for it will likely help inspire someone else to build with brick.

There are now tales of scientists applying electricity to children to make them brighter mentally and hardier physically. The next thing we know someone will be offering an electric hustler for tardy and slow moving men, so that work will become a sort of ragtime pleasure instead of a weary drag.

Notice to Patrons and Friends

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT has moved from its former quarters, 510 Lewis Building, to 803 same building, where the publishers will be pleased to meet all friends and patrons.

Delegates to the A. I. A. Annual Convention

The delegates from the Washington State Chapter who will attend the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects are W. J. Sayward, W. M. Somervell and John Graham.

Calgary Architectural Club

The Calgary Architectural Club is a new organization. The following are the officers: Honorary president, George M. Lang; president, R. A. Miller; vice-president, E. Thompson; honorary secretary-treasurer, George A. Oman, 501 Beveridge Building, from whom interested persons may obtain full information. The executive committee consists of the officers, D. S. McIlroy, George Fordyce and two affiliated members of the club.

Vancouver (B. C.) Chapter, Society of Architects

November 14, "Modern School Planning" formed the subject of a paper by Mr. G. A. Birkenhead at a meeting of the Vancouver Chapter (B. C.) Society of Architects. President N. A. Leech presided.

Annual Meeting, Tacoma Society of Architects

At a recent annual meeting of the Tacoma Society of Architects, the following were elected as officers for the next year: Luther Twitchell, president; Earl Dugan, vice-president; R. E. Borhek, secretary-treasurer. Sketches were submitted looking toward the establishment of a civic center.

Portland Architects Elect Officers

The Portland Architectural Club, at its recent annual meeting and banquet at the Commercial Club, elected the following as officers of the chapter: Edgar M. Lazarus, president; John Wilson, vice-president; H. A. Whitney, secretary and treasurer; Ellis F. Lawrence and Morris G. Whitehouse, trustees.

It was decided to hold an exhibition of drawings next June. During the same month a convention of architects will be held west of the Rocky Mountains in Portland. For this event committees were appointed.

Victoria (B. C.) Chapter, Society of Architects

At a meeting of the Victoria (B. C.) Chapter, Society of Architects, held November 21, Mr. J. R. Grant presented a paper on "Steel Construction as Applied to Buildings." Papers to be presented at future meetings have been announced by Secretary Ernest Butterfield, as follows: December 19, by Mr. J. C. Pendray, on "The Manufacture of Paints and Their Uses"; January 16, by Mr. C. A. Newhall, on "Analysis and Tests in Building Materials"; January 30, by Mr. A. L. Webber, on "Plumbing"; February 13, by Mr. Paul McMichael, on "Terra Cotta"; February 27, by Mr. H. C. Moss, on "Electrical Engineering"; and also on a date to be announced later a paper by Mr. F. C. Engholm on "Reinforced Concrete Construction."

Brick Column Resists Enormous Pressure

At Pittsburg, Pa., recently, there was a severe test applied to a brick column, 12 feet high and 3 feet 11½ inches square. The testing machine of the Government's Bureau of Standards was applied. The brick column had been erected for 30 days and was thoroughly dry. Equal parts of Portland cement and sand were used in the mortar. Several days prior to the final test, 4,700,000-pound pressures were applied to the column without effect. Then, when the final test came, a pressure of 1,500,000 pounds was first applied. Gradually this was increased to 6,580,000 pounds, before the column partially broke and cracked. Even then the center of the column was apparently as strong as ever.

The Building Record

The following shows the comparative building figures of Western cities for October, 1912, and October, 1911:

Los Angeles, Cal.—October, 1912, $2,667,780; October, 1911, $1,821,727; gain, 46 per cent.

Oakland, Cal.—1912, $836,169; 1911, $621,907; gain, 34 per cent.

Portland—1912, $1,608,780; 1911, $1,690,980; loss, 37 per cent.

Salt Lake City—1912, $209,476; 1911, $173,700; gain, 20 per cent.

San Francisco—1912, $1,722,860; 1911, $1,255,892; gain, 37 per cent.

Spokane—1912, $146,730; 1911, $185,025; loss, 20 per cent.

Seattle—1912, $374,045; 1911, $638,895.

Tacoma—1912, $189,273; 1911, $172,471.

From January to November 1, 1912, and for the corresopnding period in 1911 the records show:

Los Angeles, Cal.—1912, $26,503,552; 1911, $19,775,427; gain, 34 per cent.

Oakland, Cal.—1912, $7,735,022; 1911, $5,878,822; gain, 31 per cent.

Portland—1912, $13,380,827; 1911, $15,845,859; loss, 15 per cent.

Salt Lake City—1912, $3,052,638; 1911, $2,457,600; loss, 14 per cent.

San Francisco—1912, $30,337,505; 1911, $18,090,155; gain, 12 per cent.

Spokane—1912, $2,041,322; 1911, $3,083,435; loss, 33 per cent.

Seattle—1912, $7,043,665; 1911, $6,715,161.

Tacoma—1912, $1,506,068; 1911, $1,496,442.

At Vancouver, B. C., the October permits were valued at $3,597,165, a heavy increase over the record for October, 1911, when the total was $1,506,315. The totals for ten months, January 1 to November 1, were, respectively, 1912, $16,359,702; 1911, $15,068,763.

The record at Victoria for the first ten months of the year was $6,564,010, as against $3,167,340 in 1911.

The ten months' totals at Calgary, Alberta, for the two years shows, respectively, $17,456,716 and $11,664,138.

Economy of the Germans

The point of economy is carried out to a remarkable degree among the people of Germany, especially in the matter of wood treatment, in which everything is utilized "except the rasp of the saw, as it cuts the log"—to borrow one writer's phrase. Artificial silk is made from the fiber or pulp, as are also bristles, cloth, paper, canvas, carpet, twine and yarn. The sawdust makes excellent parquet flooring.

Lumber Orders for 100,000,000 Feet

Recently the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., of Toronto, the American Car & Foundry Co., of St Louis, and the Pullman Car Company, of Pullman, Ill., placed orders for 100,000,000 feet of Oregon and Washington lumber. The former contracted for 20,000,000 feet and the two latter 40,000,000 feet each, all orders to be filled during the present season. The shortage of cars, reaching up to 31,000 cars in October, is responsible, in the main, for this big order.

The Apartment House

By H. Fred Claussen.

ALTHOUGH the apartment house seems to be an innovation to the average person, the history of architecture reveals the fact that centuries before Christ the Egyptians used the idea in designing their temples. These apartments were used as royal residences and for the mysterious devotions of their religion so that the kings, priests and councillors could be in close communication. During different periods of history the apartment has assumed many forms. The cave dwellers and the Pueblo Indians approached this style of living, and the mediæval castles, which accommodated lords, guests, servants, soldiers and even prisoners, could be classed as apartment houses.

The unprecedented rush to the cities in late years can most probably be termed the immediate cause of the modern apartment house. Most large cities of today show a striking percentage of growth in population, not only in this country but in Europe as well. Most business or manufacturing, which is the backbone of the population, is congested to a small area. These business sections were soon dotted with huge office buildings and factories which sheltered hundreds, even thousands, of employes under one roof. The worker desired to live in close proximity to his work. Land was limited and increased in value to such proportions that individual dwellings were prohibitive, so homes were built to accommodate two families, four families, innumerable families, in one building. Thus we had the modern apartment house. The idea appealed to the worker and spread to the other classes. Today Berlin apartments house 998 people to every two that live in homes. In other cities in Europe and America the proportions are gradually approaching those of Berlin.

From the beginning apartment houses showed unusually large returns for the investor. Speculators appreciated this and proceeded to reap a harvest from the "innovation." Buildings were put up promiscuously, without regard for the health or convenience of the tenant. Apartments were planned without consideration of the needs and comforts of those who occupied them. Exteriors resembled anything from a fort to a church. Still they filled up and paid excellent returns on the investment. However, as the numbers increased and investors realized that this mode of living had taken a firm and lasting hold, conditions began to alter. Speculators profited by the mistakes of their first ventures, builders heeded the criticisms of occupants and architects gave much thought and study to the arrangement and design of the buildings. The gradual improvement from year to year has made the apartment of today the last word in comfort, convenience, beauty and sanitation.

Apartments vary the world over. Germany and France have apartments in conjunction with places of business; beautiful and luxurious apartments for the owners, in bank buildings for instance, with smaller, plainer apartments for the help. Here, also, because elevators are not in common use, are the large establishments with sumptuous apartments for the rich in the most desirable parts of the buildings, while the upper floors are arranged into smaller cheaper suites for the poor. English plans reveal a love for exterior beauty, fireplaces and entertaining facilities, but poor arrangement of rooms and a lack of light, ventilation and sanitation. A recent Italian plan discloses an almost American conception of the arrangement of the public, private and servant features of the apartments. However, although the European apartment leans toward the beautiful, the neglect of ventilation, light and sanitation are striking.

Apartment houses in America also vary greatly with the location and class of people who are to occupy them. In New York we find almost every variety and style of apartments. Rents vary from practically nothing to $25,000 per year, and naturally the apartments vary accordingly. Year by year the huge tenements are becoming more habitable. The dark, dingy, stuffy room of the frame firetrap is being rapidly replaced by the light, airy, large room of the modern, fireproof tenement. New laws make necessary larger light courts, wider corridors and stair wells, better sanitary conditions and, on the whole, better living places for the poor. The striking part of this evolution is the fact that the fireproof tenement costs but little more and is proving to be a better paying investment than the firetrap it has replaced, and there is no question about the permanence of the investment. The better apartments, although also strictly regulated by law, reveal a discrimination on the part of the tenants which greatly affects the building. Many buildings have but one apartment on a floor. The rooms are often as many as 20 in number and have ample quarters for the servants necessary to keep up such an establishment. The service in such buildings approaches perfection, and the concessions made tenants are in keeping with the enormous rentals they pay. Such apartments are a possibility in large cities like New York and Chicago, where among the millions of inhabitants many desire and can afford such a mode of living.

In planning the apartment the architect should revert to the plan of the well-arranged residence. As in the residence, the public, private and servant portions of the apartment should be segregated and the entrance or reception hall should be the means of access to each without disturbing the others. The advantage of the apartment, however, is the elimination of the stairway of the residence and the innumerable trips between floors during the day. The public portion, the living and dining rooms, the library, etc., should be grouped together and should have large openings between the rooms so that they may be used for entertaining purposes. Next to the dining room should be the kitchen, with or without the pantry, so that meals and refreshments may be served to the best advantage. The servant rooms should be located as near to the kitchen and as near to the center of the apartment as is permissible. Grouped by themselves and also easily accessible from the reception hall should be the chambers and bathrooms. Where the apartments are large and it is impossible to have the chambers facing the street, the rear court or yard upon which they face should be made as attractive as possible. Roomy clothes and linen closets, conveniently located, are of inestimable value when renting apartments, and a large closet from the hall, with cedar chests to store unseasonable clothing, has lately been considered a necessity. The use of hard woods for interior finish and floors is becoming inevitable. Tile floors and walls in baths and kitchens are rapidly gaining favor. Simplicity and beauty of design of the interior is a requisite, for the reduction of housework to a minimum is one of the advantages of the apartment.

For the convenience of the tenant many novel devices have been introduced into the apartment house. First the elevator and later the automatic elevator make the upper apartments of the building accessible and even more desirable because of the better light and air and usually the better view. The dumb-waiter makes possible the delivery of all necessities to the kitchen without the use of the

corridors. Thus are delivery boys restricted to the use of the delivery room in the basement. So, also, by the use of small, sanitary cans, is garbage handled to the best advantage. Built-in cupboards, buffets and bookcases are often provided. The idea of co-operation, inasmuch as one janitor serves all the families and one heating plant heats all the apartments in the building, brings these conveniences within the reach of many people who could not afford them in private homes.

In some cities the porch is considered an invaluable adjuct to every apartment. In Chicago, and in fact in most of the cities of the middle states, apartments today are seldom built without the porch. The location is where the best view is obtainable, day and night, and also in conjunction with the most important bedroom, so that it may be used for sleeping purposes in favorable weather. Such porches, however, are only built in buildings that contain apartments of five rooms or more and are often counted as an extra room. The added cost of the building and the

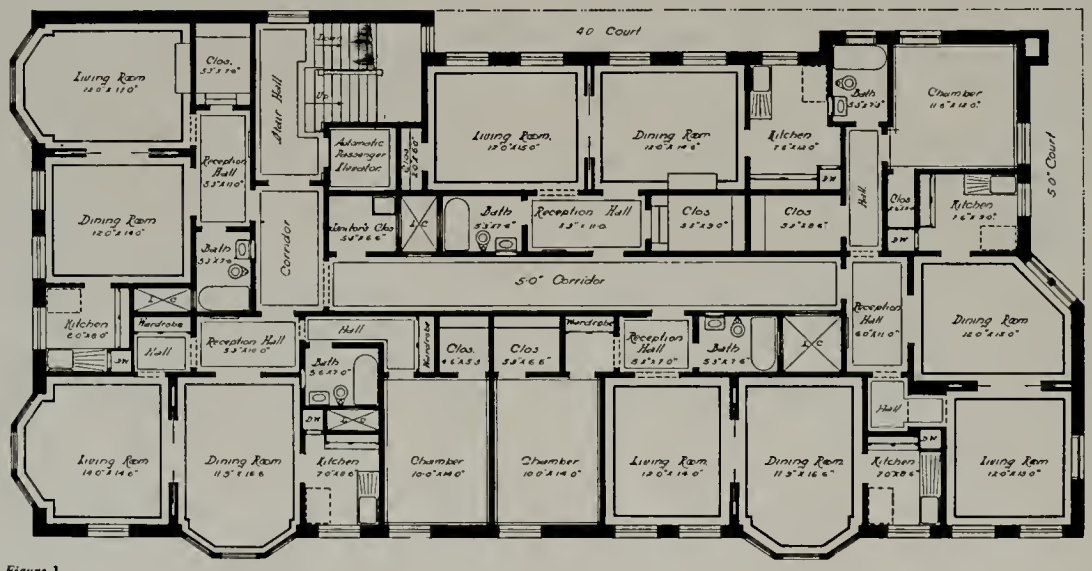


Figure 1

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

convenience and pleasure derived from the porch makes the rentals higher for such apartments.

Apartment houses in Eastern cities, where the building lots have a 50-foot frontage, have seldom more than two apartments on a floor. The living room and the most important bedroom of each apartment are placed on the street front, while the remainder of the apartment is strung along the length of the building and is accessible from a long hall. On the Western coast, however, a different condition prevails, for the average apartment is smaller than in the East, due to the elimination of the bedroom.

It was probably in Los Angeles, where the transient tourist population made such a condition possible, that the bedroom was eliminated and superseded by the disappearing bed. The idea, new and novel but a few years ago, quickly took hold and has been looked on with more favor from year to year. The wall bed folds into a recess built in the wall of the living or dining room; the rolling bed slides through the lower portion of a built-in bookcase or buffet and under a raised closet or dressing room floor. Thus the two or three rooms, fitted with the disappearing beds, answer the purpose of the larger apartment, in that the living rooms are changed into chambers in the twinkling of an eye. The ingenuity of the manufacturer made the bed sanitary and the public quickly accepted them as practical. Other features of the apartment received attention. Space saving, which eliminated the bedroom, cut down the size of the kitchen and did away with the pantry. The kitchenette contains the sink, range, refrigerator and built-in cupboards, each within arms' length of the other. This saves many steps in the preparation of a meal. A plan embracing these features has five three-room and three two-room apartments to each floor in a building on a corner lot 50 feet by 100 feet. The rooms are all large, well arranged and have plenty of outside light and air. On an inside lot of the same dimensions four three-room and four two-room apartments were planned, but the rooms suffered slightly in size.

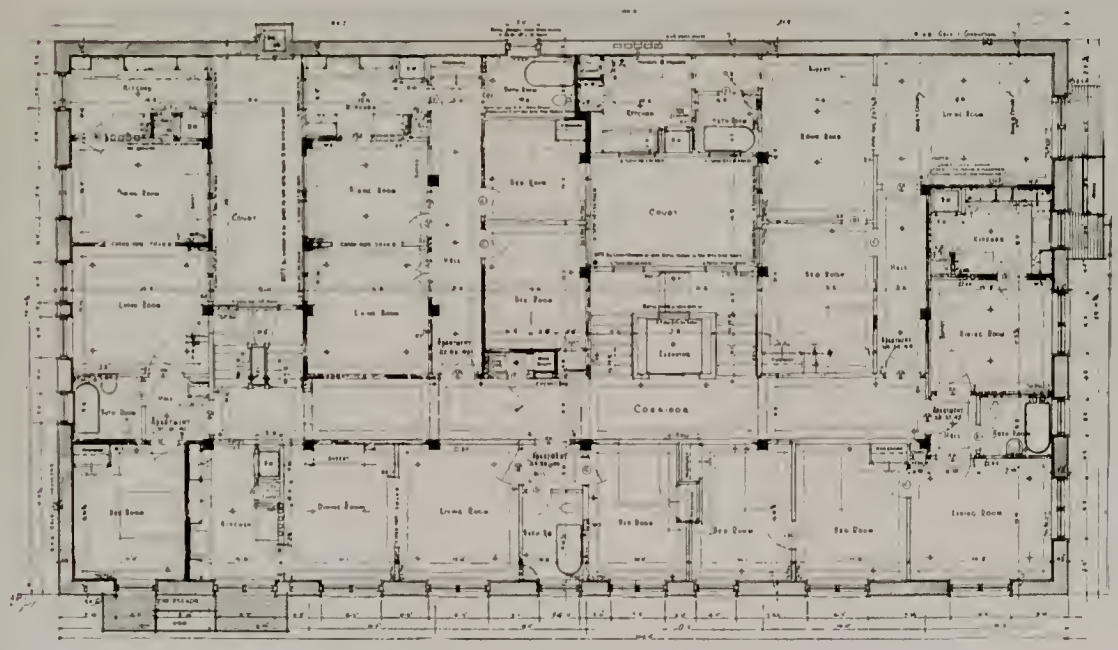
An ideal arrangement for the three-room apartment is shown in Fig. 1. The reception hall is entered from the main corridor and has a built-in hall tree. This reception hall opens on all the rooms of the apartment except the kitchen, and as deliveries are made by dumb-waiters from the basement to the kitchen, such an entrance is unnecessary. The opening between the reception hall and living room is cased; there are French doors between the reception hall and dining room and large sliding doors between the living and dining rooms. The convenience of the bath and dressing closet off the reception hall is obvious. The rolling bed in the living room is hidden by the bookcase and slides under the closet floor. Thus in case of sickness or in case some one retires, by closing the sliding doors between the two rooms, he is entirely segregated from the remainder of the apartment, but it is also still possible for the occupants of either room to gain access to the bathroom, closet or corridor without disturbing the occupants of the other room.

Another interesting plan is shown in Fig. 2. The lot is 45 feet by 60 feet and the location is so close to the business district that larger apartments would not have been as good an investment. Five two-room apartments are on

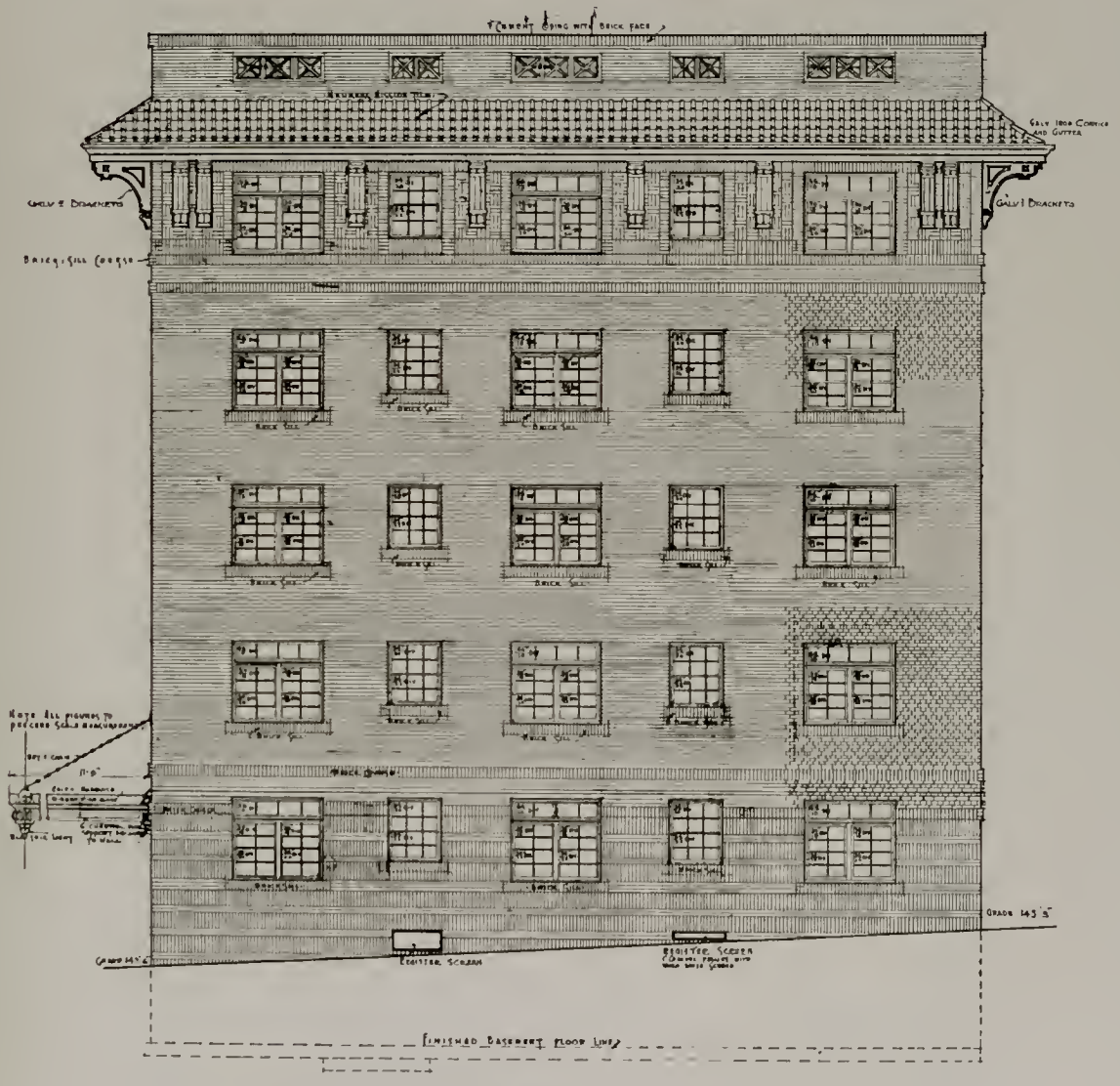
Continued on Page 127

Carmelita Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Mr. Lewis I. Thompson, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio



Typical Floor Plans, Carmelita Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Mr. Lewis I. Thompson, Architect


Galv'd Iron Cornice and Gutter
Galv'd Brackets
Galv'd Brackets
Brick Sill Course
Brick Sill
Brick Sill
Brick Sill

Interior, Carmelita Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Mr. Lewis I Thompson, Architect

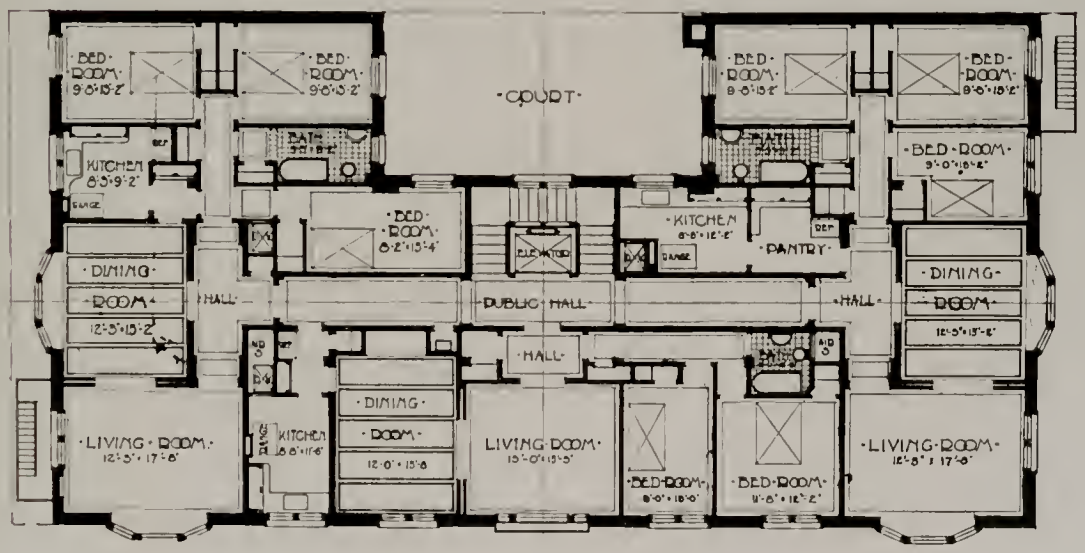
Photo by Angelus Studio

Interior, Carmelita Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Mr Lewis I. Thompson, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

The Wickersham Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Whitehouse & Foulhoux, Architects

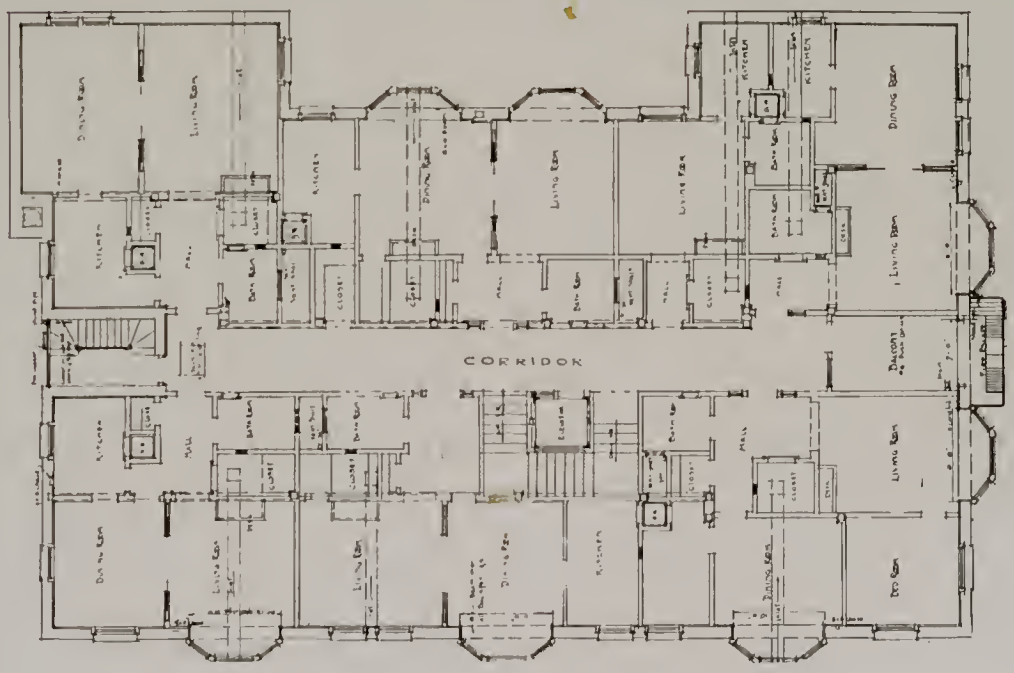
Photo by Angelus Studio



Typical Floor Plan, The Wickersham Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Whitehouse & Foulhoux, Architects

Nob Hill Apartments, Por ' nd, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architects

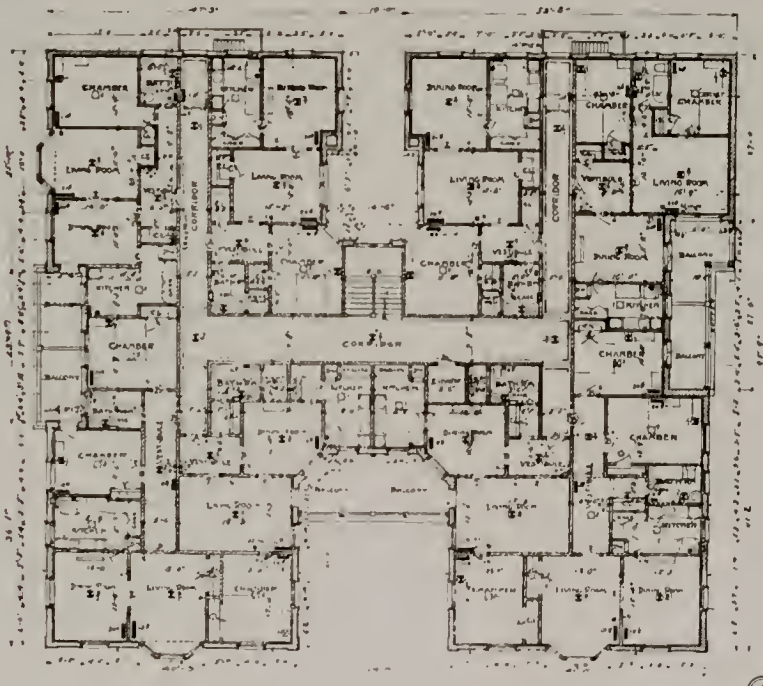
Photo by Angelus Studio



Typical Floor Plans, Nob Hill Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Emil Schacht & Son, Architect,

Highland Court Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Mr A. C. Ewart, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio


CHAMBER
LIVING ROOM
CORRIDOR
DINING ROOM
CHAMBER
LIVING ROOM
CHAMBER
CHAMBER
CHAMBER

Elevation

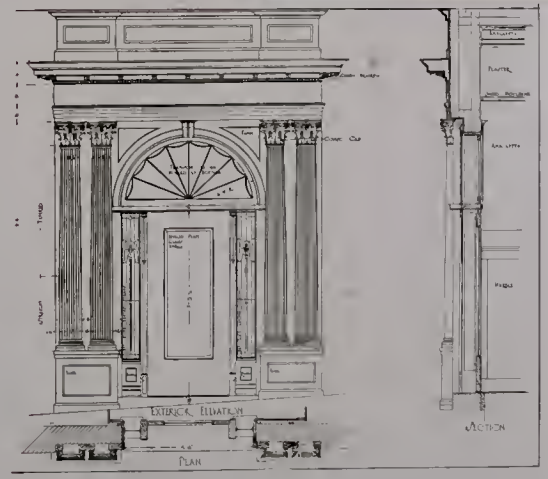
Photo by Angelus Studio

Entrance

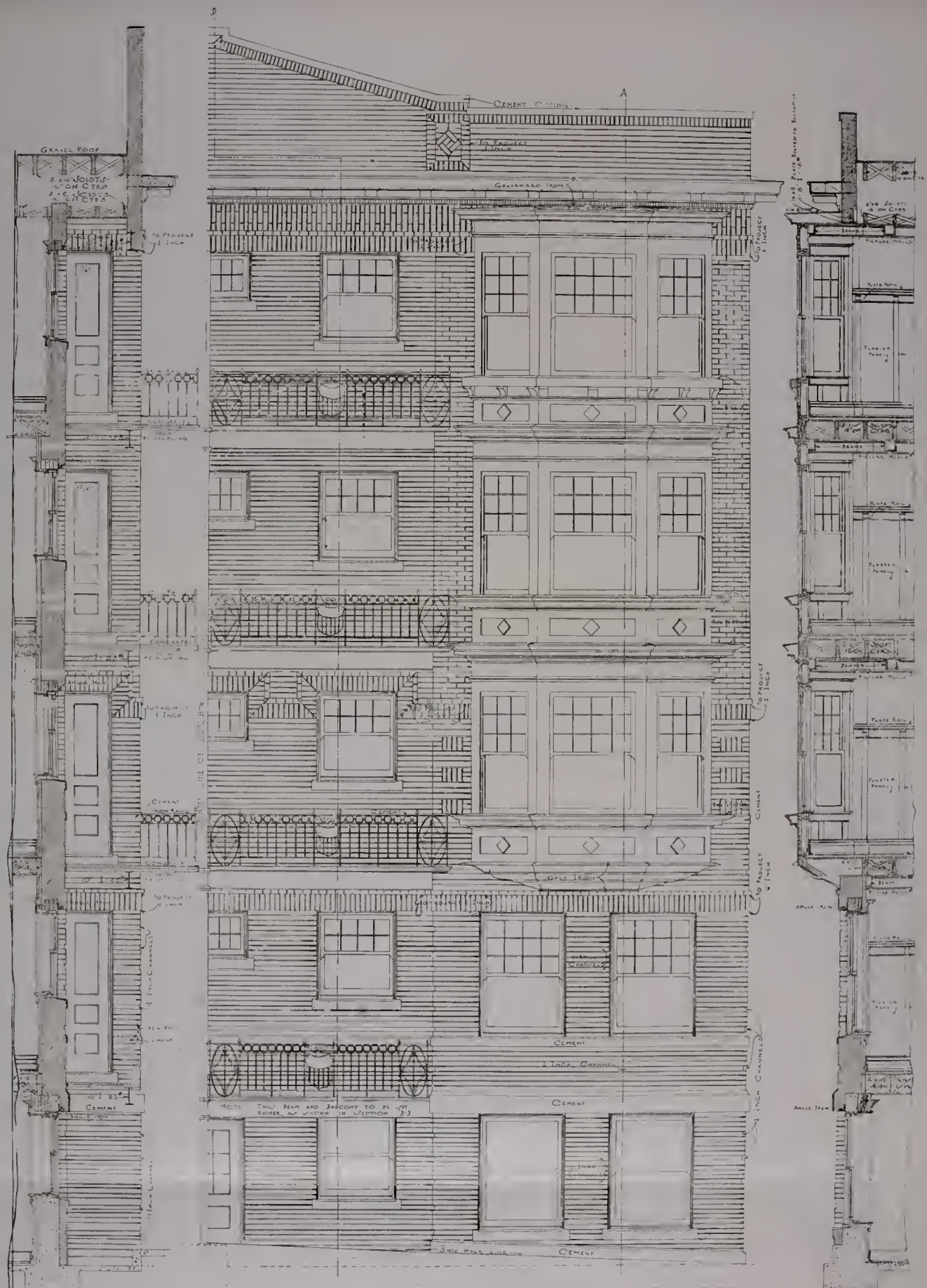
Photo by Angelus Studio

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

Wilmar Apartments, Portland, Oregon
Claussen & Claussen, Architects



Detail Entrance


SECTION J J
1/2 INCH SCALE DETAIL - LUCRETIA ST. A. ELEVATION
SECTION A-A
GRAVEL ROOF
CEMENT COPING
GALVANIZED IRON
TO PROJECT 1 INCH
CEMENT
1 INCH CHANNEL
SIDE WALK
NOTE: THIS BEAM AND BALCONY TO BE 1/2" HIGHER AS SHOWN IN SECTION J J

DETAIL WILMAR APARTMENTS

LAISSEN & CLAUSSEN, Architects

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
December 1912

Continued from Page 106

each floor and each apartment is complete in every detail. All rolling beds are under closets, all baths are entered from reception halls and all the rooms are large, light and airy. Buffets are built over the bed openings and sufficient cupboard space is provided in the kitchens. The corridor is short, making all apartments convenient to the stairway.

In making the general floor plan for an apartment house the architect should make the corridors as short as possible and of ample width. Outside light should be provided for the corridors and stair wells. The stairs and elevators should be central and prominent. Sufficient courts should be provided to allow light in all the rooms regardless of the class or height of the surrounding buildings. Sufficient ventilation for kitchens and baths should be provided and kitchens should never be placed on inside enclosed light courts. Where the kitchens face the street, a small ventilator through the brick wall at the ceiling line will carry off all the odors, and where the kitchens face a rear court the same result may be obtained by raising the head of the windows to the ceiling line. Heating can be accurately figured and ample heat and hot water should be provided, for in this respect tenants are usually very particular. The plumbing should be economically arranged to keep down the first cost, the fixtures should be neat and serviceable

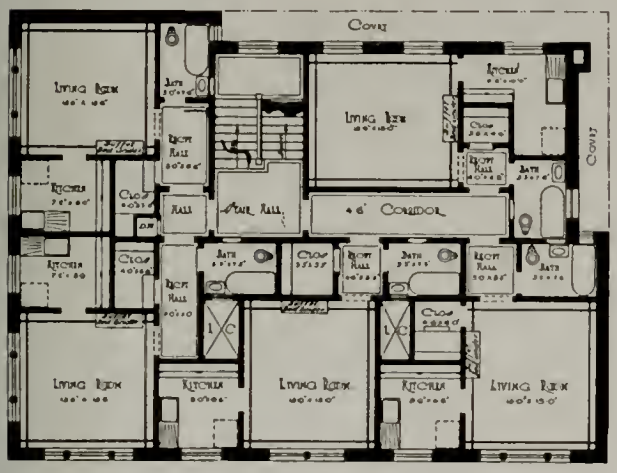


Figure 2 TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

and provisions against noises and water hammering should be made. Tradesmen's entrance, delivery room, laundry, fuel room, heating plant and janitor's apartment should be arranged to the best advantage in the basement. In buildings of small apartments the ideal arrangement above mentioned should be used, and the architect should endeavor to arrange his plan to obtain the greatest number of apartments with a street frontage.

The problem of housing the public is an old one and easily can be made a profitable one. The modern apartment is the outcome of years of study and expense and goes a long way toward solving the problem. When the building is built in accordance to the location; when it is made pleasing to the eye; when it is substantially constructed and ample protection against fire is provided; when the interior is intelligently planned, neatly finished, and is made to appear as homelike and inviting as possible; when modern conveniences are installed; when the first cost is considered and is in keeping with the class of building erected; when the original provisions are such that the maintenance expense is reasonable; when the rentals are just and the management is courteous; in fact, when intelligence, foresight and proper economy are used in the erection, upkeep and management of the apartment house, the investment will be found a paying and permanent one.

Vacuum Cleaning for Apartment Houses

By L. A. MARSH.

VACUUM CLEANING has reached a development where it is essential to every modern building, and actual observations show that the apartments equipped with efficient cleaning apparatus rent more easily than those not thus equipped. In these days of keen competition, apartment owners endeavor to offer the public the acme of comfort and convenience, and it is evident that the appearance of the building, its halls and corridors, will have a decided influence on the first impressions of a prospective tenant.

Vacuum cleaning enables the building to be kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness, even though the halls are used by many persons daily, and the building is always fresh and lacks the musty and depressing atmosphere which exists where the dirt is swept into a carpet and allowed to accumulate. An apartment of mediocre finish which is kept spotlessly clean by vacuum will present a far more attractive appearance than one of luxurious furnishing which appears dingy through lack of thorough renovating.

The vacuum cleaner in apartments is also a sanitary safeguard, removing insect eggs or germs and protecting the occupants to a great extent against any infection that might exist in one apartment; furthermore, a vacuum plant should displace approximately eighty cubic feet of air per minute at each sweeping with renovator in action, and this changes the atmosphere in the room, carrying the air from the floor and exhausting it out of doors and drawing in fresh air to replace it. This feature acts as a ventilating system and, instead of raising dust and infecting the air of the room during sweeping, the vacuum plant cleans without dust and simultaneously fills the room with fresh air.

Another feature not generally considered by apartment owners is the fact that the vacuum plant is a positive economy to the building, in saving the rugs from undue wear and also keeping the walls and ceilings clean and reducing the cost of finishing them.

Rugs wear from the fact that the particles of grit, carried in by many shoes, lodge in the nap of the rug, and, being walked over, grind out the nap where it is fastened to the body of the carpet. The wear on carpets where grit is not present is negligible, and here the vacuum plant shows its greatest value by keeping out the grit which destroys the carpet.

A powerful vacuum will also prevent the lodgment of insect eggs, such as those of moths, etc., for many carpets are destroyed by allowing insect eggs to hatch. This operation usually takes place on the lower side of the carpet adjacent to the floor, and requires a high vacuum to properly renovate.

Walls and ceilings finished in light colors become discolored owing to the deposit of fine dust on them and require refinishing. With a vacuum plant, tools should be provided suitable for cleaning walls and ceilings and reduce the finishing expense at least 50 per cent.

Many apartments use the vacuum plant to clean the corridors and do building cleaning and arrange to furnish vacuum service to the tenants at reasonable rates at intervals of about once a week per apartment.

It is preferable to have the building operator do the cleaning in the apartments rather than to allow the tenants to do the cleaning themselves, for the reason that the regular operator is familiar with the handling of the apparatus and knows what to do in case of any accident, and will give better satisfaction than could be had otherwise.

It is customary to charge the tenants approximately seventy-five cents per hour for the use of the machine and an operator, this charge being reasonable to tenant and covering all operating expenses of the plant to the owner.

One point should be borne in mind, however, that is, it is poor economy to buy a small vacuum cleaner for $40 or $50 that will not clean any more than a $3 carpet sweeper. If the owner thinks a vacuum plant is justifiable, it should be one that will clean rapidly and thoroughly, and show a saving in labor on the part of the operator. By rapid work the saving in labor will eventually pay for the cost of the machine. It has been found in actual practice that at least 75 cubic feet of air should be displaced at each sweeper per minute, and that a vacuum of 10 to 12 inches of mercury is essential for good cleaning, and this result requires the expenditure of between two and three horsepower.

The most efficient type of vacuum producing machine built is the double acting reciprocating pump, and one of these plants of good quality should last as long as the building stands.

Small hose is also to be preferred on account of its greater flexibility, lighter weight and ease in handling. If large hose is made extremely light, its strength is sacrificed, and if made strong its weight is excessive. The vacuum hose should be 1 inch internal diameter and should be, preferably, of flexible steel, to insure the greatest ease in handling and greatest durability.

A skilled operator can clean thoroughly 32,000 square feet of surface in a day. This gives an idea of the labor saving possibilities.

The time is not far distant when a vacuum cleaning plant will be considered as essential as a furnace.

* * *

Value of Electric Dumb Waiters in Apartment Houses

By A. A. Rucker.

THE contractors and investors who have followed closely the development of apartment house construction on the Pacific Coast admit that this method of living is just in its infancy. As the construction of apartment houses advanced, there was seen the need of a dumbwaiter to send the groceries up and the garbage down from the apartments. The first type of machines tried out were the hand-power and the hydraulic, but these were found to be lacking in efficiency. Too much time was consumed in operation, also the upkeep of the hydraulic machine was too great and at the same time not satisfactory. With the development of the electric machine the previous types have been relegated to junk heap. The electric machine now used on the Pacific Coast is automatic and measures up to the requirements in every respect.

The advantages of having dumbwaiter service in each apartment are many. First, from the standpoint of the owner or the lessor, the revenue of the building is increased at least two dollars per suite for the lowest priced apartment to five and six dollars for the best apartment over apartments without such service. The electric dumbwaiter increases the efficiency of the janitor four or five times what he can possibly do without dumbwaiter service. It enables him to handle the grocery deliveries in the morning and evening with dispatch. Invariably during the janitor's rush hours of mornings and evenings, several of the tenants at the same time will want their groceries delivered or the garbage taken away. The electric dumbwaiter enables him to wait upon them without one imposing on the other. He can do in thirty minutes what would require two or three hours the old way of carrying the groceries up and the garbage down.

Tenants, after having once lived in apartments with dumbwaiter service in each kitchen, will refuse to live in apartments without it, because by the old style or method of serving apartment house dwellers, it is necessary for the janitor or the tradesmen to deliver the groceries, etc., to the apartments in person. The janitor, of course, has only a limited time at his disposal in which to do this work, so when he makes the deliveries the probabilities are that the tenant is entertaining, not at home or cannot conveniently receive them just at that time, causing much of the janitor's time being wasted. By the new system the janitor receives all the packages, groceries, mail, etc., then, at a later time he can make the distribution by the use of the dumbwaiter, or wait until the tenant notifies him either by 'phone, speaking tube or a push bell system that she desires her packages, which he sends up by the dumbwaiter route right into her kitchen and none of the other adjoining tenants are disturbed in any way whatever. This does away with the tradesmen in the hallways and gives to the tenants absolute privacy. In the morning, first is the iceman; then the laundryman, groceryman—first one, then another making deliveries. If all these people are admitted above the basement, it makes the apartment house too public and is rated as a second or third class house, but the electric dumbwaiter does away with all this.

The general wear and tear on the brussel carpets by permitting the tradesmen in the hallways and apartments is considered a big item by those who have had experience with apartments, which can be avoided by the use of dumbwaiter service in each apartment. Garbage and refuse carried through the hallways will always leave an odor, which will remain in the building for several hours, making it very unsanitary, to say nothing of the unpleasantness of having this smell entering the apartments; but with the dumbwaiter system the garbage is sent down to the basement and no person knows it except the one sending it and the one receiving it.

Delivering the groceries and taking out the garbage are two of the greatest requirements of dumbwaiters, but there are other uses to which they may be utilized, sending the clothes down to the washroom and in some apartments there is maintained a dishwashing machine in the basement. If the tenants want to take advantage of this convenience they place their dishes on the dumbwaiter after each meal, sending them down to the basement to be washed and in a few minutes they are returned by the same route all clean and ready for the plate rail or the china closet.

The electric dumbwaiter is now considered to be one of, if not the greatest of conveniences in apartment house construction, and most of the fine residences, as well as the latest up-to-date hospitals, are installing electric dumbwaiters, because of the convenience and the many steps they save for the servants. It is practically indispensable.

Description of the Carmelita Apartments

The Carmelita Apartment, owned by the Reed Institute, was built on the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets two years from this present date by Lewis I. Thompson, architect, and is considered to be one of the finest apartments on the Coast. The building was built with the idea of permanency. The electric wiring throughout the building is all installed in conduits, which will allow the building to be re-wired if the electric rules are entirely revised by the underwriters in any number of years; likewise the heating plant is of the same permanent type, being of low pressure steam boiler of the greatest efficiency, with return water pumps pumping it back into the boiler, which reduces the fuel consumption. In the basement and in the hollow space between the roof and the ceiling of the fifth floor are all the main steam headers, which are covered with asbestos so as to enable anyone in the future to reconnect the entire building or change any of the pipes without tearing off the plastering from the walls.

The electric passenger elevator is of the latest Otis automatic type, and the machinery and other necessary appliances are placed in a fireproof room adjacent to the elevator shaft in the basement; this room is also dustproof. The individual dumb waiters are of the automatic electric type and can be operated from any apartment, it not being necessary to obstruct valuable space in the basement with overhead cables; of course, all dumb waiter shafts are fireproof, with fire doors at each apartment. Each apartment opens directly upon a fire escape (with the exception of one interior row) which have ample exit facilities leading directly to two staircases and the main elevator. In the basement are maids' rooms, finished equal to the apartment rooms in every respect, approached by a finished corridor from the elevator, with bathrooms. Also each apartment has a storage room, where furniture or trunks may be stored; there is also a delivery room, with boxes covered with a wire grille that the air may circulate freely, the door having a lock belonging to each apartment; all deliveries to the house can be made to this room and can later be sent up to the apartment in case of absence at the time of delivery; also a fireproof ash and garbage room, a fireproof meter room where electric and gas meters are installed, which may be read only with permission from the janitor.

The surplus fuel room is located under the sidewalk, where is likewise the fuel oil tank. The boiler is arranged so that either class of fuel may be burned in event of failure of the other. There is also a laundry room equipped with porcelain stationary washtubs, steam coils for drying, and a provision for a steam mangle, etc.

The janitor's suite of apartments is arranged in the basement near the tradesman's entrance and vestibule. Upon entering the apartment from the street one passes through the vestibule, which is finished in marble, up the steps and through double doors, which insures quietness and no dust in the summer time. The corridors in this building are extremely wide and the building is so planned that it is only necessary to have one absolutely straight corridor running from one end of the building to the other. It is finished with a paneled wainscot and cornice throughout.

The floors throughout the building are of the construction called "floating floors," which make it extremely easy to walk upon and absolutely silent. The interior walls are deadened with sound-deadening material. There are no electric chandeliers hanging in any of the rooms; the lighting is obtained by the use of ceiling units and side-wall brackets, and each room is equipped with base plugs, allowing portable lights to be used; these are all controlled by electric switches. The arrangement of the apartments of course differs, but the same general idea prevails in all, *i. e.*, the entrance from the corridor is immediately into a vestibule, or entrance hall, which is equipped with a Pacific telephone and has a wardrobe for hats, coats, etc. This leads directly to the bathroom, and on one side are the bedrooms and on the other side the living room, dining room and kitchen; this is a most convenient arrangement, as can readily be seen. The rooms are all large, light and airy.

The woodwork is of special design, paneled to a chair rail with a heavy wood cornice, and is painted in a soft French gray. While the building is of post and girder construction, the same is most effectively concealed. Where impossible to be concealed in partitions, they are arranged in beam and pilaster treatment, the corridors being absolutely clear. The dining rooms throughout are equipped with built-in buffets for silverware, cut glass, etc.

The bathrooms have tiled floors, sanitary base and walls and ceilings of plaster tile. The fixtures are of the very best and were picked out with the view in mind of modern sanitation, neatness and easy working space around them. There are also recessed toilet cases. In the walls of every apartment is a concealed fireproof wall safe with extremely reliable combinations. The kitchens are arranged with the view of economy in operation, the necessary things are placed with the greatest convenience, and, of course, have bins, many large and small drawers, cabinets and cases for dishes; mixing boards pull out all along the counter shelf, and a fireless cooker compartment. The kitchens are also finished in plaster tile on walls and ceilings and are exceptionally well ventilated, the gas stove fumes being carried in separate ducts for every apartment. Into the kitchen, of course, opens the dumb waiter door and alongside of which are service telephones connected directly to every dumb waiter shaft and to the several service portions of the house.

The exterior of the building is composed chiefly of ornamental brick work, using two different shades of the same texture bricks, the difference being barely perceptible. The brick work is laid up in specially designed bonds and forms a very pleasing texture, no terra cotta being used as trimming. Over the entrance is an ornamental marquis with electroliers underneath of bronze. The cornice is finished in green bronze with a tile covering of brilliant red, which adds to the liveliness of the building. The bottom of the larger interior court is used for a summer garden, being equipped with a finished floor and palms, benches, etc. The roof is arranged for a roof garden later. This building is the first unit of the completed building to join the same, making the facade 200 feet long. It now contains twenty-five four and five-room apartments. The heating plant installed has sufficient capacity for both buildings.

Ending the Petty Graft

Edward B. Crane, a wealthy architect of Philadelphia, was recently appointed superintendent of Independence Hall at a salary of $800 per year. This was the initiative step to remove the position from the hands of a clique of politicians. It places Independence Hall, its records and the old Liberty Bell in charge of a non-salaried commission. There have been flagrant abuses, it is said, and it is estimated that the petty grafts have reached $10,000 annually. Not the least of these was the manufacture and sale of spurious medals and mementos, bringing certain unprincipled parties as high as 500 per cent profit.

Striking a Balance

By Bernard C. Jakway.

THIS is not a treatise on bookkeeping. The balance to be considered is the elusive but important one that exists, as it ought to exist, between the cost of a house and the manner in which it is furnished. The purpose is to emphasize the need for striking a balance, rather than to develop a method.

Those of us who set out to build a house—and this, of course, refers to the home-maker, not the speculator—may be divided into three classes. First come the fortunate few who know that they have enough money both to build and to furnish; then the larger but still to be envied number who have not enough, and know it; then the unfortunate many who think they have enough, but find themselves in error.

This is the class to which most of us attain. We travel different routes, but we get there just the same. For one reason or another, it always costs more to build than we expect. No doubt this is a regulation, like the one requiring us to take out a permit. At any rate, our entire appropriation is usually exhausted by the building alone, so that there remains only to pay the contractor's bill of extras, tint the walls, buy scrim for the windows, and forget the offensive colorings of the old rugs and the ugly rigidity of the old furniture, in the blessed assurance that our wires are in conduits, our ceilings cross-beamed to the limit, and our plumbing installation quite the most expensive in the neighborhood.

Any good house will afford protection from the weather, light, heat, sanitation and domestic conveniences. To convert it into a home, we must fill it with harmonious color, provide substantial floor coverings, comfortable and handsome furniture, and add the hundred and one things—hangings, books, pictures, lamps and art objects—that give it beauty, interest and individuality. Since most men in active life can afford to tie up permanently only a limited part of their capital, it is obvious that too much money spent on the house must mean too little spent on the home. Hence, arises the necessity for striking a balance.

This process of striking a balance is, of course, largely a matter for the personal preference and taste of the owner; yet it can not with safety be left wholly to personal feeling. The average man divides the task of making a home into two parts. He assumes charge of the building, and leaves matters of decoration and furnishing to his wife. He will naturally build as well as he can. He wants his house to be as fine as those of his friends or neighbors, or a little finer. He permits his architect to incorporate expensive construction on the plans, and his contractor to make expensive additions and alterations. The house practically wipes out his appropriation. The wife's part becomes a mere matter of stretching the little that remains until it can be made to cover absolute necessities.

Even with the best intentions, rigidly adhered to, few men possess the technical and esthetic knowledge necessary to determine what is essential and what unessential in the building of a house, just as few women possess the wide knowledge of costs and processes and the cultivated taste necessary to estimate the amount required for the home after the builder has finished. These things are matters for trained professional advice.

This advice must come from the architect or the decorator. It should come from the decorator. He is intimately familiar with all the processes of house furnishing. He is skilled in making estimates. He knows what is essential, and what can be left out. If every builder threshed things out with his furnisher before final approval of his plans there would be more well-balanced homes and fewer disappointments.

This, however, is purely academic. Builders will not look so far ahead. Too much effort is required, too much imagination. If the client is to be counseled as to the necessity of making suitable provision for the interior of his home, and if he is to be protected against the inevitable tendency to place all his eggs in one basket, the counsel and protection must come from the architect, who has the client under his influence during the long period when his ideas are in formation.

It may seem a counsel of perfection to ask of the architect that he shall deliberately reduce the cost of a building, which determines his commission, in order to provide things in which he can have no financial interest. No doubt this will not be so necessary in the future as it has been in the past, for there is a disposition on the part of many owners to pay their architect for whatever time he expends on matters of decoration. In any case, it appears that the best interests of the profession would be conserved by the insistence of the architect upon an adequate interior treatment, for the beauty and attractiveness of a well-designed house are so enormously enhanced by harmonious and comfortable furnishings that in the end the architect's reputation and his consequent power of securing a *clientele* will depend in no small measure upon the way his houses are furnished.

Railroad Day At Land Products Show

November 20, "Railroad Day" at the recent Land Products Show, was assuredly a red letter day in local annals. A never-to-be-forgotten feature was the burlesque parade participated in by the Harriman line employes, representing the O.-W. R. & N. Co., the Southern Pacific and the Portland, Eugene & Eastern—both men and women taking part. The latter used hay wagons as vehicles, while the men, dressed as farmers, trudged on foot. An interesting section of the parade was the "Wheelbarrow Brigade," in which men appeared trundling barrows containing vegetables of Brobdingnagian proportions. Appropriate banners typifying the advantages of farm life were displayed. An iron-barred cage containing J. P. O'Brien, W. W. Cotton, M. J. Buckley, C. G. Sutherland, A. Blaisdell and H. E. Lounsbury—all Harriman officials—made a decided hit. Employes of the general manager's office propelled a train of cars, and a cider mill in operation dispensed apple juice to bystanders.

There were many other features. To the following railroaders is due the credit for providing so unique an attraction: Guy L. Anderson, chairman; J. M. Holmes, P. J. Hunt, H. Duessen, Guy Hill, Ray C. Soule, J. R. Hinhir, A. G. Brown, B. F. Riter, Miss Hart and Miss Amy Klum Succeeding the parade were addresses by B. F. Riter, C. I. Smith, agriculturist for the O.-W. R. & N. Co., and Manager Bond, of the Land Show.

Haugsten-Lynch Marriage

October 26, 1912, H. G. Haugsten, of the *Daily Dispatch* of Portland, and Miss Helen E. Lynch, of Atlantic, Ia., were united in marriage. The Pacific Coast Architect extends its hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Reinforced Concrete Building on the Move

The residence of Rev. A. Cestilli, on Willamette Boulevard, has the distinction of being the first residence in Portland constructed entirely of reinforced concrete, including stairways, mantles and roof. It has also the claim to being the first of its kind to be moved. Its first location was on a peculiarly shaped lot jutting out on the cliff above Mott's Bottom, the roadway making a double curve around it. When work was first started there was some talk of widening the boulevard and the building was moved back ten feet from its first location after the foundation had been dug. Now it is intended to do away with the curve around this lot. The owner has sold the property and is having the building moved to another lot in the next block north corner of Ainsworth avenue and Willamette Boulevard. Our illustration herein shows the building already moved out upon the roadway and about 100 feet on its way north.

The inside of the building is all plastered and floors in, though the outside is not yet finished, since it is to be cemented and lined off. The building contains 10 rooms; floors are of cement on tile base and partitions of 4-inch partition tile. A. D. Moodie is doing the moving, which will cost about $1200. Though the building weighs between 850 and 900 tons, there is so far not even a hair crack to be seen anywhere.

The building is being constructed by day's work from plans made by Otto Kleemann, the old pioneer architect of Portland, who has also the distinction of having introduced the first electric bell, the first art glass, the first hot water heating system and the first built-in fireless cookers in Portland.

Interesting Data on Concrete

In England tests have been made of a system of interlocking concrete piles, developing greater strength than sheet piling. In this system, says *Popular Mechanics*, reinforced concrete slabs are first placed between the locations for the circular piles. The slabs have overlapping or interlocking lugs, which form a tongue-and-groove connection and are set one above the other, the interlocking joints having circular holes for the admission of the piles. After the slabs have been placed, the pile can be passed through these holes and driven to a firm bearing, thus anchoring the slabs. This system is said to be particularly effective for breakwaters and protective works for canals and rivers.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has an interesting concrete-distributing tower employed in building its roundhouse in Chicago. This has a diameter of 105 feet. To avoid the heavy cost of wooden towers for the application of the concrete, a portable 72-foot tower of steel was provided. This was placed on wooden skids with steel liners resting on railroad rails. The concrete is placed in one section, the guy wires loosened, and the tower, by a hoisting engine, is drawn back along the rails to the next position.

As a protection against the teredo, the harbor piles at Seattle are being coated with cement, applied by means of a cement gun. Poultry wire is wound about the pile to be treated, and the mixture forced on through the gun to a thickness of 1½ to 2 inches. This proves effective.

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Decaire Safety Boiler Company

The Decarie Safety Boiler Company, of Portland, has issued a neat and comprehensive booklet, amply illustrated and containing matter descriptive of its well-known products. The company's head office is at 1000-1016 Lewis Building, and the general office and works at 619-623 Upshur street.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A.

THE DECEMBER MEETING of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the College Club, Seattle, Wednesday, December 4, 1912. The special subject of the meeting was "Architecture as a Fine Art." The president's address on the subject at the annual meeting held the previous month formed the basis of discussion.

Mr. C. F. Gould and Mr. Myers, members of a special committee to whom the subject had been referred, opened the proceedings with an able presentation of views giving many ideas for discussion, of which the other members present took advantage. Mr. Gould brought out the value of this expression of ideas on so vital a subject, and expressed a hope that some outdoor meetings might be held in an environment inspiring to artistic natures. Mr. Myers congratulated the Chapter on its consideration of this fundamental aspect of architecture and gave expression to the hopeful signs in the architecture of today. The use of historic styles in different modern structures he did not consider to be a slavish adherence to precedent, but a healthy development of the architecture handed down to us from the past.

In the discussion that followed, practically every member present took an active part. Mr. Loveless, Mr. Bohne, a visting architect from the Louisville Chapter, Mr. Willatzen and Mr. Huntington gave expression to individual views on the art of architecture as affecting the work of today. Mr. Loveless spoke of the logical growth of architectural styles as determining the architecture of the present and future; Mr. Bohne spoke of growth and development depending on idealism and sentiment; Mr. Willatzen pleaded for a logical expression of each problem, and Mr. Huntington, in speaking of architecutre as an evolution, described our condition today as a "Renaissance of Mind."

Other valuable contributions to the discussion were made by Mr. Hanson, who expressed optimistic views on the tendency of modern work and on awakening interest displayed by the public, with a note of warning to the architect as to the danger of ill-considered attempts at originality. Mr. Blackwell spoke in behalf of a truthful expression of the building material in the architect's work, and in respect to the architect's training as affecting his use of precedent. Mr. Thomas expressed the belief that the more thoroughly the student was grounded in the historic styles, the harder it would be for him to depart from them. Mr. Gould spoke for the French school, stating that its training did not cause its students to become wedded to precedent, but the classic forms exerted an influence which no true architect could escape.

Although the valuable store of ideas was in no way depleted, the discussion was brought to a close by a motion that a series of meetings be arranged by the Chapter's Program Committee bearing on this subject of "Architecture as an Art."

Previous to this special feature of the program, Mr. Stephen, a member of the Chapter on the Board of Appeal of the City of Seattle, gave a review of recent important work done by the board, with a statement of some difficulties preventing their effectiveness. No funds were at their disposal to investigate and test new material, yet the board was required to establish rules governing its use. Proper provision was not made for enforcing the rulings of the board and it was often charged with duties not within its province. By vote of the meeting the question of Chapter efforts to improve these conditions was referred to the Legislative Committee.

The following were elected members of the Chapter: Regular member, Edgar Blair, architect of Seattle School Board, and as junior members S. Clyde Merrell and G. C. Field.

Of Interest to the Architect and Builder

From the primeval period when man laid himself down to rest upon his rudely constructed couch, until the present time, many and varied are the devices in beds that have appeared in an effort to afford greater comfort and convenience. This is an age of convenience. We are ever seeking the "point of least resistance" in everything we attempt in our daily duties and journeys attendant thereto. It is what might rightly be termed "a natural law."

The present day knows no greater invention in beds from a standpoint of convenience, economy of space and comfort than the Murphy bed. It embraces, in a thoroughly practical way, all the essential features that experts have for years striven to embody in a disappearing bed. It is the latest word in bed construction. Its perfect concealment, the ease, simplicity and quickness with which it can be operated, together with its attractiveness and comfort, are other features that demand the consideration of the prospective builders of apartment houses, hotels and homes. Then, too, the fact that it requires no special construction has won for it the approval of the foremost architects

and builders. Attached to an ordinary stock door, 1¾ inches in thickness, 3 feet in width and 6 feet 10 inches in height, in a closet of ordinary depth and width, without in any way interfering with the usefulness of the closet, it transforms the living room into a sleeping room, or sleeping room into a living room, in a few minutes, and this with little or no exertion. Another feature that has an appeal is that it has the appearance of the standard type of brass and iron bed. In fact, the Murphy bed is really a standard bed—standard in length, in width and height. Its installment in the apartment house, hotel or home, leaves nothing to be desired in convenience, in comfort, in attractiveness, in economy of space and in ease of operation.

That the Murphy bed is the most practical that has yet appeared is conceded. Besides being in use and giving thorough satisfaction in many apartment houses in the West, this bed is specified for many apartment houses and homes now planned and under construction.

The display rooms are located in the Henry building, Portland.

Making the Most of Small Rooms

When decorating small rooms, the natural aim is to make them appear larger than they really are. After all, it is not what a room actually is, but what it appears to be that counts.

Much depends upon the color used on the walls. The average man doesn't realize this fact, although he may feel that, somehow, he made a mistake when he put red paper on that dining room of his just because red is commonly supposed to be the proper color for dining rooms. He has missed the point that red makes a room look smaller—pulls the walls in, as it were.

Yellow and tan have the opposite effect, making a room appear to expand. Blue, too, helps to push the walls away. Yellow, however, is too strong for a very light room; and lighting conditions must be considered as well as size. Gray and pink serve to make a small room look rather more spacious, but the common shades of green and brown are neutral in their effect. Perhaps that is one reason why so many people seem instinctively to select green, even though it is a poor color for a room that is not well lighted. Still, fairly satisfactory results can be obtained, even in poorly lighted rooms with a few warm shades of green.

Comparatively plain walls help to make small rooms look larger. Walls with large, sprawling figures in bold colors seem to be falling in on one. The effect of height is gained by using striped papers and carrying them to the ceiling. Sometimes the side wall paper is even carried into the ceiling for a foot all around in order to deceive the eye still further. This, of course, tends to make a small room seem even smaller than it is.

If the room is high posted out of proportion to the other dimensions, a wide frieze will tend to bring the ceiling down. A cornice helps, also; but the most pronounced result is gained by using a ceiling paper and bringing it down the walls for a foot or more on all sides. This ceiling paper, by the by, is best always plain, cream being a good shade. Under no circumstances should the ceiling in the small room be made darker than the side walls; the occupants will feel, when that is the case, as if they were in danger of being crushed.

When the rooms in a house are small, it is always a good plan to have as many open doorways as is feasible, and to have the walls in all the rooms decorated in similar tones. In this way, the apparent spaciousness of all the rooms is enhanced.

The proportions of a room may be changed to the eye by the manner in which the draperies are handled. The impression of height is gained by emphasizing the vertical lines, as can be done by hanging the curtains at the top of the window casing and allowing them to reach the floor. The contrary effect is produced in a measure by bringing the curtains well to the sides of the windows and permitting them to extend only to the bottom of the sill. Of course, the arrangement of the curtains must also be considered with respect to the windows themselves. Odd or ugly windows require special forms of treatment.

Massive furniture in a very small room is incongruous. Many people err by introducing heavy mission pieces into a tiny city flat. Furniture built on broad, straight lines obviously demands large rooms. The fact, though, that pieces are simple in design and free from curves does not rule them out, by any means. On the contrary, such furniture is by far the best, if not too heavy. It would be a blessing if the makers would produce more of this simple furniture; but they would find it more difficult to cover imperfections.

Willow or wicker furniture is well adapted to small rooms and has the added merit of being inexpensive. It is easy to move about, easy to keep looking well, and is made in many attractive designs. It is commended to the attention of people living in city flats, and to others who have small rooms, although it is just as available for people having country homes and large apartments.

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Consider the Trade Paper

Did you ever take the time to mull over the fact that no man or institution ever became great except through publicity, and usually publicity via the use of printers' ink? It matters not what the qualifications are for greatness. One of the essentials is informing the public of these qualifications, accomplishments, or whatever they may be, that the fact of greatness itself may be created. Without this nothing could become great, because it would have no way to reach the world and exercise its great faculties, nor would the world on the other hand have a chance to know of these faculties or qualities.

What is true in regard to men, localities, institutions and incidents that have been handed down through history by virtue of writing and publishing is true today in a much more general manner of industrial progress. This includes men with ideas who accomplish things, and also the ideas themselves, both scientific and mechanical, and the progress of their development. This would all come to naught were it not for the means of recording and disseminating the information.

In the industrial world it is the trade paper that is the great dependable medium for this work. It keeps in touch with and exploits men, machines, methods, and ideas, and is thus the vehicle that piles up the greatness of the worthy ones. But too often the ideas themselves are appreciated and the medium through which the public receives them and the originators derive benefit is overlooked, neglected and even abused.

Just mull over this fact for awhile and then you will be in better position to consider the trade paper in the light it should be considered. It is one of the greatest agents of progress in the land today. There are more of them and they are finer and greater here in the United States than anywhere else in the world. It is one of the first things that the industrial captains from other countries notice when they come into this country, the magnificent trade papers that are published and the amount of matter contained therein. They marvel over it. It is marvelous in a way, too, yet the whole thing is simple. It is a part and parcel of the machinery of development that has made the United States great as a nation that does things and makes wonderful and rapid strides in progress.

All the ideas would not be worth much were there not some such means for disseminating them, and, moreover, many of the ideas would not exist without this means. It is the publishing of ideas that generates others, and in this way the trade paper is a source of inspiration as well as information, and it would be hard for any man to give more credit than is deserved by the worthy trade paper.

So, while you are busy boosting your own affairs and those of the industrial world generally, and thinking with pride of the great things that have been done and the possibilities ahead, stop for a minute and give the trade paper what consideration is due it.—*The Clay Worker.*

October Steel Output 3,000,000 Tons

The *Iron Trades Review* reports that the steel production of 3,000,000 tons in October, in the United States, broke all previous records. To the Steel Corporation is credited one-half of the production. The highest previous record was for 1910. That year the great mills turned out 26,000,000 tons, but this output would be 10,000,000 tons less than that of this year, had the rate per month for all months been as great as October. The tremendous activity in all building lines the country over—and this is largely an age of steel construction—is constantly taxing the capacity of the steel mills to the utmost.

Floor Illumination for Hospitals

Placing light units under the floors of hospital wards is proving a practical auxiliary to the regular lighting system. Such units are being used in the German Hospital, New York, the floors above the lamp pits being, of course, glass, and the sides and bottom of the pit being lines with a reflecting surface.—*Popular Mechanics.*

A complete military settlement of reinforced concrete buildings is in the making at Angel Island, Cal. The entire military post, now rebuilding, is being reconstructed of this enduring material.

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade for the month of December, is out. Particularly noticeable is the front cover illustration, showing the Carnegie Library, Howard University, Washington, D. C. This handsome building is covered with 75,000 square feet of "I X Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. The text is interesting as usual. We are also in receipt of the company's official price list, effective December 1, 1912, specially interesting to contractors and architects.

Lumber Trade Increasing Heavily

October showed a heavy increase in local lumber production, with prospects of still greater increase before the end of the year. Export and coastwise shipments out of the Columbia were very large in October, and November's business, even at the middle of the month, promised to surpass that of a year ago. Prospects for inland shipments by rail were never better. One prominent lumberman opines that the rail trade next year will vastly exceed that of any year yet recorded. He says that this will prove equally true of foreign trade. Should the tariff restriction on lumber from British Columbia be reduced or removed, it will bring that product into competition. The Panama Canal will be a heavy factor to consider in the future.

A Misadvertence

In our November issue, in an item relative to the N. & G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia, this publication by misadvertence made a slight error. The item referred to the contract for roofing tin for St. Ignatius' Church, San Francisco. It should have stated that the Forderer Cornice Works holds the general contract, and not the Taylor people, and the contract includes the entire sheet metal contract, tin to be furnished by the N. & G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade Notes

Architect C. Ferris White, of Spokane, Wash., has moved to Wenatchee, Wash.

C. J. Parker, of Parker & Banfield, is spending the holidays at his old home near Kansas City.

G. E. Burks, formerly with the Crane Company at Dallas, Texas, is now with the Kendall Heating Company.

State Architect W. C. Knighton has returned to Salem, after spending a short time in Portland on business.

Architect John V. Bennes, of Bennes & Hendricks, has returned from a business trip to Corvallis.

Architect E. E. McClaran, with offices in the Lumber Exchange Building, has returned from a business trip to Eastern Oregon.

S. Paton will represent the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company in British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver. Mr. Paton succeeds Mr. Chase.

Architect David C. Lewis, with offices in the Couch Building, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

O. K. Edwards, manager of the Pacific Face Brick Company, has returned from a business trip to Spokane, Wash.

Architect Morris H. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, has returned from an extensive business trip to New York City.

J. C. C. Morris, northwest manager of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, with headquarters in Seattle, was a recent caller at their Portland office.

Architect E. A. Wager, after an absence of several months, has returned to Seattle, Wash., and has opened an office at 732 New York Block.

H. P. Scheel, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules Sandstone Company, Tenino, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

William D. Edwards, mechanical engineer, with offices in the Wilcox Building, has returned from a business trip to Spokane.

I. W. Schiffer, manager of the Lithic Mfg. Co., has returned to work after being on the sick list for two weeks.

F. W. Eastman, vice-president of the Far West Clay Company, of Tacoma, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Mr. L. R. Bailey, of the L. R. Bailey Company, architect and engineer, has gone on an extended Eastern trip. Mr. Bailey will visit Toronto, Canada, and Atlanta, Ga., before returning.

The Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Company, through their local representatives, furnished the brick on the Nob Hill Apartment House.

Out of nine taking the recent civil service examination for first grade building inspector, Mr. F. W. Eichenlaub passed with the highest grade (88.56 per cent) and received the appointment. Mr. L. Watts was appointed plan clerk, having received the highest grade out of four taking the examination.

William P. Dawson, treasurer of the Portland Architectural Club, is on an extended visit to his home in Phila-

delphia. Mr. Dawson expects to remain until after the holidays.

The Parelius Manufacturing Company has opened an over-town office, 522 Chamber of Commerce Building, for estimating and the convenience of their customers. Mr. George S. Dean will be in charge.

F. L. Chase, for some time past the British Columbia manager of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, is now affiliated with the Electric Fixture & Supply Company, 117 Marion street, Seattle, Wash.

The Pacific Iron Works, east end of Burnside Bridge, has the contract to furnish 200 tons of structural steel for the Standard Oil Company's new buildings at Linnton, Ore.

Architect E. Frere Champney, Henry Building, Seattle, Wash., is in San Francisco, where he will take up his work as chief of design for the Panama Pacific Exposition.

The Tregillus Clay Products Company, with offices 432 to 438 Lougheed Building, Calgary, Canada, has the province of Alberta for the Waite-Fullerton line of building materials, starting with November of this year.

Atholl McBean, secretary of Gladding, McBean & Co., of San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Mr. S. B. Cooke, local manager of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, has returned from a two months' trip. While away Mr. Cooke visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many of the other large Eastern cities.

Architect J. Merrill Brown is now associated with Mr. Charles Haynes, Melhorn Building, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Brown comes originally from Boston, Mass., where he had a large practice throughout the New England states.

Architect Allen Strowd, of Vancouver, B. C., has returned after spending several days in Portland. Mr. Strowd reports that the building conditions in his city are very good.

The Pacific Iron Works has the contract to furnish 150 tons of cast iron columns to be used in the new building at Seventh and Washington streets. The cast iron columns will be used on the first floor, in order to economize space.

Architect J. C. Howard, of Burke, Howard & White, of Toronto, is in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Howard will let the contract for the Hudson Bay Company's new $1,000,000 store building while in Vancouver.

Columbia Brick Works, with offices at 265 Hawthorne avenue, is furnishing the common brick on the Empress Theatre Building, and has just finished the delivery on the Frank Lanning Building, Twentieth and Hawthorne avenue.

Mr. I. H. Frank, for some time local representative for Waterhouse, Price & Co., is on an extended trip to New York City and other Eastern cities. Mr. Frank will call on several of the factories that his firm represents on the Coast, and will visit his old home at Terre Haute, Ind., for the first time in twenty years. After January 1, Mr Frank can be found with Waterhouse, Price & Co., San Francisco.

Fred W. Wagner, 363 Stark street, has on display in his show rooms an elaborate line of reading lamps. This line is of Russian design, brass, hand-sawed, underlined with silk, and each lamp is patented as to design and style. A striking feature is the illuminated pedestal. This type of lamp is handled by Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and other large Eastern dealers.

E. F. Tindolph, western manager of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Tindolph is installing two dry kilns for the Baker White Pine Lumber Company at Baker, Ore. The Far West Clay Company, of Tacoma, Wash., is furnishing the partition tile and constructing the buildings.

The Pacific Face Brick Company, of Portland, has been awarded the following contracts: Red face brick for the new Calhoun residence in Irvington, Portland; H. L. Camp & Co., contracting architects. Brick for the Geo. W. Bates & Co. building to be erected on Mr. Bates' new concrete dock at the west end of the Burnside Street Bridge, Portland; Bridges & Webber, architects; Hurley-Mason Company, contractors.

A Resume

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of The Pacific Coast Architect.

PORTLAND.

Remodeling—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for remodeling a two-story brick building on Third and Alder streets for the Clifford Investment Company.

Residence—L. R. Bailey Company, architects and builders, prepared plans for a one and one-half story frame dwelling to cost $4000 for J. W. De Young.

Remodeling—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for remodeling a three-story brick building on First and Stark streets for the Corbett Estate, to cost about $10,000.

Bungalow Office—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a bungalow office building, to be erected near Salem for the Waldo Hills Orchard Company.

Bungalow—Architects Baker & Baker prepared plans for a six-room bungalow for W. B. Brown, of Woodburn.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans and let the contract for an $8000 residence for Dr. Sam C. Slocum, to be built on Westover Terrace.

Hotel—Architect Lewis I. Thompson has been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-story brick hotel, 50x75, to be built on Thirteenth and Main streets, to cost $50,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two-story frame residence for H. M. Courtright, to cost $25,000.

Club Building—Architects Jacobberger & Smith have been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story club house, to be erected by the Knights of Columbus in Hillsboro, at a cost of $8000.

Store Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a one-story brick store building for the Blaesing Granite Co., to cost $4000.

Club House—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux are preparing plans for a club house for the Tualatin Country Club, to be built near Portland.

Grain Elevator—The California-Oregon Grain Elevator Company will erect a ten-story reinforced concrete elevator near the east end of the Steel Bridge. Plans were prepared by Architect W. R. Sink, of Chicago.

Bungalow—George W. Foreman, architect and builder, prepared plans for a $3000 bungalow, to be built on East Forty-ninth and Alder streets, for Miss Selma Mundt.

Picture Theatre—Architect Lewis I. Thompson has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story fire-proof moving picture theatre, to be built on Sixth street, near Washington.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a six-room residence, to cost $2500, for W. D. Strauser.

Summer Home—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a Swiss chalet, to be built at Ocean Park, for Miss Kate Wintler, at a cost of $4000.

Store Building—The Rose City Importing Company will erect a three-story brick building, 50x100, on Third and Alder streets.

Store and Office Building—Architect J. D. Dantoff is preparing plans for a modern six-story building, 50x100, to be erected on Third and Yamhill streets for Cohn Bros. The building will be of fire-proof construction and cost $100,000.

Business Block—Architect David C. Lewis has been selected to prepare plans for a building to be erected for the Northwestern Electric Company on the Pittock Block. The building will be a Class A structure, eight stories in height, and will cover the entire block.

Cordage Plant—Architects Emil Schacht & Son have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $1,000,000 plant for the Portland Cordage Company at Manila, P. I.

Flats—Architect C. Manson White prepared plans for a two-story frame four-family flat building, to be erected in Overlook Addition.

Residence—Architects Williams & Truenbach prepared plans for an eight-room two-story frame residence for a local physician.

Bank and Office Building—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach have been commissioned by the Northwest Fidelity Company to prepare plans for a building to replace the Marquam Building. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction, twelve stories in height, 60x200, and will cost about $600,000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a six-room frame residence to be built in Piedmont by James Gilham.

Laundry—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence is preparing plans for a two-story brick and concrete building, 75x200, for the Troy Laundry Company. Mr. Lawrence is also preparing plans for a brick and concrete stable, 30x200, for the same company. The buildings will be erected on East Davis, between Tenth and Eleventh, and will cost $70,000.

Residence—Architects Root & Hoose prepared plans for an $8000 residence to be erected on Palatine Hill for C. E. Power.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built on Arlington Heights for James S. Johnston, at a cost of $5000.

Business Block—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared plans for a two-story brick business block to be built in Salem by Vick Bros. The building will be 40x165 in size, and cost $12,000.

Stable—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a two-story brick stable, 50x100, to be erected on the East Side by a local transfer company.

Business Block—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building for the Kentucky Liquor Company, to be erected on First and Jefferson, at a cost of $35,000.

OREGON.

Paper Mill—Oregon City. The Hawley Pulp & Paper Company will erect a three-story concrete building, 142x40 in size.

Theatre—Medford. The Medford Realty & Investment Company will remodel a building for the People's Amusement Company at a cost of $10,000.

Y. M. C. A.—Klamath Falls. Funds are being raised in Klamath Falls and by the Portland Y. M. C. A. with which to erect a club building.

Theatre—Albany. Conrad Meyer will erect a two-story pressed brick theatre building, at a cost of $25,000, for T. G. Bligh, of Salem.

Gymnasium—Springfield. The School Board is planning to erect a gymnasium, 50x80 in size.

Stable—Cottage Grove. The Commercial Stables will erect a corrugated iron building, 98x72. A brick addition, 80x94, will be built early in the spring.

Residence—Vale, Knowles & Drapier, architects and contractors, have prepared plans and started work on a fine residence for W. G. Thompson.

City Hall—Milton. The City Council has authorized that plans and specifications for a city hall be submitted.

High School—Eugene. The school district has voted $20,000 bond issue with which to purchase a site for a high school.

Store and Lodge Building—Medford. Architects Powers & West are preparing plans for a two-story brick store and lodge building for Dr. A. J. Helms.

Theatre—Medford. Architects Powers & West are preparing plans for a theatre building to be built by Dr. F. C. Page.

Hotel—Springfield. A company is being organized to erect a $40,000 hotel building. The building will be four stories, constructed of brick or reinforced concrete.

Mausoleum—Ashland. The International Mausoleum Company will erect a concrete building, 45x120, at a cost of about $100,000.

Church—Burns. The Presbyterians will begin work early in the spring on a $10,000 brick or stone church.

Business Block—Wallowa. E. A. Schiffler will erect a brick business block, 65x100 in size.

Masonic Temple—Klamath Falls. The Masonic Lodge is planning to erect a four-story store, office and lodge building.

Ice Plant—Springfield. The Henry Weinhard Estate will erect a modern ice factory and cold storage plant.

Warehouse—Eugene. Architect D. L. Harden prepared plans for a two-story warehouse for J. W. Quackenbush & Son.

Garage—Springfield. A. Wilhelm intends to erect a fireproof building, 75x100.

SEATTLE.

Office Building—Architects Bebb & Mendel have been commissioned by J. C. Lang to prepare plans for an eight-story building to cost $75,000. Only three stories to be built at present.

Elks' Building—Architect Julian Everett prepared plans for a three-story concrete store and lodge building, to be built at Port Townsend, at a cost of $22,000.

School—Stephens & Stephens have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $100,000 high school building to be erected in Hoquiam.

Residence—Architect John Graham prepared plans and let the contract for a $12,000 residence for Manager Stephens of the Fleischmann Yeast Company.

Remodeling—Architect Clayton D. Wilson prepared plans for remodeling the Bacher & Grinninger Building.

Factory—Architect U. Grant Fay prepared plans for a factory building to cost $8000 for the Coops Piano Manufacturing Company, of Tacoma.

Store Building—Architects Josenhans & Allen prepared plans for a one-story brick building for Lars Rasmussen.

Apartment House—Architects Daniel R. Huntington and Arthur J. Loveless completed plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to cost $100,000, for the Peninsula Land & Building Company.

Office Building—Architect Frank C. Allen, Inc., prepared plans and let the contract for the construction of a ten-story fire-proof office building, to cost $400,000, for the Washington Securities Company.

Summer Hotel—Architect A. Warren Gould is preparing plans for a $100,000 addition to the hotel at Sol Duc Hot Springs.

Reformatory—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a state reformatory, to be built at Monroe.

WASHINGTON.

Church—Olympia. Architect C. J. Mohlet prepared plans for a church for the St. Michaels Congregation.

Brewery—Chewelah. Joseph Pohle announces that the Chewelah Brewery will remodel their plant and double their capacity.

Library—Clarkston. The plans of Architect J. H. Nave for the $10,000 Carnegie Library have been accepted, and work will begin at once.

Business Block and Stable—Hoquiam. Lyon & Irwin will erect a concrete livery stable and a two-story modern concrete business block.

Business Block and Garage—Aberdeen. Mrs. Gean B. Stewart will erect a two-story concrete business block, 50x100, and a one-story concrete garage, 50x65.

Business Block—Toppenish. H. Mallery, of Olympia, is erecting a two-story business block, 25x70.

Factory—Walla Walla. Architects Osterman & Siebert are preparing plans for a $500,000 plant for the Brown-Lewis Mfg. Company. There will be six buildings, from one to four stories in height, covering a ground space of 250x660 feet.

Elks' Building—Spokane. The Elks' Lodge will build a $25,000 lodge building.

Theatre—Abredeen. Edward Dolin had plans prepared for remodeling the Boston Block for a moving picture theatre, at a cost of $5000.

Residences—Spokane. The Chamberlin Real Estate & Improvement Co. will erect forty-eight houses in Yardley, at a cost of $100,000.

Business Block—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for a four-story brick store building, 50x120, for Gabriel Wallis, to cost $35,000.

Apartment House—Aberdeen. Mrs. M. M. Bacon will build a $25,000 addition to the Broadway Apartments.

School—Waterville. Architect C. Ferris White, of Spokane, prepared plans for a $40,000 school building.

Box Factory—Leavenworth. The Leavenworth Lumber Company will erect a $50,000 box factory.

Postoffice—Toppenish. Frank A. Williams will erect a one-story brick building, to be used for a postoffice.

Store Building—Chehalis. T. R. Behrend will erect a modern brick store building, 25x100.

Hotel—Leavenworth. A stock company has been formed with a capital stock of $30,000 and will erect a modern three-story pressed brick hotel.

Business Block—Bellingham. R. J. Morse, of the Morse Hardware Company, is having plans prepared for a two-story reinforced concrete business block.

Church—Hartford. A $5000 church will be built by the Congregationalists at Lake Stevens.

Hall—Centralia. The Salvation Army will erect a two-story brick army hall, at a cost of $8000.

Store—Tacoma. Architect C. F. Landherg prepared plans for a one-story store building, 36x60 in size.

IDAHO.

Hotel—Boise. Architects Tourtellotte & Hummel, Boise, have plans completed for a five-story hotel for L. P. Kieldsen, to cost $100,000.

Hospital—Lapawi. The Government has begun work on a $10,000 sanitarium on the Indian reservation.

School—St. Maries. At a recent election it was voted to build a two-story brick school building to cost $60,000.

Fair Buildings—Lewiston. Architect J. H. Nave prepared plans for four buildings for the Northwest Livestock Association.

Telephone Building—Twin Falls. The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company is planning to erect a two-story office and exchange building.

Postoffice—Coner d'Alene. Mrs. Teresa Graham will erect a modern brick structure to be used as a postoffice.

Church—Weiser. The Episcopal Church is having plans prepared for a modern church building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Theatre and Office Building—Vancouver. Architect E. W. Houghton is preparing plans for a $500,000 theatre and office building for a New York syndicate. The building will be a fire-proof structure, 100x100 in size.

Factory—Vancouver. The Smart Bag Company will erect a large factory building, 200x200, of fire-proof and heavy mill construction.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architects Parr, McKenzie & Day prepared plans for a seven-story concrete and mill construction warehouse, for the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, to cost $200,000.

Dairy Building—Vancouver. Architects Braunton & Leibert prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete building, 80x100, for the Standard Dairy Company, to cost $70,000.

Office Building—New Westminister. The Dominion Trust Company is having plans prepared for a modern eight-story fireproof building, to cost $200,000.

Training School and Warehouse—Vancouver. The B. C. Telephone Company had plans prepared for a training school, to cost $30,000, and also plans for a stone and brick warehouse, to cost $100,000.

Hospital—Vancouver. Plans have been prepared for an administration building for the city hospital authorities, to cost $55,000, and an isolation hospital to cost $75,000.

Store Building—Vancouver. Architects Braunton & Leibert prepared plans for a four-story brick building for J. W. Powell, to cost $45,000.

Jail—New Westminister. The City Council has decided to erect a $20,000 city jail.

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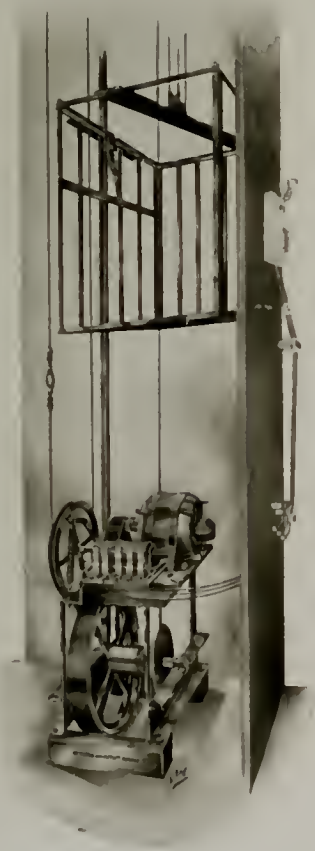

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Children's.....San Francisco, Cal.

CLUBS

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Elks.....Eugene

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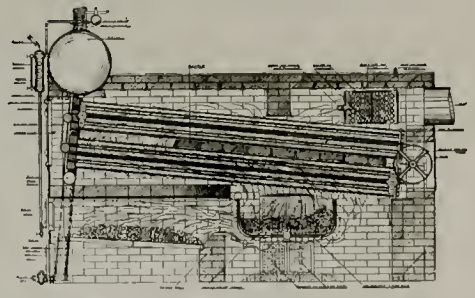

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Buried hopes require deep graves.

A friend in need is a friend most people sidetrack.

Life is a game of chance, but death is a sure thing.

One way to save money is to get rid of your friends.

If a man is smart he never has occasion to mention it.

It's useless to plan to work unless you work the plan.

It's hard for a man with a grievance to stick to the truth.

We are all entitled to our rights, but only a few of us get them.

He is a wise man who keeps his good opinions of himself to himself.

Only people who keep all their promises are those who never make any.

Even a cat has sense enough to refrain from crying over spilled milk.

Here's the first guide post on the road to success: Mind your own business.

It isn't safe to say much about fools because there are so many in the world.

We would be unhappy if we knew everything that is going on or coming off.

It is never too late to blame it on the other fellow when you make a mistake.

If we all waited for authority to speak half the people would forget how to talk.

Get on the other side of the fence when you have occasion to argue with a mule.

Some people derive a lot of pleasure from spreading bad news about their friends.

The surest thing in this world is a friend you can't depend on when you need him.

Half the world complains that it has no work and the other half that it has too much.

It is often difficult to find your way upward, but the downward path is a blazed trail.

If you have occasion to transact business with a mule select one who has no kick coming.

The girl who is ambitious to make a name for herself usually ends by accepting some man's.

Anyhow, there is no chance that you will be forgotten before the undertaker collects his bill.

And many a man can hear the call of duty—providing there is nothing else worth listening to.

When a couple are married they are made one, but it takes some little time to find out which one.

Let us say for the farmers that they don't run to whiskers as much as the cartoonists seem to imagine.

Probably the Lord hasn't much use for a cheerful giver who donates his week's wages to a slot machine

Still, it is better to borrow the stepladder and forget to return it, than to treat a loan of real money that way.

The Building Record

When all the figures in every direction shall have been completed it will reveal the fact that 1912 has been a remarkable year. As the months have come and gone, we have seen the totals steadily rolling up and we have been amazed. Better still, it is generally agreed on all sides that 1913 will even prove a more remarkable year, judging by the vast enterprises to be gotten under way.

With the wonderful growth and rapid development in all American and Canadian cities, and particularly those of the West and Northwest, it is particularly gratifying to note that building progress has kept pace with other lines of progress. While in some cities the totals are not as large for 1912 as for 1911, it is due largely to the fact that activity in construction in 1911 was directed more largely to business buildings and the more expensive class of residences, while in 1912, that want having been pretty well supplied, efforts were expended in the building of residences for persons of moderate means. A large percentage of these were built for homes. Now that want has been supplied in a measure, and that business and office buildings in all Western cities have been filled, it is freely predicted that in Portland, particularly, intense activity in both office and business building construction as well as in dwelling construction will be the features of the coming year.

During 1912, among the more notable buildings whose construction is recorded, or which are in process of construction, mention may be made of these: New Court House, $1,600,000; Oregon Hotel, $850,000; Lipman-Wolfe building, $800,000; Lincoln High School, $490,000; Public Library, $465,000; Empress Theater, $350,000; Journal building, $315,000; Gevurtz building, $300,000; Holtz building, $150,000; Woodard-Clarke building, $150,000; Honeyman Hardware Company's building, $130,000. These reach a total value of $5,300,000. Others might be added to the list.

Already for 1913 there are planned ten buildings whose total valuation will exceed $4,245,000 and tentative plans are in the making for other notable structures. The buildings already decided upon are: Pittock building, $1,000,000; Portland Hotel, $1,000,000; Northwestern Bank building, $750,000; Morgan building, $500,000; Pacific States Telephone building, $400,000; Police Station, $275,000, Doctor's building, $150,000; University Club, $100,000; Waverly building, $70,000; First M. E. Church, (probable, but cost not yet determined).

For 1912, Portland's permits reached a total of $14,817,481; for 1911, $19,152,370. The figures for November, 1912, were $688,585, as compared with $2,021,985 for November, 1911.

The records of other western cities show:

San Francisco, 11 months, 1912, $22,250,437; 11 months, 1911, $19,708,045; November, 1912, $1,912,932; November, 1911, $1,617,890.

Los Angeles, 11 months, 1912, $29,097,315; 11 months, 1911, $21,572,660; November, 1912, $2,597,728; November, 1911, $1,797,233.

Oakland, 11 months, 1912, $8,414,521; 11 months, 1911, $6,590,656; November, 1912, $869,432; November, 1911, $721,835.

Seattle, 11 months, 1912, $7,446,975; 11 months, 1911, $7,164,266; November, 1912, $403,310; November, 1911, $449,105.

Tacoma, 11 months, 1912, $1,909,378; 11 months, 1911, $1,945,547.

Spokane, 11 months, 1912, $2,170,592; 11 months, 1911, $3,240,700; November, 1912, $130,570; November, 1911, $167,265.

Salt Lake City, 11 months, 1912, $3,145,983; 11 months, 1911, $3,124,000; November, 1912, $93,350; November, 1911, $666,400.

The reports from western Canadian cities reveal these figures:

Vancouver, B. C., 11 months, 1912, $17,858,057; 11 months, 1911, $16,063,857; November, 1912, $1,538,795; November, 1911, $994,512.

Victoria, B. C., 11 months, 1912, $7,334,315; 11 months, 1911, $3,783,965; November, 1912, $788,505.

New Westminster, B. C., 11 months, 1912, $1,579,368; 11 months, 1911, $1,063,687; November, 1912, $61,270; November, 1911, $62,250.

Edmonton, Alberta, 11 months, 1912, $13,843,487; 11 months, 1911, $3,671,850.

Calgary, Alberta, 11 months, 1912, $19,360,660; 11 months, 1911, $12,909,478; November, 1912, $1,903,044.

A. I. A. Wires T. B. Wilcox

Under date of December 12, 1912, the following telegram was sent to Theodore B. Wilcox of Portland:

"Theodore B. Wilcox, Chairman Auditorium Committee, Portland, Ore.

"American Institute of Architects in convention assembled this day formally approved report of Institute Committee on Competitions from which following concerning Auditorium competition is quoted in full:

"The Board of Directors also instructs this committee to bring to your attention the case of the Portland Auditorium. The city of Portland, Ore., being about to erect an Auditorium, the recently established Oregon chapter conducted a successful campaign for the adoption of proper methods. An adviser was chosen to conduct the competition and a program was issued, which received the approval of the institute.

"Upon the conclusion of the competition there appeared over the signature of a member of the institute an article vigorously attacking the jury of award.

The Committee on Practice, acting under instructions from the Board of Directors, conducted a very careful investigation into the conduct of the jury and transmitted to the board a report accompanied by 21 exhibits.

The Committee on Practice finds that the competitor was honestly and conscientiously judged and that there was no *prima facie* evidence of misconduct on the part of the jury.

It is to be supposed that members of the institute desire to support it in its efforts to improve competition practice. From coast to coast, they have given every evidence of such a desire. Yet in the case of the Portland Auditorium, where the city had recognized the institute's advice by establishing an orderly competition, architects themselves, by rushing into print in denunciation of the judgment, have done much to jeopardize all that the profession has gained. The public cannot readily distinguish between an attack upon the jury's judgment and an attack upon the method of holding the competition, the result being that they are given the impression that the well-considered methods commended by the institute are not better than those of the days when competitions were a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

(Signed) D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
Chairman Committee on Public Information."

Take a few minutes off to think it over and you will be surprised at the amount of time you devote to foolishness.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A.

By CHARLES H. ALDEN, Secretary.

THE January meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the College Club, Seattle, Wednesday, January 8, 1913. In addition to the transaction of important business the report of the Chapter delegate to the Convention of the American Institute of Architects recently held in Washington, D. C., was presented and the Chapter had the pleasure of hearing a paper entitled, "Observations on Art during the last Fifty Years," given by Mr. O. H. P. LaFarge. As the son of our great mural painter who had taken so prominent a part in the art development of the United States, Mr. LaFarge was brought into personal contact with noted architects and artists who had transformed the art of this country and directed it toward the expression of true ideals. The difficulty under which these early artists labored and the significant results accomplished were vividly portrayed, the opportunities presented to us for profiting by these early efforts in artistic expression were set before us and with a note of optimism the speaker inspired us with enthusiasm to give art its true place in our modern life. The valuable paper abundantly merited the applause given it by its hearers and the vote of thanks of the Chapter which followed.

The report of our delegate to the convention, Mr. Sayward, brought clearly before us the important work done by this national gathering and special commendation was given by the Chapter to our able representative.

Mr. Everett, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported on the status of the board of appeal of this city and conditions which hampered its work. The city charter provisions defining the duties and powers of this board were given and in accepting the report it was voted to present a communication to the Superintendent of Buildings directing his attention to the provisions of the charter and their violation.

A report from a sub-committee of the Associated Scientific Societies of Seattle on joint quarters to be occupied by various technical societies was read by the chairman, Mr. Blackwell. After some discussion as to the advisability of the Chapter concurring in the suggestions made, the matter was by vote referred to the Chapter Committee on Rooms and Library with instructions to meet with the joint committees and report to the Chapter at a future date.

The president presented a correction to various published reports claiming for the Missouri State Capitol Competition the honor of establishing a precedent in the proper conduct of state capitol competitions. This was presented in the form of a resolution directing attention to the fact that the competition for the State Capitol Building for the State of Washington was held prior to the competition in Missouri and was in accord with the A. I. A. standards. The resolution was unanimously adopted with provision for its publicity.

In making brief allusion to the report of the Institute Committee on City Planning, Mr. C. F. Gould spoke of the intention of the Institute to maintain a collection of lantern slides illustrating the subject and moved that a collection of slides illustrating the work of Seattle's Municipal Plans Commission be presented by the Chapter. The motion was adopted.

The president announced that arrangements were being made by a Chapter committee acting by authority of the Port of Seattle Commission for a competition for a seal for the Port.

The suggestion that the Chapter take some action in regard to the proposed Washington State Building at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco led to a final vote that the Chapter, through its Committee on Competitions, endeavor to have a provision for a competition for the building in accordance with the A. I. A. code incorporated by the legislature in the exposition bill, soon to be considered by that body.

The following were elected members of the Chapter:

Harry Lewis Copeland, architect in charge of the Capitol building at Olympia, and C. Frank Mahon, of Tacoma. Mr. Copeland's election being contingent on his transfer from his former Chapter.

Society of Beaux Arts

The student work of the Society of Beaux Arts, Portland Architectural Club Atelier, 247½ Stark street. The "Esquisses" are made "en-loge," the problems worked up and the final project made in the club rooms. The problems are then sent to San Francisco, where the judgments are held.

The first problem this year was "A Pompeiian Court Yard." This was an archaeology problem. Two men took the esquisse August 10th and two men rendered November 25th. The esquisse for the first class B project was given October 5th. Twelve men took this and four men rendered November 25th. Three class B order and one class B plan. The following awards were made:

CLASS "A" AND "B" ARCHAEOLOGY I PROJECT.

"A Courtyard" on Pompeiian Style.

Author Bauman; award, mention; atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland. Author, Collins; award, mention; atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland.

CLASS "B," I ANALYTIQUE (ORDER PROBLEM).

"A Porte-Cochere."

Author, Stanton; award, mention; atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland. Author, Dittrich; award, mention; atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland. Author, Nicoll; atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland.

CLASS "B," I PROJECT (PROBLEM IN DESIGN).

"A Driveway Through a Public Building."

Author, Wright, Atelier, Portland Architect Club, Portland, Ore.

Thirteen men took the esquisse for the second class B project, which was given November 30th. This problem renders January 20th.

The esquisse for the third class B project comes January 25th.

Builders' Exchange "Coffee Klatch"

The Portland Builders' Exchange in December inaugurated a pleasing feature which can not but prove instructive and of great benefit to members. Every Wednesday noon what is known as a "coffee klatch" is given. Outside the refreshments a speaker, representing some one of the building trades, gives a brief talk on some subject, connected with the purposes and objects of the Exchange and building trades' interests. Shortly after the idea was carried out the holidays intervened, and the "coffee klatch" was adjourned until January, when it was recommenced, and is now a regular weekly feature.

It is much easier for a woman to get a man where she wants him than it is for her to get a point on a lead pencil.

Group Plan for the State Capitol at Olympia, Washington

By W. R. Wilder.

IN THE consideration of any state capitol there is more at issue than is at once obvious. Far above excellence of detail of plan and elevation is the expression of the dignity of the state, and inasmuch as such expression would require, in an isolated building, a magnificence not justified by the practical requirements, it becomes essential to call in the aid of every accessory and so far as possible to give to the whole capitol city a unity that will make each separate part enhance the expression of the whole. Moreover, such expression should be characteristic of that particuiar state, different for an inland state than for one on the coast, and for one in a mountainous region than for one on the plains.

Fortunately, in this respect, Olympia is wonderfully expressive of the State of Washington. Its location at the head of Puget Sound with the combination of water and mountains in every direction make it distinctive beyond most capitol cities, and what is true of the city is particularly true of the site selected for the capitol buildings themselves.

The problem has been therefore to preserve this expression and to so relate the site to the city as to make the latter provide the necessary setting. In a report to the State Capitol Commission, after a careful consideration of the surroundings, we urged the construction of a main boulevard running east and west approximately on the line of Fourth street, thus connecting the three distinct ridges contained in the city limits which at present are too detached in effect. Where this crossed the Sound, would develop a natural civic center where might be located the railroad station, water approach, postoffice and similar buildings of a public character, while its construction would lessen the danger of encroachment of business in the direction of the capitol and the consequent destruction of its desirable parklike character. From this civic center would naturally be the main approach to the capitol in the form of a second boulevard to the south, and these two boulevards bordering a fresh water lake easily formed by a tide lock would provide a foreground beautiful in itself and insuring a proper setting for the fully developed capitol.

Having determined these mains features, it became necessary to work out the detailed arrangement in accordance therewith. Along with the evident advantages of a "group" capitol as compared with the usual single building, in permitting its gradual development and extension to meet new conditions, there exists the disadvantage that a structure, none too large as a unit for proper expression of the dignity of the state, is separated into three or more distinct parts, no one of which remains of either sufficient size or importance to dominate the rest, as viewed from a distance. Any attempt to so unite two or more units to give the effect of a single building subverts the very objects for which a group plan is advisable, while to open a magnificent approach, with tremendous stairways and the like, directly upon a single unit too insignificant in size to properly dominate it would be a serious mistake. The plan adopted has been to reserve to the legislative chambers the central unit, crowning it with a magnificent dome and then to so arrange the other units that from all points they shall give the effect of a broad, low substance, unimportant of themselves, but each taking its part in the building up of the group. The temple of Justice, containing as it does the Supreme Court of the state, seems logically the unit next in order of importance, and by placing it on the main axis there results none of the embarrassment consequent on the attempt to balance it with a building serving purposes of different and minor importance. With a view to such location, this building has been properly designed to be subordinate to the central unit and to present upon approach from below no suggestion of its being of main importance. This is primarily effected by the use of a long colonnade, unbroken by any central motive on the north facade while the ranges leading from the boulevard below are carried to either side, so that the foot approach is uninterrupted to the heart of the group. There are two approaches for carriages, one by way of Main street, passing through a small public park, the other leading from the boulevard around the base of the hill and both terminating in the court of honor.

The temple of Justice now in course of construction is the first unit to be built, but owing to its location will present an effect complete in itself. The next structure will probably be the central unit for the legislative chambers and a tentative plan has been worked out showing the possibility of using the existing foundations without serious modifications. The complexion of these two units with their terraces at once forms an adequate state capitol thoroughly monumental in character. The remaining units need be built only as the requirements of the state develop and their arrangement left for determinatoin at that time. The development of the boulevard system is desirable both for the capitol and the city itself, but the only immediate steps in this direction that are imperative is the prevention of further desecration of the water front. Olympia being the state capitol, the people of the whole state are vitally concerned in its development and public opinion should be aroused to the necessity of protecting their property from defacement by selfish interests.

* * *

Plans Wanted

A schedule, according to the requirements of the American Institute of Architects, has been arranged for the competition which is to be held to secure plans and specifications for the new county hospital buildings for Alameda county. Architect Henry H. Meyers, Kohl building, San Francisco, has been appointed advsiory architect, and he, together with the members of the building committee, have completed the requirements of the schedule. It is the intention of the committee to secure a building or group of buildings second to none in the country and which will be an architectural attraction. Bonds will shortly be voted on to defray the cost of construction, and it is hoped to raise at least a million dollars. Competitive plans for this work are to be opened on April 10, 1913. Complete information can be secured from Architect Meyers.

* * *

Takes a Firm Stand

A number of old structures in the down town district, Tacoma, have recently been made the subject of shreds and patches. Since this tends to prevent the erection of new and more modern structures, the City Council has put a stop to the practice by the passage of an ordinance. This prohibits the patching of old frame buildings within the fire district limits.

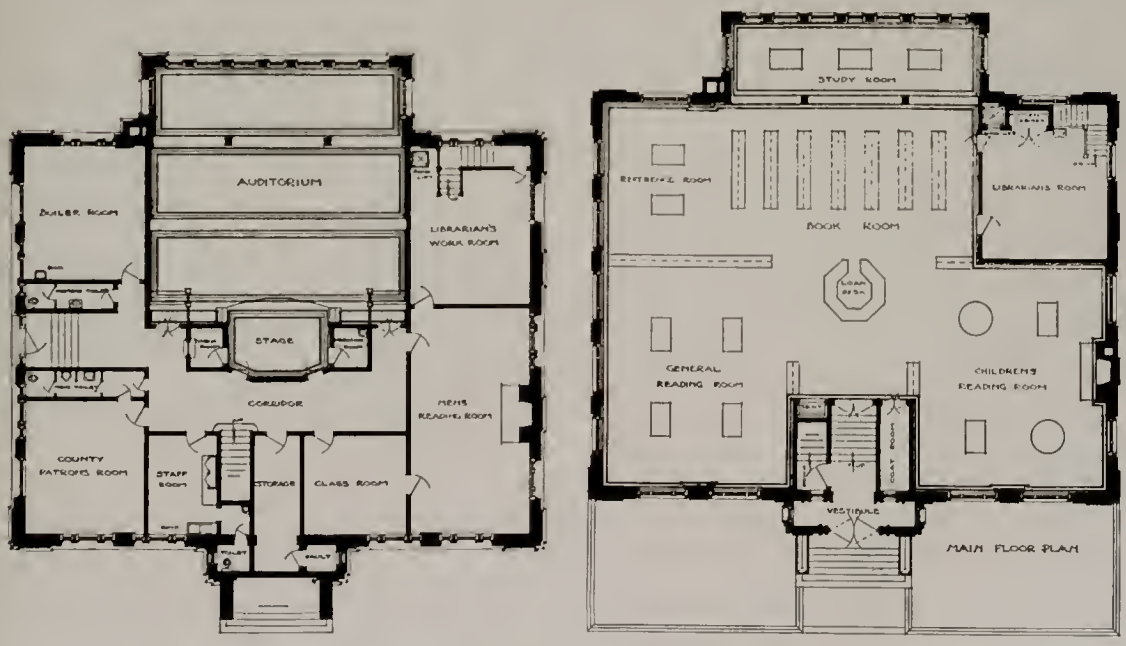
Elevation of the Proposed Capitol Group for the State of Washington, at Olympia,
as seen from the Boulevard

Wilder & White, Architects, New York

Group Plan—Showing the proposed arrangement of future Buildings to form with the Temple of Justice, The Capitol of the State of Washington, at Olympia

Wilder & White, Architects, New York

Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon
George M. Post, Architect

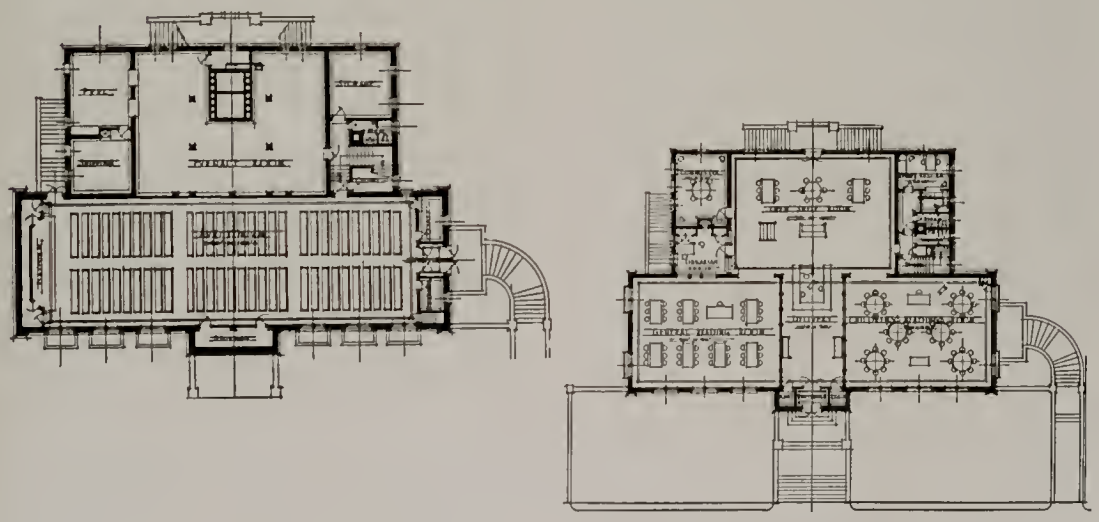


Floor Plans, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon
George M. Post, Architect

Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio



Floor Plans, Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio

Entrance

Photo by Angelus Studio

Window

Photo by Angelus Studio

Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

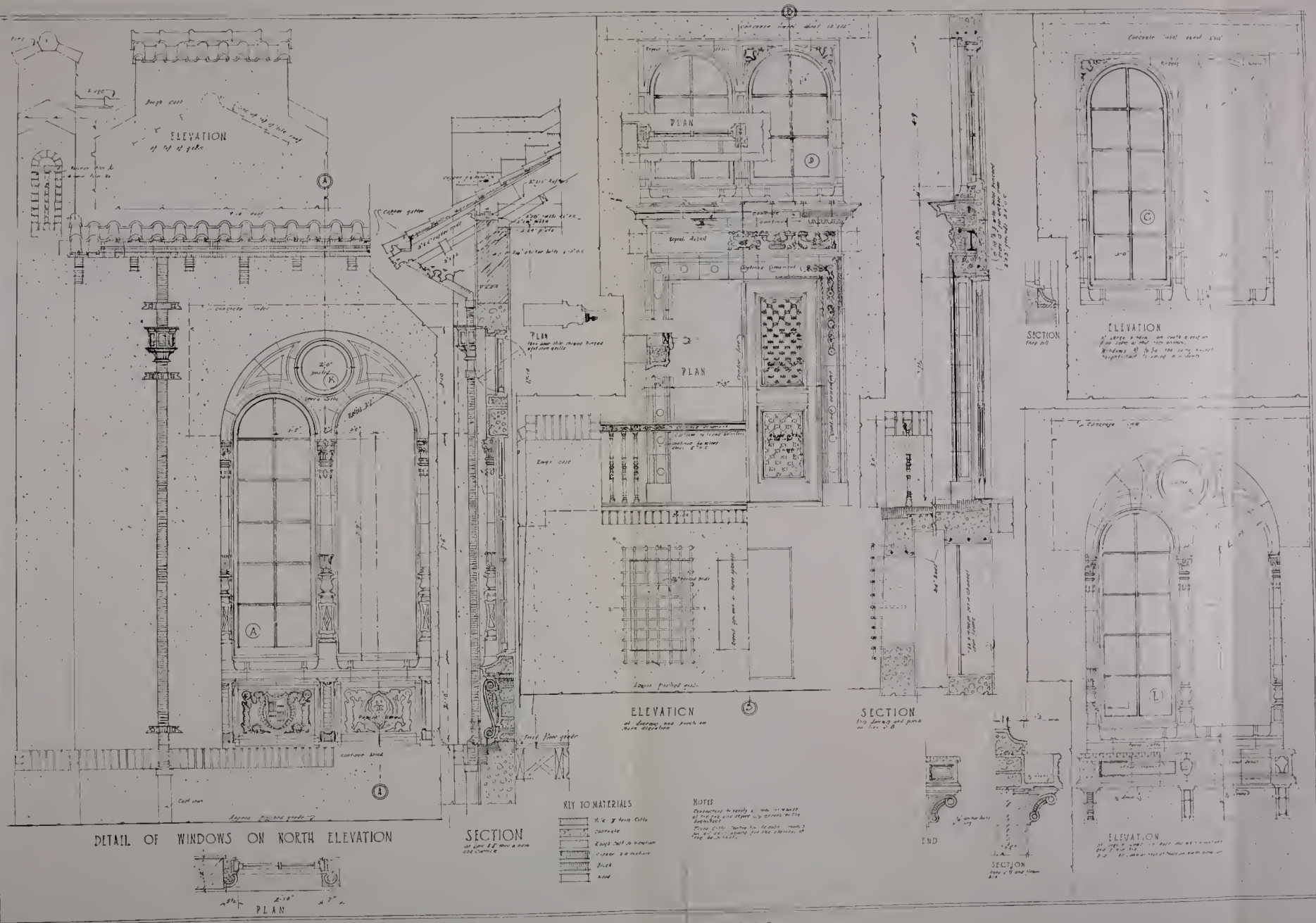
Photo by Angelus Studio

Interiors

Photo by Angelus Studio

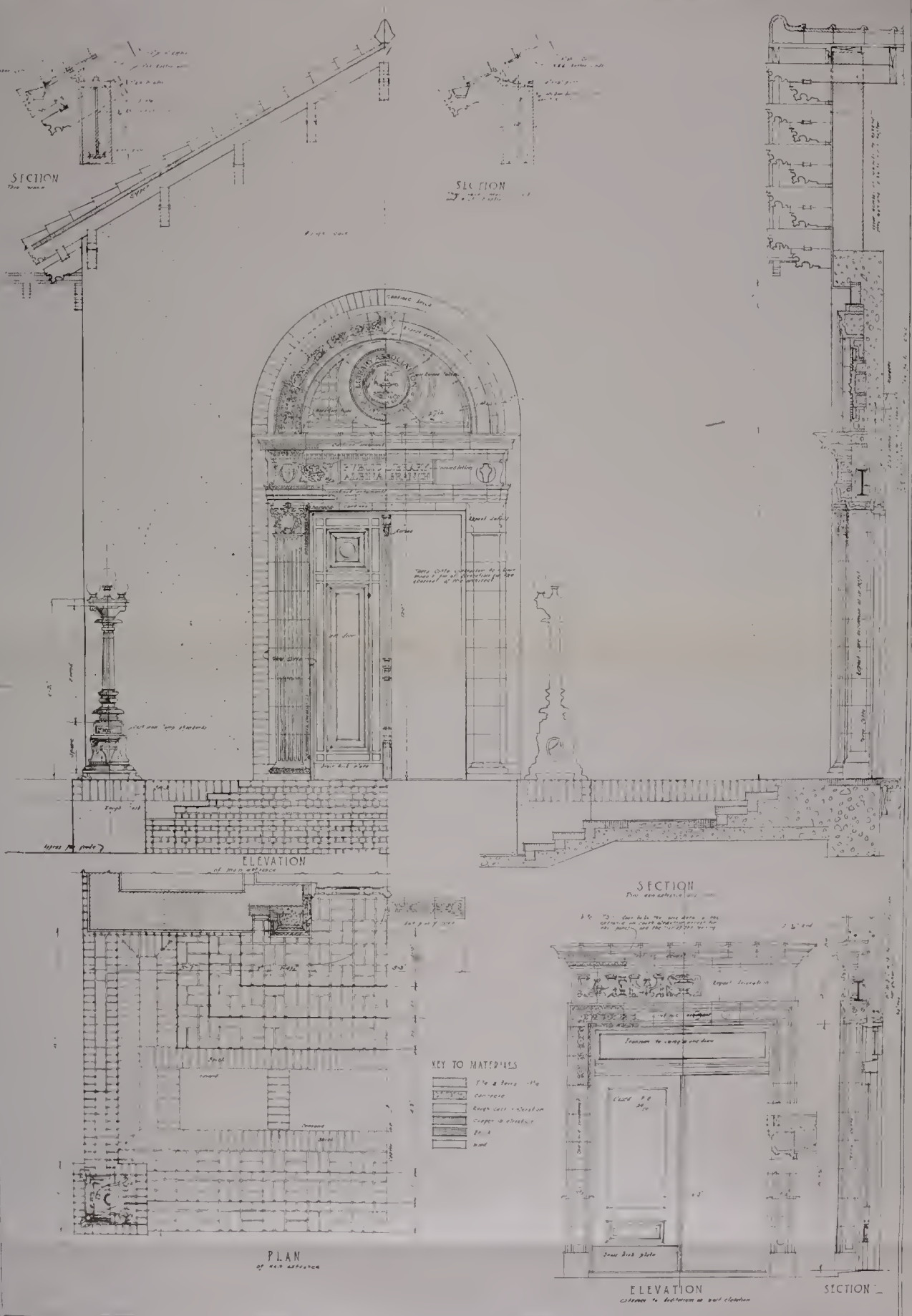
Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect



Detail Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect



PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
January 1913

Detail Public Library, Albina Branch, Portland, Oregon

Extracts from Address of Walter Cook, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, at the 46th Annual Convention Washington, D. C., December 1912

THE one thing that stands out in the history of the institute is the constantly increasing interest of our members in its aims and its aspirations, and the constantly increasing unity in their views as to the best means of attaining these. Our one purpose is the encouragement of the best architecture, in every sense of the word; any advantage to the architects themselves—the improvement of their position in the community or of their material interests—follows as a matter of course; but this is not first in our minds. During the year which is nearly at an end a great deal has been accomplished especially in furthering that education of the public toward a correct understanding of what we seek, which is our first and most pressing necessity.

If the results of these efforts of ours have come but slowly it is perhaps in part our own fault; for astonishing as it may seem, this public, or the best part of it, has listened to us with interest and good will, and in the great majority of instances has recognized the force of our arguments and the truth of what we have advanced. One example of this, and the most important one perhaps, has been the conduct of the competition for the Capitol of the State of Missouri. Beginning, as it did, with certain conditions laid aside, which were, as we believe, not for the best interest of the state, the Capitol Commission invited a delegation of the Institute, which had called its attention to these conditions, to visit them and confer with them. This conference was a most satisfactory one, and the result was a competition for this great public building conducted in a manner which was eminently judicious, and which bids fair to add one more to our great and beautiful monuments. And recently the Capitol Board has sent its thanks to the Committee of the Institute whose members advised with them. Certainly all our thanks are due to these enlightened gentlemen for the aid they have given to good art, and for the example they furnished to our whole country. And this is only one—the most prominent it is true—of many such incidents in affairs great and small, which go to prove that after all our countrymen are broadminded and patriotic and only need to have the truth shown them.

Unfortunately we have to record one experience of a quite different nature. The Tarsney Act, authorizing the designing of our government buildings by architects, has been repealed; and for the moment these great monuments of our country have been handed over to an official factory, to be turned out by the yard; for whatever the talent and the ability of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, this is what must of necessity result. Nothing of this sort has ever happened in any civilized country, so far as I know, unless our own unhappy experiment of years ago may be considered an exception. It is quite unnecessary for me to speak of the so-called arguments which were employed in urging this repeal—the plea of an economy which has, we believe, been shown not to exist, and certain others which displayed such an almost ludicrous ignorance of the whole subject, that we can but shrug our shoulders and say with Figaro, that we hasten to laugh, lest we be obliged to weep. But if any of our special guests of this year—sculptors, painters or authors—are unacquainted with them, we hope they will without delay read certain of the official documents which have been published, for they will find them most delectable. And they will certainly appreciate the logical sequence of this repeal—the establishment shortly of a special department of the government for the manufacture of all sculpture and decorative paintings, followed rapidly by still another, whose duty shall be to turn out all odes, sonnets or lyric verse which may be needed to celebrate the achievements of our enlightened Republic.

However, we are hopeful and optimistic; we have faith in the sober second thoughts of our representatives in Congress; and we look forward with confidence to legislation in the near future which will not simply re-enact the Tarsney Act—for it had its imperfections—but will give us something even better for our country and its art.

All of our experiences, be they victories or defeats, only serve to accentuate the need of which I have already spoken—the need to do all we can to enlighten our fellow-citizens in those matters which are our special province; to awaken their interest and better their understanding of what we do and how we do it. And the Institute during the past year has given its best attention to this subject. It has established its own special organ in the *Journal*; the first number of which is before you, and for which I bespeak your earnest support, and its new Committee on Public Information has done good and faithful work, which will, I feel assured, result in much good.

And here I wish to thank the earnest and hardworking members of the various committees to whom the affairs of the Institute have been intrusted, and to whom all of us are indebted. Nothing has more impressed me than the disinterested devotion to our common cause of so many busy men, who have willingly sacrificed for it their time and given to it their best service. I trust all our members will realize this, and that all will be eager and willing to add their own efforts whenever the occasion demands it. Our growing influence and power in the community rest upon this—that we all work together for the good cause.

As for the architectural work of our country and our time, to which we are devoting our lives, it moves on apace. Every day sees new and important buildings, and we admire and blame and criticise as the mood is upon us. It is very hard for us, who are so much in the thick of the battle, to see clearly and to give any calm-minded judgment upon it as a whole. But within a few months I have had the good fortune to talk with two fellow-architects of acknowledged eminence from across the water. Their verdict was one of enthusiastic praise for our achievements; and they made comparisons between what we are doing here, and what is done in other countries, which were most flattering for us. So I think we are justified in some self-congratulation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President in his address makes the comment that the significant fact in the history of the Institute is the constantly increasing interest of its members in its aims and aspirations, and the constantly increasing unity in their views as to the best means of attaining these. The status of the architectural profession is still ill-defined in many parts of the United States. The issues with which the architects have had to reckon are complex and are rooted in stubborn conditions. Environments most various have wrought upon the ideas and the ideals of the architects themselves. It would be difficult to exaggerate the untoward character of some of these environments. Some of us—perhaps most of us—have been so closely involved in puzzling and trying situations that we have failed to see the entire field in its proper perspective and some of us have been prone to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the

immediate outlook for the profession. It is, therefore, a cause for congratulation to the Institute that its president, a man of wide experience, high ideals, and singularly temperate mind, has been enabled, amid all the perplexing questions with which the Board has had to deal, so to preserve his sense of proportion and his wise optimism that he can deliberately affirm the constantly increasing interest of the members in the aims and aspirations of the Institute and, through all the divergences of opinions can note a constantly increasing unity in the view of the members as to the best means of carrying out the high purpose of the Institute.

Your committee believes that the president stands on firm ground when he asserts that, during the past year, marked progress has been made in educating the public toward a correct understanding of what we seek. But in this connection your committee cannot forbear to lay still further emphasis on the fundamental truth—that a genuine solidarity of opinion in the profession itself as to professional ideals is an indispensable pre-requisite to a proper recognition of status in the eyes of the public. The architects must themselves analyze and decide questions of ethics as between one another and as between themselves and the public with dispassionate forethought and with an eye single to the highest interests of the profession and of the entire community. The first step toward the education of the community by the architects must be the education of the architects themselves.

The poise of mind of your president is equally in evidence in his reference to the repeal of the Tarsney Act, which he treats as a disagreeable episode to be viewed philosophically rather than as a tragic finality calling for fierce invective. Viewed largely, man and his governments and institutions are but a passing show; and, if the tides of a democracy are sometimes destructive, we do well to remind ourselves that only in a society capable of change is there the possibility of progress. A generation of new lawmakers —like a generation of new children—has newly to be educated. The Institute's work is cut out for it. It hardly requires that we recommend a resolution instructing the president and the board of directors to take action in the premises. We venture to usurp the authority of this convention and to advise the president and the board of directors that it is the sense of the Institute that the president and the board of directors should, at the earliest time, take steps to prepare or to cause to be prepared and, in due time, to submit to the proper Congressional committees a bill for an act that shall not only replace the Tarsney Act but shall —as your president has said, "Give us something even better for our country and its art."

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS M. KELLOGG.
H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE,
ALLAN B. POND, Chairman.

RESULTS OF ELECTION.

At the 46th Annual Convention A. I. A., December, 1912, the election of officers resulted as follows:

Officers: President, Walter Cook, New York, re-elected; first vice-president, R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, re-elected; second vice-president, Frank C. Baldwin, Fredericksburg, Va., re-elected; secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C., re-elected.

Directors for three years: Burt L. Fenner, New York, elected; C. Grant LaFarge, New York, elected; H. Van Buren Magonigle, New York, elected.

Auditor, Robert Stead, Washington, D. C.

The election of Fellows resulted as follows:

Fellows: Wm. D. Austin, Boston, Mass.; W. Dominick Bones, Cleveland, O.; Henry Clay Carrel, New York, N. Y.; Walter B. Chambers, New York, N. Y.; Clinton Day, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. Adams Delano, New York, N. Y.; L. C. Holden, New York, N. Y.; Walter G. Peter, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Wallace Rice, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Rich, New York, N. Y.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank E. Wallis, New York, N. Y.; Arthur F. Woltersdorf, Chicago, Ill.

The honor of "Fellow" of the American Institute of Architects, to quote from the By-laws, "is conferred upon a member who is a citizen of the United States, who, in the opinion of an authorized jury of Fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature or education."

* * *

The Competition for the Indiana Centennial Building

[By special arrangement THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is enabled to publish the following article, which will also appear in the February *Journal of the A. I. A., in extenso.*—Ed.]

THE singular project initiated by the State of Indiana for procuring plans for the erection of its Centennial Building upon a site not yet selected and without expense to the state has progressed so far that the commission charged with its execution has made public its report. The report deals at length with the difficulty of finding a site and also tells of the commission's discovery of the American Institute of Architects.

The report says, "The surprising fact was disclosed that there exists in the United States a combination of practically all architects amounting to what is now commonly denominated a 'trust.' This combine calls itself the American Institute of Architects. Your Commission was notified that no plan would be submitted by any architect belonging to this combination unless the commission first formulated a 'program' setting forth many details.

"In a good faith attempt to meet this objection the commission procured a program to be drawn up by Bohlen & Sons, members of American Institute of Architects. This being submitted to the authorities of the institute was, after months delay, rejected not because of any defect in the program, but because Indiana had not yet by law appropriated the funds for the educational building and for the further reason that this commission could not guarantee that the architect whose plan might be approved by you, would be paid his fee and receive the contract to act as supervising architect."

"In other words, this body of architects, having first put the commission to the expense and trouble of getting up a program, then raised a question which, if it had been raised in the first place, would have rendered the program unnecessary. Your Commission was so anxious to obtain plans that it sought some way in which it could give a legal guarantee and satisfy these particular gentlemen, but no way could be found, although the Attorney-General was appealed to for an opinion. Because of these rulings members of the American Institute of Architects, comprising, as already stated, substantially all the architects in the country, would not compete. The law required competition. Hence no plans could be procured to present to you, and your Commission so reports."

It is not to be wondered at that the publication of the report of the Commission brought forth a sudden crop of editorials in the papers of Indiana denouncing the institute and calling on the Legislature to employ, if such a person existed, an architect who was not a member of the "trust."

The most immediate and effective answer to the un-

warranted statements of the report of the Commission was that contained in an interview with Mr. Herbert W. Foltz, recently Chairman of the Indiana Sub-Committee on Competitions and now Chairman of the Indiana Committee on Public Information. Mr. Foltz stated the institute's position with great clearness, the grounds of its opposition to competitions in general, the principles that should govern their conduct, the more frequent abuses connected with them and the efforts of the institute to abate such abuses.

The interview containing Mr. Foltz's statement follows, together with an editorial from the Indianapolis *Star*:

From *Star*, Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1912.

"TRUST" CHARGE STIRS PROTEST.

Architect Denies Statement of Indiana Centennial Commission That Combination Exists—State's Failure Explained—Herbert Foltz Says Terms of Institute Regarding Competition Were Ignored.

The report of the Indiana Centennial Commission, made public several days ago, disclosing its failure to obtain plans or a site for the proposed centennial building and characterizing the American Institute of Architects as an architects' trust, has brought a storm of protest from architects affiliated with the organization.

A number of Indianapolis architects having membership in the organization assert that there is no trust, and that the failure of the Centennial Commission to obtain plans is due to its own failure to abide by the institute's plan of competing.

Herbert Foltz, a local architect, who was a delegate from the Indiana chapter to the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in Washington last week, says the statement of the Centennial Commission brought about no little amount of discussion on the convention floor when press dispatches from Indianapolis when received giving the Commissioners' report.

"The American Institute of Architects is opposed to competitions on the ground that they are, as generally conducted, uncertain in their results and wasteful of time and money," said Mr. Foltz.

"They are sometimes necessary, though, particularly in connection with proposed public buildings. The institute, through its Committee on Competitions, has stated the principles which should govern the conduct of competitions. In stating these principles it should be understood that the position of the institute is by no means an arbitrary one, since it governs the action of none but its own members and of chapter members allied with it. A competition may be conducted without the sanction of the institution, to which only its members would therefore be ineligible.

"In view of the fact that only about one-fifth of the practicing architects of the country are affiliated with the American Institute, the possibility of any architects' trust at the present time would seem to be very remote.

For many years competitions have been conducted without proper regulation and often in disregard of the interests of both the owner and of the competitors. The owner, totally unfamiliar with the intricacies of the subject, assumed, without skilled assistance, to prepare the program, laying down, or more frequently ignoring, rules to govern procedure.

"Programs varied from loose and careless forms difficult to understand and often open to the suspicion that only the initiated knew what they meant, to overelaborate ones necessitating useless study of details and a needless quantity of drawings. Those instituting the competition often had no legal authority to pay any competitors, still less to employ the winner. There was great economic waste, the total cost of participation exceeding the total net profit accruing to the profession from work through competitions.

"The institute, seeking a means of reform, perceived at once that its relation to the owner could be only an advisory one. It might urge him not to hold a competition or it might advise how to hold one, but it could go no further.

"To architects in general the institute could scarcely presume to offer even its advice, but, being a professional body charged with maintaining ethical standards among its own members, its duty was to see that they did not take part in competitions that fell below a reasonable standard.

"It has, therefore, issued a circular of advice regarding the conduct of competitions, with the object in view of putting all competitions in such form as to establish equitable relations between the owner and the competitors, to insure which it thinks that a competition should have (1) a clear program, (2) competent competitors, (3) a business agreement, (4) a fair judgment.

"The legislative act of 1911 creating the Indiana Centennial Commission authorized this Commission to take options on the property necessary for the site of the proposed educational building and to bind the state for the payment of such options; to invite competition of architects in the formulation of plans for the building through an advertisement in at least two newspapers of general circulation for a period of two weeks; and to report to the 1913 General Assembly the location selected, the cost of grounds, the plans which may have been submitted for the building and the approximate cost thereof, together with recommendations as to the choice of the plans, the ways and means for the construction of the building and such other matters as may aid the General Assembly in making the necessary appropriations and providing for the construction thereof.

"It was further provided that when the plans shall have been approved by the General Assembly and the necessary appropriation has been made, the Commission shall purchase the necessary grounds and construct the building in such a manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

"This means simply that the Commission was expected to obtain from as many architects as possible as much information and as many ideas as possible without cost and without any assurance that the architect furnishing the best design or the most helpful suggestions would be employed, for, be it noted, the General Assembly was itself to be the final jury, and reserved to itself the power to decide in what manner and under what conditions the building, if built at all, should be erected.

"In the medical profession, the patient does not call in a half dozen physicians to diagnose his case and employ him whose diagnosis best suits, nor does the client with a legal case obtain briefs from a number of lawyers in competition and select the one who submits the brief best suited to his case. If either of these methods of selection is employed in special cases, the patient or client expects to pay, and does pay, a liberal fee to each of the specialists consulted.

"Why, therefore, should a distinction be made in the case of the architect who, like the physician or the lawyer, has only his professional skill to sell—a skill generally acquired through special training and varied experience?

"In the case of the proposed competition for the Indiana Centennial Building, the objection is not that no fees are provided for the unsuccessful competitors, but only that it is impossible, under the provisions of the law, to insure an intelligent selection of the best design

submitted, nor is there any assurance that employment of the architect whose design might be selected would automatically follow. This is a purely business proposition which should appeal, from the viewpoint of the architect, to every fair-minded business man.

"The architects have no criticism of the members of the Commission, who have been most courteous in their attitude toward the profession in the consideration of this matter. An honest effort has been made by all to bring the competition program into harmony with the competition code, but the absence of legal authority to the Commission by the General Assembly to act in the selection and employment of an architect has alone made impossible the realization of the Commission's desire to secure competitive plans and not the presence of any architects' 'trust,' which does not nor could exist under the present conditions in the practice of the profession."

Editorial from *Star,* Indianapolis, Ind., December 19, 1912.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

Either through malice or through carelessness, somebody has been guilty of cruel and stupid injustice toward the American Institute of Architects, in charging that an "architects' trust," in some way responsive or beholden to that organization, has prevented the State of Indiana from getting bids on the Centennial Building it is proposed to erect in time for celebration of the state's admission to the Union in 1816. Such a notion is at ludicrous variance with the facts.

Only seven architects in the whole State of Indiana are members of the institute; but no architect whatever submitted plans for the building; and the reason for this reluctance, far from being discreditable or dictated by a trust, only serves to show the helpless, idiotic sort of way in which the Centennial Commission, largely through the fault of the Legislature, has gone about its work.

No architect is going to prepare expensive drawings and devote his days and nights to laborious adventures in the utilitarian purposes and artistic possibilities of a centennial building unless the terms of the competition are honorable and businesslike. If the successful competitor is to get the award and have the building that is one thing. If the Commission is empowered to throw the whole business overboard and do something different, that is another thing.

The remarkable response made by first-class architects all over the country in the case of two honestly managed competitive awards—the City Hospital and the Fletcher Trust building—shows what the state can expect if it will invite drawings in a decent and businesslike way. The Commission should be given this power by the Legislature and the Commission itself should crave some increment of discernment which might restrain it, for example, from proposing to clap a costly and imposing structure of this sort down at one end of the state house yard.

Joins the Great Majority

Announcement comes from Redlands, Cal., of the death there of Lewis M. Dole, from tuberculosis. Mr. Dole was formerly a deputy building inspector in Portland and went to Redlands a few months ago with his wife for his health. Mr. Dole was a member of the architectural firm of Ertz & Dole, Northwest building. He lived at 892 East Salmon street and was 27 years old. The remains will be interred in Portland. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Hard Wood Popular

The growing popularity of fine hardwood floors has brought into use for that purpose many of the fancy, high-priced woods, which were formerly utilized only in the very finest of furniture and the interior decoration of the mansions of the wealthy. Especially in the East, what are known as the "gray woods" have come into fashion recently for flooring. The favorite wood for this gray effect is majagua, a decorative wood of Cuba, which makes a beautiful gray floor with shaded streaks of green in it. Italian walnut is another wood that enters largely into the flooring trade. This wood has a beautiful coloring toned to a fashionable gray tint that forms an admirable background for handsome rugs. Teak is coming into general use for flooring the homes of people who are willing to expend as much for the floors of their libraries as the average Portlander pays for his entire residence. This wood is also largely used for wainscoting, paneling and beaming in expensive residences where every effort is made to get satisfactory color schemes in woodwork.

"More varieties of fancy woods are used today in parquetry flooring than ever before," says the *Timber News,* a London trade paper. "While the French cling to their oak for floors, no matter what surrounding furnishings may be, Americans love to get effects out of every variety of fancy woods to suit their tastes. Almost jewel-like luster is obtained with some of these fancy woods. For instance, the floors of one mansion in New York are of vermilion color, bordered with a strange peacock tinted Cuban wood. Another has one floor laid in dark teakwood, a second in oak and a third in mahogany. Black mahogany is especially in demand in America for flooring in connection with rooms fitted up in Flemish style. Immense quantities of white and red mahogany are used for floors, and oak and curled maple are popular.

"Fancy woods are used in a variety of styles for parquetry, including the clock, cube, square, basket, prima vera, herringbone and Fontainebleau effects, worked out sometimes at great cost. African tigerwood, African redwood, the greenish-gold Jalapa wood, red-gold Courbaril, Sandwich Island walnut, golden ebony, rose red majagua and similar rare woods are also used for flooring, as well as for beaming and paneling.

"Every effort has been made to imitate these fancy woods by the art of the stainer and painter. Even Circassian walnut, of which there is never much in the market, has a near-Circassian imitation that is frequently found. But imitation never quite succeeds in woods, for the lovely soft effects nature gives can not be quite obtained by paints or stains. For instance, various kinds of wood have been stained through and through a deep mahogany shade, but the grain is always sure to give the imitation away. That is something that cannot be exactly imitated."

Shasta Limited De Luxe Train

A neat, little pocket folder showing the merits of the Shasta Limited de Luxe train over the Shasta Route, has been issued by the passenger department of the Southern Pacific and the O.-W. R. & N. companies. This is a model train and a luxurious one, with clubroom observation car, containing ladies' parlor, a private compartment drawing room car. Among the features are electric lamps, telephones, stenographer and typist, writing desks, stationery, library, a mailing and telegraph department, barber shop, valets and ladies' maid, baths, clothes pressing department, etc. A complete time schedule appears in the folder.

Auditorium Architects Visit Portland

J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour of New York, official architects for the Portland Auditorium building, arrived in the city early in the month to confer and prepare a report for submission to the Auditorium Commission. The sites considered were the market block, old Exposition grounds and one on the East Side. The architects did not come for the purpose of recommending a site, but merely to investigate and report upon the merits of all sites suggested. Speaking of the proposed structure itself, Mr. Freedlander said:

"I believe Portland's Auditorium will be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the United States. In arrangement it will excel even the buildings finished recently in St. Paul and Milwaukee, which are considered the most up-to-date in existence. We will include many new features in the Portland structure.

"One feature not found in other auditoriums will be a large banquet hall. Another will be the provisions for the circulation of people. We will fit the building up with the latest of modern exits, entrances, aisles, stairways and other things which have to do with traffic within the building. The fire exits will be the most modern type and design.

"Another feature will be the 'sight lines.' The arrangement will be so that the stage can be seen from every part of the lower floor and the balconies. Special attention also will be paid to acoustic effects. The lower floor will be level and arranged for the convenience of circuses, horse shows, agricultural shows, automobile shows and exhibitions of all kinds. It is not the aim to make arrangements for theatrical productions, the theaters of the city probably being able to take care of all the productions which are staged.

"I believe that as soon as work is commenced the structure can be completed in a year. That does not include the time which would be necessary to make working plans or let contracts. The length of time required to complete plans is uncertain. I could say nothing about the probable cost, either, until I can get an idea of what is wanted."

The Royal Rosarians' Mission

The invasion of the winter tourist centers, Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego, Pasadena, etc., by the Royal Rosarians of Portland was a great success. The actions were sharp and decisive, the sieges always ending in unconditional surrender to the gay warriors in spotless white bearing the rose, the emblem of their native city, "The City of Roses."

The Royal Rosarians, organized to assist the good work of the Portland Rose Festival Association, has performed a great service to Portland, to Oregon and to the Pacific Northwest.

About 100 business men and their wives left Portland December 28th by special train, via the Southern Pacific over the beautiful Shasta Route and "The Road of a Thousand Wonders." All the principal cities of California were visited. The California tourist season is now at its height. Thousands upon thousands of tourists, some wealthy, others with only moderate means, from all corners of the United States, Canada and foreign countries, are now wintering in delightful, sunny California.

It is estimated that in the parade at the Floral Festival at Pasadena alone the Rosarians were reviewed by more than 400,000 people, most of them tourists.

The Rosarians were the subject of hundreds of kodak snapshots, as well as of the moving picture operators, seeking material for the picture shows on all the great circuits.

The advertising value of the visit of the Rosarians to California can not be estimated. Of the people who saw them, met the members, or received a personal or printed invitation to visit Portland and the Pacific Northwest next summer, many will come this way. We hold that, if the people come to Oregon, they are sure to be fascinated with our beautiful country, and many will remain permanently.

The Royal Rosarians are doing a splendid work in the development of Oregon, by inviting people to Oregon. Let us do likewise.

O. A. C. Inaugurates Practical Idea

The Oregon Agricultural College has inaugurated a new and practical idea, in that it will supply blue prints of plans for farm buildings, including barns, silos and houses. These will be supplied upon request by the Farm Mechanics' Department. The septic tank, standard ventilation system of barns, model farm houses and tool houses now in use at the college or experiment stations and on progressive Oregon farms were considered at a recent lecture. Prof. W. L. Powers, lecturer, also exhibtied some of the blue prints of plans referred to.

To give an idea of the cost of construction of buildings the following will show:

Plans of individual hog houses costing about $5 for material and labor, and for the consolidated hog house on the college stock farm, which cost $350, or about $30 a pen, were thrown on the screen.

A new stave silo has just been erected for the dairy barns, and this, too, was shown and a detailed statement of the cost given. The silo is 17x28 feet, and the cement foundation cost $18.40, the lumber for walls $78.10, for roof and chute $16.55, and the hardware $39.54, making a total cost of $148.99. As 75 tons of feed were weighed into the silo, the cost of construction was about $2 a ton capacity. The farmer, Prof. Powers said, should be able to get the lumber and labor cheaper.

"In this country the only alternative of the stave silo is the concrete silo, for permanence," said Prof. Powers.

He showed plans of such structures, and of dairy barns, including the model on the state fair grounds at Salem. Sanitary cow stanchions and similar arrangements for the health and comfort of farm animals were shown on the screen. One of the best barns in the state, that of Senator Dobbins at Enterprise, was portrayed, together with the plans of buildings erected in the past year at the Harney experiment station.

"Workmen's Compensation Legislation"

Geo. X. Wendling, president of the California Sugar and White Pine Company, San Francisco, delivered an address on "Workmen's Compensation Legislation" before the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Cincinnati, May 7, 1912. Consideration of the matter is particularly apropos at this time. Copies of the address may be obtained from the Workmen's Compensation Committee, 529 Lumbermens building, Portland.

The one way a man can win an argument with a woman is to state his side of the case, then slam the door behind him.

Fire Tests of Partitions for Building

The division of buildings of the Department of Public Safety, Cleveland, Ohio, has conducted a series of tests of different types of partitions for buildings (at the request of the Lathing Constractors' Association), testing their resistance to fire and to the subsequent action of streams of water from fire hose. The panels were 10x8 feet, built into steel frames hinged so as to be swung against an opening in a furnace fired by oil. The fire test

Testing Labratory

was for two hours, after which the panel was swung back and a stream of water was thrown on it for one minute from a hose connected to a city hydrant and having a 1⅛-inch nozzle. The tests were made under the direction of a committee appointed by V. D. Allen, inspector of buildings. The committee was composed of L. H. Miller, an engineer of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Prof. Nelson, of the Case School of Applied Science, and Wm. S. Lougee, architect. The division of buildings was represented by A. W. Zesiger, engineer of construction, who has checked for us the accompanying abstract of the results.

The panels were allowed to set for two weeks before being tested. Their construction and the results of the tests are described below:

Panel No. 1—This was of No. 21 painted expanded metal lath stapled to 2x4-inch pine studs, 12 inches c. to c., plastered with a cement and lime plaster on ¾-inch grounds, about 5½ inches thick over all. It took 30 minutes to bring the temperature up to 1700° F., and for the remainng 1½ hours it ranged between 1700° and 2000°, the maximum reached being 1912°. At the end of the two hours, the door was thrown back and water from a city hydrant was directed against the hot panel through a 1⅛-inch nozzle within one minute after the door was opened. After cooling, the metal lath and plaster was torn down to see what had been the effect on the wood

studs and outside of wall. What was left of the studding was charcoal, but the outside of the wall was intact and in a condition to resist more fire.

Panel No. 2—This was of white pine lath on wood studding, 16 inches c. to c., plastered with a patent gypsum plaster on ¾-inch grounds. The fire reached a maximum temperature of 1865°, but in less than an hour all but the outside shell of plaster was destroyed and that was gradually cracking and opening up; this allowed the cold air to enter the chamber, with the result that it held together long enough to give it the two hours' fire. After the water had been thrown on it, there was practically nothing left of the panel.

Panel No. 3—This had painted No. 24 expanded metal lath wired to ¾-inch steel channel studs placed 12 inches c. to c., plastered on both sides with lime and cement mix-

ture, making a solid wall 2 inches thick. The grounds were ¾ inches thick on the lath side and ½ inch on the other side. On this partition the maximum temperature was 1929°. When water was thrown upon it, with the exception of the washing off of a thin layer of the plaster (that had recalcined under the intense heat) the partition had the appearance of being able to go through another such test.

Panel No. 4—This was a stucco wall such as would be built with metal lath and cement plaster for the outside wall of a house. The metal lath was fastened direct to the 2x4-inch pine studding, then plastered and back-plastered between the studs, giving a thickness of 1½ inches. This side, corresponding to the outside of a house, was placed next to the fire, as it was desired to learn how far

this construction might prevent the spread of a conflagration through a residential district. On the outer side of the studding, which would correspond to the inner side of the wall, No. 24 metal lath was fastened and plastered the same as panel No. 1.

The mixture of the cement plaster was particularly designed to prevent hair cracks and other imperfections to which stucco walls under alternating weather conditions are subject when not properly built. It seemed to stand the abuse about as well as, if not better, than panel No. 1. The furnace was fired the full two hours, the highest temperature reached being 1943°, and water was then poured upon it. After the test the fire side of panel (representing the exterior of a house) was intact; on tearing off this side after cooling, the wood studding was found in much better condition than in panel No. 1.

Panel No. 5—This was made by wiring metal lath on both sides of a studding 2½ inches over all, built by fastening two ¾-inch steel channels together. The cement plaster was applied to both sides alike, as in panel No. 1, with ¾-inch grounds, thus making a 4-inch hollow metal lath partition. The temperature reached 1976°. The metal lath was slightly exposed on the inside of the wall, but it was thought the test might have been repeated before the partition would be destroyed, as the outside of the wall had received no damage and the fire side was good for service to protect the outside from heat.

Panel No. 6—This was ⅜-inch plaster board nailed to 2x4-inch pine studding. The plaster was put on ¾-inch grounds in three coats. This panel had a total fire test of 74 minutes at a minimum temperature of 1562°. Then water was allowed to flow on it at low pressure to quench the fire in the panel, after which the full stream was turned on for half a minute, with the result that practically nothing was left of the panel.

Panama-California International Exposition

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.—San Diego is anticipating the opening of the Panama-California International Exposition January 1, 1915, by preparing herself to act as host to the hundreds of thousands of visitors who will come here during the exposition year. It is a great undertaking for a city of 75,000 population to produce such an exposition as will be reared at Balboa Park, with its 1100 acres, and another undertaking comparing in magnitude with that of the exposition is found in meeting the problem of housing the multitudes of sight seers to be attracted by the exposition.

San Diego is not going to fail in this demand growing out of the exposition plans. No other city on the Pacific Coast is developing so rapidly. The finest attest to this is in the record of building permits taken in this city during the eleven months of 1912 ending December 1. The value of buildings projected and for which permits were taken is over $9,000,000. This sum includes permits for a great number of hotels and apartment houses, and during the next two years these accommodations for exposition visitors will be multiplied.

It is notable that these structures are not of the cheap or unstable character. While they are being erected to meet the demand that will come with the exposition, they are solid, substantial, modern, fireproof structures. There is every reason to believe that after the exposition has closed its doors San Diego will have a permanent resident population using all these structures.

A Cause for Rejoicing

W. H. Flanigan,, draughtsman for Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, has cause for rejoicing. On December 11, 1912, the stork paid his home a visit, and left as a reminder a baby girl.

The Tooter

The Tooter is the name of a bright, little, four-page weekly issued by the employes of the Harriman lines. It should serve to fill its particular field for a long time to come. That the echoes of its weekly "toot" may long continue is our sincere wish.

Christmas Jinks

The Portland Architectural Club at its rooms, 247½ Stark street, had a Christmas Jinks, with a Christmas tree, on the evening of December 28, 1912. Those who had girls didn't bring 'em—because—well, maybe the girls wouldn't have felt at home.

Argument for Compensation Law

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Accidents in Oregon," culled from the report of State Labor Commissioner Hoff. It shows the terrible toll of human life in Oregon last year, and many of these died while earning a living. It is a good argument in favor of the proposed Workmen's Compensation Law.

A Correction

In the December issue of THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT Whitehouse & Fouilhoux were credited with being the architects of the Wickersham Apartments, by misadvertence. The building was designed by the former firm of Lazarus, Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, when Mr. Lazarus was a member of the firm.

Industrial Publications

The front page illustration of *Roofing Tin* for January, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, presents a photo halftone of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Seattle, for which "Target and Arrow" tin was used for the sheet metal work. James H. Shack, Seattle, was architect for this building.

Architects' Fees

J. L. Putnam recently read a paper on "Archtiects' Fees" before the Vancouver chapter, Society of British Columbia Architects. It was the sense of the meeting that a more elastic system adapted to the different classes of subjects should be brought about. A registration bill to cover these ideas will be introduced into the Provincial Legislature.

Visiting Architects Dined

January 8th the Oregon chapter, A. I. A., entertained with luncheon at the Commercial Club J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, architects for the Portland auditorium. Succeeding the luncheon a brief address congratulating Oregon chapter for the work it has accomplished was made by Mr. Freedlander. He viewed Portland's future with optimism. The New York chapter, A. I. A., wired its greetings to the local chapter.

Once in a great while a man comes home as early as his wife thinks he ought to, or the postman brings her a letter that she expects.

Berger Bros. New Salesroom

Berger Bros. have opened one of the handsomest and most modern wall paper salesrooms in Portland in the Journal building. The firm will carry in stock as complete a line of exclusive wall hangings as could be found in any New York Fifth avenue shop. The firm will also handle draperies and cretonnes in connection with its line of wall papers.

Abolishes Building Permit Fees

Effective January 1, 1913, the Spokane Commissioners abolished fees for licenses, permits and inspections. Although this will reduce revenues $20,000 a year, the Commissioners believe it will save annoyances and may encourage building operations.

Exposition Building Plans

Final architects' drawings of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco have been made public. They call for a city of palaces inside the Golden Gate that will stand alone among expositions not only in its architectural treatment, but in its setting at Harbor View, in the adornment of its ground and in a vivid color scheme.

On New Year's day ground-breaking took place for the first of the great exposition palaces to be built at Harbor View. The Palace of Machinery will occupy more than eight acres and will be almost a thousand feet long and 367 feet in width.

By August next 14 of the great exposition buildings to be devoted to general exhibits will be under construction, and all will be finished by June, 1914. The early completion will permit of the adornment of the grounds and courts with thousands of palms, plants and rare shrubs that are now being grown in nurseries.

The grounds at Harbor View occupy 125 acres, and the exposition city will face outward upon the stream of traffic that passes through the Golden Gate.

Change of Corporate Name

We announce that for the purpose of personally identifying themselves, the corporate name of the Hester Store Front Mfg. Co. has been changed to the Van Waters-Cook Mfg. Co.

The architectural profession will recall that Fred C. Cook, of the above-named company, originally introduced sash bars and store front construction on the Pacific Coast.

Having outgrown the old plant, the new factory and office has been located at East Ash, corner Sixth street, Portland, Ore., wherein, besides a draw bench of sufficient capacity to manufacture 10,000 feet per diem, an up-to-the-hour equipment for manufacturing all materials necessary for modern store fronts has been installed.

The building is lighted on all sides and with ample offices, very centrally located to the retail and manufacturing district and adjacent to boat docks and railway freight stations.

Knowing thoroughly the sash bar business from the raw materials to the finished articles, constantly adding new features at revised prices—over 100 per cent less than were paid a year ago for Eastern-made products—the Van Waters-Cook Mfg. Co. seeks the co-operation of all architects. The above company reports that it is supplying orders specified by noted and discriminating architects in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Salt Lake City, Honolulu and Australia.

Year after year newer and more unique calendars are issued by enterprising firms, but the limit is not yet reached. Those for 1913, a number of which have been received by THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT, are especially worthy of mention. We thank the donors.

The Oregon Brass Works made this publication a desk calendar, mounted upon brass, which is neat and tasty.

A pretty Dutch girl—a regular Holland milkmaid—forms the very attractive illustration of the calendar issued by the Portland Eleveator Company.

Timms, Cress & Company, in lieu of a calendar, have put out to their friends and patrons a neat picture, representing three old men soberly perusing a deed.

M. L. Kline has remembered his friends with a calendar upon which each day is given a separate page. It is plain, substantial and can not help but prove useful.

The Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Company have issued a calendar surmounted by a photo halftone reproduction of a charming woman, entitled "Queen of the Roses." This may all be true, but she's "a peach," anyway.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. Walter Beebe, president of the Canadian Northwest Steel Co., Ltd, of Vancouver, B. C., spent the holidays in Portland.

The G. P. Eisman Lumber Co. are now located at 931 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Architect George Gove, of Heath & Gove, Tacoma, Wash., has returned from an extended eastern trip.

The Washington Portland Cement Company's local office is now located at 422 Selling Bldg.

Architect Lee De Camp has moved from the Marquam Bldg. to room 403 Selling Bldg.

Architect P. Chappell Browne has moved his office from the Marquam Bldg. to 329 Mohawk Bldg.

P. W. Rochester, manager, Association Western Portland Cement Mfrs., has opened an office at 708 Rothschild Bldg.

Architect H. A. Williams has moved his office from 178 Madison street to room 609 McKay Bldg.

Architect Wade H. Pipes, with offices at 415 Henry Bldg., has returned from Rochester, Minn.

C. B. Woodruff, local manager for W. P. Fuller & Co., has returned from an extended business trip to San Francisco.

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent, Southern Pacific, has returned from an extended trip to California.

Architect B. J. McDougall, of San Francisco, has returned after spending several days in Portland on business.

B. H. Ohler, local representative of the Kawneer Mfg. Co., has returned from an extensive trip through the Northwest.

J. A. Currey, local representative for the Kahn System, has returned from an extensive business trip to San Francisco.

Architect C. O. Powers, of Medford, Ore., has returned after spending several days in Portland on business.

J. A. Pfeiffer, representing the Northwestern Expanded Metal Co., of Chicago, was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Pfeiffer is calling on the different agencies on the coast.

Raymond R. Smith, of Kelly & Smith, Engineers, Seattle, Wash., has returned after spending a few days in Portland.

C. C. Smith spent a few days in Portland while on his way to Seattle. Mr. Smith has been in Richmond, Va., for the past few months.

William Frese, local representative for J. Braida & Co., has returned from an extensive business trip through Washington, Montana and British Columbia.

The J. C. Bayer Furnace Co. furnished the waterproofing on the new Library, and will also furnish the cornice, roofing, sheet metal work and metal windows.

W. D. Miles, Supt. of the Pacific Face Brick Co.'s plant at Willamina, Ore., was a visitor at the local office during the holidays.

L. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor at the local office.

Architect W. A. Roberts, of Roberts & Roberts, is on an extended trip to California. While away, Mr. Roberts will visit San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

C. T. W. Hollister, local manager of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., has returned after spending several days at the home office of the company at Spokane.

The Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., will furnish the terra cotta on the British Columbia Permanent Loan building, Vancouver, B. C.

The J. C. Bayer Furnace Co. is installing in the Oregon Hotel all the vent and heat ducts, grills and registers, also doing the kalamine and copper work.

Architect Ernest Butterfield, treasurer of the Victoria Chapter of the B. C. Society of Architects, is on a three months' trip to the British Isles.

Architect Albert Sutton and H. A. Whitney, formerly with Whidden & Lewis, have formed a partnership, and the firm will be known as Sutton & Whitney, with offices in the Lewis building.

W. A. Hill and T. E. Maddocks have formed a partnership, and the firm name will be known as the Acme Co., making a specialty in heating and ventilating in all its branches, with headquarters at 723 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The Wheeler, Osgood Co., of Tacoma, Wash., manufacturers of Yellow Fir doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, siding and shingles, has opened an office at 326 Failing Bldg., this city. Mr. George W. Collins is in charge.

F. T. Crowe & Co., with offices at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland, are distributing to the trade their desk calendar and memorandum blotter, which consist of a neat pad, each sheet ruled for seven days, with month and day printed thereon.

The Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., is furnishing the mottled terra cotta and brick to match on the McCloud Bldg., at Edmonton, Alberta. John K. Dow, architect Spokane, Wash.

E. J. Moore, formerly local representative of the Pacific Builder and Engineer, is now representing the Northwest Oil Burner & Equipment Co., with headquarters at 640 Hamilton Bldg.

Architect Charles H. Alden, with offices in the Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash., and secretary of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is on an extended trip through California.

Camp T. Roller, Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash., represents the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., of New York, in the states of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, Canada.

The N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have shipped a quantity of roofing tin stock, now enroute which will be transferred to Vancouver, B. C., for the purpose of opening a regular warehouse stock at this point.

Fred W. Wagner, the well-known tile dealer, has issued a most convenient "Builders' Estimate and Time Book." The name of the owner, sub-contractor, location, estimate, bid, architect, extras, deductions, cost of job, amount charged owner, etc., are provided for in specially ruled columns, for all parts of the work. A calendar, "Useful Information for Contractors," "Amount of Paint Required for a Given Surface," and "Roof Elevations" are included.

William T. Jahant, of San Francisco, a new arrival in Portland, has charge of the interests of Callaghan & Flynn in the Northwest territory, as well as the sale of the Murphy Wall Bed.

A Resume

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a $10,000 ten-room frame residence for Mr. White, to be erected in Sherwood.

Store Building—J. A. Zeller, Architect & Builder, prepared plans for a one-story frame store building, to be built on Broadway and Union avenue, at a cost of $5,000.

Residence—Architect J. S. Atkins prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to be erected in Rose City Park by E. B. Thomson.

School & Chapel—Plans are being prepared by Architects Jacobberger & Smith for a two-story concrete school and chapel, to cost $15,000, for the Paulists Fathers.

Residence—Architect Newton C. Gauntt prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Dr. Tamiesie, to cost $7,500.

Country Home—Architect George B. Hooley is preparing plans for a $5,000 country residence, to be erected at Maryhill, Wash., for H. H. Kidder.

Residences—Architects Bennes & Hendricks prepared plans for four residences, to be built in Laurelhurst for the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Co., at a cost of $5,500 each.

Business Block—Architects Bennes & Hendricks prepared plans for a four-story brick business block, 90x100, for Machiner Bros. The building will be erected on Seventh and Burnside streets at a cost of about $75,000.

School—Architect Newton C. Gauntt has been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-room frame school building, to be erected in Aurora.

Hotel—Architect Newton C. Gauntt is preparing plans for a three-story brick hotel building, 100x100, for J. W. Bailey. The building will be erected in Hillsboro and will cost about $25,000.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story eight-room Colonial residence, to cost $8,000, for E. D. Jorgensen.

Residences—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for two residences for the Provident Trust Co. Each will be a two-story frame, containing eight rooms, and cost $4,500.

Lodge Building—Architect C. C. Robbins is preparing plans for a three-story brick building, to cost $40,000, for the McMinnville Masonic Order.

Factory Building—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 31x93, for the Portland Woolen Mills Co.

Stores and Apartments—Plans are being prepared by Architect Frederick S. Allerton for a two-story brick combination store and apartment building, to be erected on Alberta street, at a cost of about $15,000.

Theater—Camp & Du Puy, Architects & Builders, are preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, 50x100, to be erected by the Rector Realty Company, on Sixth street near Washington, at a cost of $70,000.

Hospital—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared plans for a two-story concrete hospital, to be erected at Stevenson, Wash., by T. C. Avary, at a cost of $7,000.

Store and Apartment—Butterworth, Stephenson Co. are preparing plans for a two-story concrete store and apartment house, to be built on Twenty-eighth and Halsey streets at a cost of $25,000.

Residence—Arndt Anderson, Architect & Builder, prepared plans for a two-story frame colonial residence to be built in Irvington.

Flats—A. D. Moody has commissioned Architect A. C. Ewart to prepare plans for a two-story frame flat building, which he will erect on East Twenty-second and Ash streets.

Alteration—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for remodeling the Eagle Rooming House, for Marx & Bloch, at a cost of about $4,000.

Business Block—Architect Robert F. Tegen is preparing plans for a four-story business block for A. L. Parkhurst. The building which will be erected on Third and Burnside streets will be 100x100 in size, of mill construction with brick exterior.

Office Building—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux prepared plans for a six-story office bulding for Platt & Platt. The building will be 50x100, of reinforced concrete construction and cost about $100,000.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for an $8,000 residence for Alice D. Shicley, to be built in Irvington.

Country Residence—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for a country home, to be built in Washington County, for Stanley Clemens.

Bungalow—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for a six-room frame bungalow for John Dindia.

Stable—W. W. Lucias, Architect & Engineer, prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete stable, 75x106, to be erected for A. Lippman in South Portland at a cost of $25,000.

Hotel—Architect Robert F. Tegen has been commissioned by Vancouver, B. C., capitalists to prepare plans for a $150,000 hotel, to be erected for capitalists of that city. The building will be five stories, 75x160 feet in size.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans and let the contract for two residences to be erected in Laurelhurst, at a cost of $3,500 each, for the Lawyers Abstract & Trust Co.

School Addition—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence is preparing plans for a six-room addition to the Fernwood School It will be brick of fire-proof construction.

OREGON.

Lodge Building—Medford. The Elks have decided to erect a modern $75,000 club house in this city.

Theater—Independence. Nelson Hinkle will erect a modern brick theater building, 40x81 feet.

Ice Plant—Roseburg. The Umpqua Land & Water Co. will erect an ice and refrigerating plant of 100 tons daily capacity.

Garage—Cottage Grove. O. E. Woodsen has started construction work on a modern garage building, 50x90 feet in size.

Ice Plant—Springfield. The Weinhard Brewery Co. will erect a $25,000 ice factory and cold storage plant.

Store Building—Eugene. Seth Laraway will build a two-story brick addition, 20x48 feet, to his business block.

Business Block—Springfield. W. E. Kepner will erect a two-story concrete business block early in the spring.

Factory—Stanfield. Dr. E. G. Watts and associates will build a two-story brick rubber factory building, 50x100.

Church—Falls City. The trustees of the Methodist Church have prepared plans for a three-room addition, 40x50 in size, to their church building.

Business Block—Junction City. G. W. Jackson & Son will build an addition, 25x40, and an additional story to their present one-story business block.

Mausoleum—Baker. George A. Cuthbert, of the Portland Mausoleum Co, has secured a site and will erect a concrete mausoleum.

Residence—Eugene. Architect I. La Noir Ragsdale is preparing plans for a modern nine-room residence for L. M. Goodwin.

Library—Hood River. The Hood River County Library Board has received a $17,500 appropriation from the Carnegie Library Fund with which to erect a building.

Church—Lakeview. The Presbyterians are planning to build a church building in the near future.

Hospital—La Grande. The management of the Grand Ronde Hospital has announced that plans are being prepared for an addition to the hospital building.

City Hall—Newberg. The City Council has signified its intention of erecting a new city hall to cost $15,000.

Mausoleum—Roseburg. The Portland Mausoleum Co. will erect a concrete mausoleum, 45x120 in size, to cost about $30,000.

Elks Home—Salem. The Salem Lodge of Elks will spend about $12,000 in remodeling and furnishing their lodge quarters.

Theater—Corvallis. Architect George Post, Salem, prepared plans for a two-story brick theater building, 75x100, for Mr. Porter, of Corvallis.

Business Block—Medford. Mrs. T. B. Kinsman will erect a two-story brick business block, to be used for stores and offices.

Theater—Albany. Architect Charles H. Burrgraf has been commissioned by George Rolfe to prepare plans for a modern moving picture theater.

Business Block—Eugene. The Hovey Estate will erect a two-story brick business block, to be occupied by the Dodge Department Store.

Business Block—Marshfield. Architect F. Magnusson is preparing plans for a two-story brick store and office building, to cost $12,000, for the Marshfield Syclery Co.

SEATTLE.

Church—Architect B. Marcus Pretica is preparing plans for a $40,000 synagogue for the Chebra Bekur Cholum. The building will be brick and terra cotta, 75x128.

Residence—Architect U. Grant Fay prepared plans for a $12,000 residence for Dr. Rufus H. Smith.

Cafeteria—Architect James Schack prepared plans for a cafeteria in the basement of the Leary building, to cost $15,000, for J. H. Hicks.

Fire House—City Architect Daniel Huntington is preparing plans for eight fire houses, to cost from $2,500 to $10,000 each.

Residence—Architects Willatzen & Byrne prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for A. S. Allen.

Garage—Architect U. Grant Fay prepared plans for a one-story tile garage for Elliot Higgins.

Bank Building—Plans are being prepared by Architect Warren H. Milner for a business building to be erected in Victoria, B. C., for the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Residence—Architects Willatzen & Byrne prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for Oscar Maurer, to cost $7,000.

Store—Architects Huntington & Loveless prepared plans for a two-story frame store building, to be erected in Juneau, Alaska, for E. R. Jaeger.

Store and Hotel—Willis Dwyer had plans prepared for a five-story concrete store and hotel building, for J. B. Jones, to cost $75,000.

Hotel—Architect B. Marcus Pretica prepared plans for a three-story frame hotel building, to be erected for Eugene Gillman, at Gold Bar, at a cost of $12,000.

WASHINGTON.

Church—Tacoma. Architects Woodruff & Constable have submitted plans for a $250,000 cathedral, to be erected for St. Luke and Trinity Episcopal churches. The building will be of Tudor Gothic type, 130x168, of stone construction.

Factory—Spokane. Engineer S. B. Lindley has prepared plans for four buildings of fire-proof construction, to cost $50,000, for the Western Wood Preserving Co.

Warehouse—Spokane. Architect C. H. Smith is preparing plans for a $125,000 warehouse, for the Holt Mfg. Co.

Storage Plant—Cashmere. The Fruit Growers will erect a $50,000 cold storage plant, two stories in height, 50x194 in size

Business Block—Rosalia. Dr. L. A. Snaif will erect a modern two-story brick office and store building.

School—Prosser. Architect H. Weatherwax, of North Yakima, is preparing plans for a $50,000 school building.

Business Building—Republic. A. W. Beckett and J. W. Slagle will build a modern two-story brick business block, 30x60.

Lodge Building—Chehalis. The Sunset Chapter No. 23, R. A. M., has appointed a committee to purchase property and make arrangements for erecting a Masonic Temple.

Business Block—Clarkston. J. A. Hoobler will begin work soon on a modern two-story brick business block.

Business Block—Centralia. Joe Robinson will erect a modern two-story brick business block, 30x90, at a cost of $10,000.

Depot—Hoquiam. W. C. Albee, Division Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway, announces that a $40,000 Union Depot will be erected.

Church—Richland. The Methodist Episcopal Church will have plans prepared for a $4,500 building.

Residence—Spokane. Architects Hyslop & Westcott have prepared plans for a $45,000 residence, to be erected for E. B. Hultman and John E. Anderson. The plans call for a sixteen-room English type of residence, of brick construction.

Residence—Tacoma. Architects Woodruff & Constable prepared plans for a $12,000 brick veneer residence for Mrs. F. M. Johnson.

Church — Pasco. The Congregationalists are planning to build a new edifice, to cost about $12,000.

Apartment House—Hoquiam. R. J. Hilts intends to erect a modern two-story brick apartment house, to cost $25,000.

Hospital—Spokane. Plans for a $50,000 wing to the Deaconess Hospital will be prepared at once.

Store—Tacoma. Architect S. C. Irwin prepared plans for a three-story brick store building, to cost $20,000, for F. G. Kellogg.

Club—Roslyn. Architect Charles Morgan is preparing plans for a $10,000 club building for the Y. M. C. A.

Box Factory—Leavenworth. F. C. Riggs, of the Lamb-Davis Lumber Co., prepared plans for a planing mill and box factory, to cost $25,000.

Factory—Spokane. The Spokane Brewing & Malting Co will erect a two-story brick office and bottling works, to cost $22,000.

Garage—Colfax. William Schluting will erect a two-story frame garage at a cost of $4,000.

Theater—Aberdeen. Edward Dolan and Phil Locke will spend about $20,000 in remodeling the Boston Block into a modern theater building.

Lodge—Sedro-Woolley. The Order of Moose will build a three-story lodge building, 36x100, at a cost of $18,000

Business Block—Port Angeles. D. W. Morris will erect a three-story building, 50x100 in size.

Stores and Offices—Walla Walla. Arthur Sheel, manager of Eilers Music Company, states that his company will erect a store and office building.

IDAHO.

School—Bonners Ferry. A special school election will be held in District No. 4 to vote on a $30,000 bond issue with which to build a school building.

Hotel—Pocatello. E. W. Schubert announces that a company has been formed to erect a $200,000 hotel. The building will be 90x140, five stories high, of fire-proof construction.

Hospital — Kellogg. The City Councils of Kellogg and Wardner have made provisions for a hospital, to be erected between the two cities.

Car Shops—Pocatello. The Oregon Short Line Car Shops are being reconstructed at a cost of $100,000.

School Bonds—Star. School District No. 13 will vote on a $5,000 bond issue for the construction of a brick school house.

Lodge Building—Sandpoint. The Knights of Pythias will erect a modern two-story brick lodge building, to cost $20,000

School—Georgetown. Architect Arthur Elliot, of Pocatello, is preparing plans for a brick school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Apartment House—Vancouver. W. A. Lighthart and F. C. Vickers are planning to build a $140,000 apartment house. The building will be six stories, of fire-proof construction, equipped with all modern conveniences.

Lodge Building—Grand Forks. The Odd Fellows will build a two story brick store and lodge building, at a cost of $15,000.

University—Victoria. Architects Sharpe & Thompson, of Vancouver, were awarded the first prize in the competition for the $1,500,000 University, and will prepare plans for the buildings.

Stadium—Vancouver. Architects Heath & Gove, of Tacoma, will prepare plans for a reinforced concrete stadium to cost $300,000

Warehouse—Vancouver. John Gibb will erect a five-story reinforced concrete warehouse, to be occupied by the Canadian Fairbanks Company.

Apartment House — Vancouver. Architect Emil Guenther prepared plans for a six-story brick apartment house, 66x132, for T. Scott, to cost $85,000.

Garage—Vancouver. Architects Doctor, Stewart & Davey prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete garage, for H. A. Bowers.

Store — Coquitlam. The Coquitlam Construction Co. prepared plans for a two-story, $15,000 store building, for The Goddard Mercantile Co.

Theater—Nanaimo. The Allen Stroud Co., Architects of Vancouver, prepared plans for a six-story fire-proof theater building, to cost $60,000, for the Nanaimo Amusement Co.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architects Parr, McKenzie & Day prepared plans and let the contract for a four-story brick hotel building, for W. J. Bowzer and G. J. Wilson, to cost $145,000.

Hotel—Vancouver. Emil Guenther perpared plans and let the contract for the eight-story Regents Hotel building, to cost $150,000.

Club House—Victoria. Architects Rochefort & Sankey prepared plans for a club house of bungalow type, to be erected at Cadboro Bay, for the Royal Yacht Club Co., to cost $20,000

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L. J. FLYNN, *President and Manager* — RALPH I. THOMPSON, *Sec. and Treas.*

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Statement of Ownership, Management, etc., of The Pacific Coast Architect, Published Monthly at Portland, Oregon, Required by Act of August 24, 1912.

President and Manager, L. J. Flynn; Secretary and Treasurer, R. I. Thompson; publishers, The Coast Publishing Co., Inc., 803 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon.

The owners holding one per cent or more of stock are A. M. Flynn, R. I. Thompson, E. M. Wingate. There are no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders.

L. J. FLYNN, President and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty seventh day of January, 1913.

JOHN M. JOYCE,
Notary Public, Multnomah County, Oregon.
(Seal.) My commission expires March 18, 1914.

Current Comment

And a lazy man can't because he won't.

Better a man who fails than one who never tries.

Art may be long, but it's different with most artists.

Things that are offered to us free are usually the dearest.

Every time a pessimist dies people forget to miss him.

The love of money is the easiest of all roots to cultivate.

One way to keep a friend is by letting him keep his money.

There are many people whom nothing but lightning will shock.

Science tunnels mountains while faith is figuring on moving them.

One way to go broke in a hurry is by attempting to get rich quick.

Many a man who is sure he is right hasn't energy enough to go ahead.

It is far better to make your mark in the world than it is to be an easy one.

Even when a man isn't barking up the wrong tree he may be leading a dog's life.

Lightning may not hit twice in the same place, but it is different with the chronic borrower.

It is generally conceded that continual groaning will drive away trade faster than advertising can bring it.

When the average man does make an honest confession he makes it in strict confidence to himself.

New York will have one of the world's greatest skylights in its new postoffice, as it will contain 90 tons of glass.

A steam generator for heating that can be attached to an ordinary kitchen range has been patented by a Texan.

Nearly 100 residents of a small French village live in natural caves on the side of a hill which have been made inhabitable.

When a woman admits that she isn't as young as she used to be she wants you to understand that she used to be very, very young.

It is said that some insects reach maturity within 30 minutes after birth, but some specimens of mankind do not mature in 30 years.

One reason why we think Cupid doesn't read the newspapers is because he doesn't throw away his bow and arrow and get him a six-shooter.

In spite of a reduction in the output of iron, the total value of the mineral production of the United States last year was the third highest on record.

Vancouver, B. C., Chapter of Architects

The annual dinner of the Vancouver (B. C.) Society of Architects recently given, was the first by the organization. An interesting program of toasts was presented, responded to by Hoult Hourton of Victoria, president of the British Columbia Society of Architects; President N. A. Leech of the Vancouver chapter, and officers of the Vancouver and Victoria chapters.

Alberta Association of Architects

January 23 the annual convention of the Alberta Association of Architects opened at Edmonton, continuing until February 1 inclusive. The first day was devoted to receiving the association reports and the election of officers. Messrs. W. D. Cromarty and G. H. Macdonald presented papers, which were discussed. A dinner in the evening was given guests by the Edmonton chapter.

The Portland Architectural Club Atelier

Owing to the Christmas holidays, the work in the Atelier during the past two months has been rather lax. Only two men—Parker and Stanton—rendered the last order problem, which was "A Shelter for a Fountain." Several of the fellows worked on the plan problem, but didn't finish in time to send their problems in. The awards haven't been received on this problem.

The last esquisse was taken January 25. There was a good turnout for this problem, five men taking the plan problem and three taking the order. The problems were: Projet III—Order, "An Arcade on a Court; Projet III —Plan, "A City Police Station." This problem renders March 3. The esquisse for Projet IV comes March 8 (Saturday). A life class has been organized, with meetings every Tuesday evening.

Exhibition San Francisco Architectural Club

The sixth exhibition of the San Francisco Architectural Club will be held in the Bay City, March 1 to 15, 1913, inclusive. It will be illustrative of architecture and the allied fine arts, and will comprise: Drawings and models of proposed or executed work in structural, decorative and landscape architecture, sketches and finished examples of decorative and monumental sculpture, drawings and models of works in the decorative arts, and photographs of executed work in any of these branches.

The exhibition committee comprises: W. B. Faville, chairman; G. W. Kelhaw, E. H. Hildebrand, August G. Headman, John Bakewell, Jr., Chas. P. Weeks, Harry E. Nye, Geo. Greenwood, Percy K. Simpson, Chas. F. Pratt, Ed. F. Frick, Carl I. Warnecke, Edwin Flanders, Stanley Flawn, Wm. Garren and H. A. Thomsen, Jr.

The San Francisco Architectural Club will arrange for collectors and shippers in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. Exhibitors upon notification to the committee will be advised as to date and by whom their exhibits will be collected. Exhibits must be received by February 10.

All correspondence relative to the exhibit must be addressed to the exhibition committee, 1001 Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

TO OUR PATRONS

Beginning with our April number, we shall commence the publication of our fifth volume. During the entire period of our existence we have steadily improved The Pacific Coast Architect and have endeavored to give our patrons a publication second to none. Experience qualifies us to predict that future issues will be even better than those in the past. Truthfully, we can state that expense has been largely a secondary consideration, but we have learned that cuts are costly, that printers must be paid. Our revenues have been turned back into the plant, until a time should come when our fledgling should become full grown. That time has now arrived, and this publication is well established and widely known.

In the circumstances we feel that cost should be commensurate with the quality of production. To this end we have decided to increase the cost of the magazine to FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, beginning with the April number. Other publications in the same field charge five dollars, or even more—and they are worth the money. So is The Pacific Coast Architect. We believe in the loyalty of our subscribers and will leave this matter with them.

In making the change, we desire to start out with a clean balance sheet. We would therefore respectfully request that all subscribers knowing themselves to be in arrears, kindly remit to us at once. We would take this occasion most heartily to thank our old subscribers for their patronage.

We have grown—are growing—because we fill the field. We have succeeded and shall continue to succeed because we have had confidence in our own efforts, and they have been appreciated, for which we are grateful.

Highest Tower in the World

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 visitors will probably see the tallest tower ever achieved by man. Such at least is being planned by a group of San Francisco and Eastern capitalists. The famous Eiffel tower in Paris, after which it is planned, is 984 feet high. The proposed tower will exceed that by nearly 100 feet. It will be 1200 feet lower than Mount Tamalpais, which is the highest natural object at San Francisco.

Alameda County Infirmary Competition

The board of supervisors of Alameda county have instituted a competition for the selection of an architect to construct a group of hospital and infirmary buildings at a cost of about a million dollars. Any information relative to this competition or inquiries for programs should be addressed to Henry H. Meyers, Advisory Architect, Competition for Alameda County Infirmary, Hall of Records, Oakland, Cal.

Innocuous "Steam"

Unto those who talk and talk,
This proverb should appeal;
The steam that blows a whistle
Will never turn a wheel.

Technical Club of Oregon

By W. G. HOLFORD.

PURPOSE: to promote good fellowship among the members of the various engineering and architectural societies; to form an organization capable of united action on matters concerning the technical professions, and especially to create an organization whereby the expert knowledge and experience of its members may be brought to bear in solving those questions of state and city involving engineering and architectural problems, and which are usually unfortunately turned over to a body of men entirely unskilled in the solution of the problem; to the end that Oregon may take her rightful place in the leadership of the Northwest.

Membership: The present membership comprises the members of the Portland Architectural Club and the Oregon Society of Engineers, these being the two societies among the engineering and architectural societies in position to enter into the necessary agreement. It is the intention, however, to have all the technical societies of the city in the club, and for this purpose a committee composed of one member from the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Portland Architectural Club, National Electrical Light Association, American Institute of Architects (Oregon chapter), is at present at work formulating a plan for accomplishing this.

Quarters: The quarters for the present are at 247½ Stark street, in the rooms furnished and equipped by the Portland Architectural Club, which the Portland Architectural Club agrees to share with the Oregon Society of Engineers, the expense of maintenance to be shared by the societies. These quarters furnish a social room and room for business meetings. It is the hope of the Technical Club that the other technical societies not at present in the club will arrange to hold their meetings in the rooms.

The Technical Club is under the management of a board of governors, two from each society, and a fifth member elected by the others from the organization as follows: J. Andre Fouilhoux, chairman; Paul Schuchart and Mr. Vorse, Oregon Society of Engineers; Frank Logan and W. G. Holford, Portland Architectural Club.

Society of Beaux Arts Architects

We are in receipt of a circular of information concerning the Paris prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. The season of 1912-13 is the twentieth. The tenth Paris prize is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson. Full information may be obtained from James Otis Post, chairman of the annual committee, 347 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y., on application.

Last year 156 architectural students and draughtsmen from all over the United States entered the national competition. The Paris prize scholar is received into the advanced classes of the Ecole des Beaux Arts without other examinations than those held by the annual committee on the Paris prize, and receives a quarterly stipend of $250 during the two and one-half years that he is entitled to the scholarship. There are three competitions open: First preliminary, second preliminary and Paris prize projet, final.

The supervisors of American and Canadian cities have been named. From the printed list we select the following names:

Portland, Ore.—E. F. Lawrence, 1021 Chamber of Commerce.

Seattle, Wash.—David J. Myers, 721 Central building.

San Francisco, Cal.—Loring P. Rixford, Mills building.

Los Angeles, Cal.—D. C. Allison, 1405 Hibernian building.

Sacramento, Cal.—Geo. C. Sellon, 1005 K street.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—F. W. Moore, 723 Judge building.

Vancouver, B. C.—R. A. Nicolais, 324 Pacific building.

Those desiring to compete should notify these gentlemen (or the one nearest them) at least one week before the date of the first exercise (March 1), so that the necessary arrangements can be made for them.

The Auditorium

The much-mooted question regarding the location of the Auditorium has finally been definitely settled by recent action of the Auditorium commission, which decided upon the Market block site. It is nearly two years since the bonds were voted—$600,000. Effort was made at a recent election to further increase the amount, but the electorate otherwise decided. The question of expense was carefully considered. It was felt by many that to buy a site, desirably located, would entail too great a cost and when deducted from the sum voted, would leave an amount inadequate to provide a suitable structure. Another effort was put on foot to again place the matter before the people. In the meantime those who had not carefully considered the question, were prone to criticise the commission. Mr. Wilcox, a member, declared that the people wanted work to be begun at once, and he believed the people should be respected in the matter, and so the Market block site was selected, and work will speedily begin. The city owns the site, and the council was requested to turn it over to the commission. Then must follow the condemnation of a half block adjoining and the vacation of a section of Market street. Of course, action has been requested by the council to authorize the immediate sale of one-half—$300,000—of the bond issue. This will provide "the sinews of war."

The commissioners have had a thankless task before them. They have acted squarely and honorably and are undeserving of any criticism, but rather a vote of thanks for having done their duty. While many would prefer a site other than the one chosen, it is important that some site has been chosen and that Portland is really to have an Auditorium at last; that construction is really to take place and that discussion is to take a rest.

Let the work proceed.

Something for Nothing is Costly

If an architect, without the excuse of inexperience, offers to make you sketches for nothing, look out well for yourself if you engage him. In the end somebody has to pay for the sketches he makes for nothing, and you are likely to find yourself paying, in some way or other, not only for your own work, but for the sketches which he has been making for some of the other people for nothing.

Report of Committee on Government Architecture--A. I. A.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE:

The American Institute of Architects stands as the recognized champion of architecture in America, and if the important influence of this great fine art in the upbuilding of our national life is misunderstood, or is not appreciated by the American public, the responsibility rests upon us and we have failed in our self-appointed task.

That this is happily not the case is apparent from the most casual comparison of the greater public and private works undertaken today with similar undertakings at the time of the institute's foundation, and the even more significant comparison of ecclesiastical, educational, commercial and domestic works of the same periods.

In all this the institute has played a leading part and has ever, through its officers and committees, lent its aid and influence to every effort to make the architecture of this country a worthy monument to the highest standards of the civilization which it unconsciously but permanently records.

While we are all familiar with such notable work as that in connection with the movement for the preservation and development of Major L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington, the establishment of the fine arts commission, etc., few realize how often the institute, through its representatives, has plead the cause of a nobler architecture before committees of the national congress and before commissioners in charge of state and municipal works, and the fact that almost daily members of the institute throughout the country are urging the institute's plea for the highest type of practice upon those entrusted with the erection of almost every type of structure.

No class of construction is more far-reaching in its immediate influence than the public works constructed for the people collectively by their chosen representatives, and of these none are more important than those created by the federal government. The American Institute of Architects has long urged that these structures should represent the noblest expression of American civilization in design and scientific planning, not only because they are enduring evidences of America's status in the world's artistic progress and because of their powerful influence locally, but also because structures so designed and planned have always been the most economically constructed and maintained. This latter fact is universally recognized in the construction and maintenance of engineering works and public utilities generally.

Let us therefore consider the manner in which these great public works are conceived and brought to completion, as this is the particular department of the institute's activities committed to your committee on government architecture.

In the first place, congress has full authority over the entire question, and may, in making appropriations for any public work, specifically set forth in detail the manner in which the work shall be conducted both in design and execution. This direct method has very rarely been adopted, and if adopted frequently, would very shortly disclose the necessity of a carefully devised system, resulting, through the power of precedent, in an established standard of government practice.

This direct method has been advanced by the present congress as an argument for the repeal of the Tarsney act, and as a means for keeping the control of public constructions more directly in the hands of congress.

The practice has been in the past and, for all but a few unusually important works, will undoubtedly be in the future, to leave the administration of appropriations for public constructions to the various executive departments of the government directly interested, unless legislation is enacted, fixing the procedure in all cases.

In the absence of such legislation, and with the repeal of the Tarsney act, the great bulk of government constructions will be directly undertaken by the various departments, a system which today results in the design and construction of buildings for the navy department by the bureau of yards and docks and which places future buildings of the treasury department altogether in the supervising architect's office, a condition very similar to that existing in 1894 and 1895 when the late Mr. John M. Carrere was under consideration for the office of supervising architect. The conclusions reached by Mr. Carrere at that time are of especial interest today, as he was reviewing a condition which it is now proposed to return to with the repeal of the Tarsney act. The following quotations are taken from Mr. Carrere's letter to the secretary of the treasury dated January 28, 1895:

"I have had every opportunity owing to your courtesy to fully investigate the office and I have been trying for the last two weeks to convince myself that under certain conditions which I asked for and which I understand you are prepared to grant, I might accept the office with a fair chance of accomplishing the purpose which both you and the profession have in mind, namely, to raise the artistic standards of our public architecture.

"In my anxiety to respond promptly and fully to the confidence which has been placed in me, I have at times thought that the task might at least be attempted, and have stood ready to accept the office. After further reflection, and after having fully explained the situation to several leading architects of the country, and after consultation with them I am now convinced that if I should accept the office and meet with even partial success, I would be defeating the true object which both you and the profession have in view. To our minds the undertaking is a physical impossibility and must fail.

"Any man, no matter what his ability or his power for work and concentration, and no matter what conditions might be offered to him, even those of absolute responsibility and absolute authority, would have to devote himself either to managing the office, allowing the designing to be done by draughtsmen, as at present, or to designing, allowing the office to be managed by heads of departments, as at present, and no man of ability, with a reputation to lose as an artist, would be presumptuous enough to accept the office, even if his duties were confined to the designing, irrespective of any other work or responsibility, because it is absolutely beyond the grasp and the ability of any man who has ever lived to imprint his personality upon this much work, and much less to design it and study it himself.

"The time must come, I believe it has come, when this work should be divided and entrusted to the best architects in this country, as suggested by the bill proposed by the architects, and known as the McKaig bill, leaving the administrative portion of the work only in the hands of the government, where it belongs.

"My examination of the office and its possibilities convinces me that the underlying principle upon which it is based is radically wrong, and that it is beyond the power of any one man to make a success of it. The systems, not the man, should be changed."

The bill referred to by Mr. Carrere as the McKaig bill provided for the appointment by the president, with

the approval of the senate, of a commission of three architects, to prepare programs, conduct competitions and select architects for public buildings.

This bill was draughted by the permanent committee of the institute consisting of Mr. Bruce Price, chairman; Mr. E. H. Kendall and Mr. John M. Carrere, acting with an advisory committee consisting of Mr. R. M. Hunt, chairman; Mr. Chas. F. McKim and Mr. George B. Post. The original draught was revised a number of times by these committees and by the treasury department and was introduced into the house by Mr. McKaig and into the senate by Senator Brice. It is known as house bill No. 7470, fifty-third congress, first session. It received the approval of the secretary of the treasury and passed the committee on public buildings and grounds of the house.

The following quotations from the house committee's report are interesting:

"Your committee does not believe that the beneficial results that should be obtained are obtained under the existing methods of planning and constructing public buildings of the United States.

"While the employment of the best artistic thought, the best and most approved systems of construction and equipment ought to be represented in the public edifices of this great nation, the contrary to these propositions is the result obtained under existing methods.

"Your committee are advised that the best and highest types of artistic thought and architectural skill in European countries is found in the government buildings of those countries, while in this country the reverse is the rule, and superiority of architectural design is represented in state, municipal and private buildings, and not those erected by the general government.

"A comparison of other modern buildings erected by private citizens and corporations with those belonging to the government of the United States will show, as to the former, constant progress in construction and artistic expression, while in the case of the buildings of the United States there has been but little, if any, advancement. The buildings constructed recently by the United States, as compared with those constructed a quarter of a century ago, show a marked deterioration of artistic quality. The cost has been relatively and positively much greater than private buildings of the best type.

"The conditions and results which your committee thus call to your attention necessarily follow the methods and practices now employed by the government. . . . It now transpires that the time of the supervising architects is wholly employed in matters of administrative detail, and the architectural work of the office, the plans, designs and specifications, are prepared by mere copyists—cheap clerks. . . .

"The supervising architect rarely sees one of these buildings while in the course of construction. Its construction is generally under the supervision of some local carpenter or builder, who never made any pretense to architectural knowledge or study, whose appointment was secured not because of his skill, but because of the political influence he could marshal, and whose greatest solicitude is to prolong the tenure of his employment by delaying the completion of the work.

"A building which, if the property of a private citizen, would be constructed in months, when erected by the government requires years for its completion. . . . A public building at Detroit, Michigan, where the construction was authorized eleven years ago and $1,300,000 appropriated by Congress years since, the foundation walls are not yet completed.

"The scope and purpose of the measure herewith presented is designed to remedy the many evils herein pointed out. To give the country a better type of architecture in its buildings and to stop the wasteful extravagance which is the necessary result of the present methods. . . .

"The measure does not abrogate or take from the supervising architect any of the functions or authority belonging to the office which under existing conditions he is capable of performing. He will remain and continue the representative of the government and perform all the duties that now pertain to his office excepting the designing and preparation of drawings and specifications for such buildings, and the local supervision shall be subject to his approval. . . .

"In fact, this measure is intended to make him what the title of his office indicates, the supervisor of architects, not the government's architect, but the supervisor of the architects of the government's works.

"Therefore your committee recommended the passage of the bill."

This report in full is known as Fifty-third Congress, second session, H. R. Report 1370.

With the failure of this bill the Tarsney act remained as the only channel through which the government could avail itself of the services of the most skillful architects among its citizens, and during the past fifteen years a number of notable buildings have been designed and erected under the provisions of this act by architects in private practice. These buildings need no defense and mark an epoch in the history of our national architecture. Their influence was almost immediately apparent in the work of the government departments, and has already raised the standard of public works so high as to create in the minds of the unthinking the belief that this standard will continue after the standard bearers have been removed and the deadly pall of bureau methods settles again with all its depression upon the public architecture of our land.

Some two years ago, while your committee were endeavoring to bring about changes in the regulations governing the procedure under the Tarsney act with the hope of making it a still greater power for the unlift of our public architecture, it became apparent that a formidable movement for the repeal of the Tarsney act was under way, resulting in the introduction of two bills at different times into the house, proposing its repeal. Your committee compiled a careful analysis of the whole situation showing the benefits and economies resulting from the operation of the act. This information was brought to the attention of members of Congress with the thought of defending the act in committee hearings. Neither of these bills, however, was reported by committee, and no further action was taken until a repealer again appeared as a rider to the sundry civil bill in the last days of the last session. Although the time was very short, your president appointed a special committee, with Mr. J. H. Rankin as chairman, to defeat the act and point out its many advantages to members of Congress.

The excellent report of this committee has been published in the daily and architectural press and is familiar to you all, and notwithstanding the repeal the statements made in that report remain unanswered to this day.

This convention is confronted, therefore, with a condition of which it must take cognizance, and your committee on government architecture recommends that this convention shall by resolution call to the attention of our senators and representatives in Congress and to the attention of the public press of the entire country the necessity for legislation covering the whole field of public constructions, to the end that our cities, our buildings, our monuments shall be representative of the art, the

science and the progress of our civilization, and that the fine arts shall be recognized as the vital part of our national life and a powerful factor in the education of future generations.

Your committee believes that the time has arrived in the artistic development of America when an act similar to the Tarsney act would be of little value, and that even the enlarging of the powers of the Fine Arts Commission to include a veto power over the design of proposed public buildings will not meet the necessities, but that if we are to place this country abreast of the countries of Europe we must have a department of our national government performing all the functions of similar departments abroad, encouraging and fostering the study of the arts and charged with the preservation of our historic national monuments.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. A. Crane,
J. B. Noel Wyatt,
M. B. Medary, Jr., Chairman,
Committee on Government Architecture.

Note.—The committee appointed by the president to consider reports of standing committees submitted the following recommendations to the convention, which were adopted with the report of the committee:

On Government Architecture.—The Committee on Government Architecture has recommended that this convention shall by resolution call to the attention of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to the attention of the press throughout the country the necessity for legislation covering the whole field of public constructions.

We endorse this recommendation and recommend further that the several chapters, through their proper committees for such duty, be urged to keep the necessity of such legislation continually emphasized through the medium of the press in their several locations and by the influence of their congressmen.

As a basis for definite future guidance we recommend that the Committee on Government Architecture prepare and submit to the board of directors some plan of action or form of legislation upon which the entire profession and all others interested in better government architecture can unite as a measure to be adopted by the government.

* * *

Discover Aluminum

The Idaho Fire Brick Company, which owns a bed of fire clay near Troy, Idaho, has found a rich streak of aluminum in its deposit. An analysis shows 43 per cent. Since aluminum is quoted at 26 to 36 cents a pound, this may prove more profitable than the manufacture of fire brick. At 25 cents per pound, it is reported that the streak would average, per ton, $250. When it is remembered that one company, incorporated for $90,000,000, controls 90 per cent of the aluminum deposits in America, has only an average of 25 per cent in this mineral, the value of the find is evident. In the making of fire brick, 30 per cent of aluminum to 55 per cent of silica is requisite. Should the new deposit prove equally as rich as so far found, continuously, the manufacture of fire brick may prove a secondary consideration.

* * *

A crank driven transom operator nearly all of which can be concealed within the trim of a door or window, has been patented by its New Jersey inventor.

Idaho's Magnificent New State Capitol Building

By J. E. TOURTELLOTTE.

THE legislature of the State of Idaho in 1905 passed a bill providing for the purchasing of property and the construction thereon of a capitol. The bill also provided that the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer, and two other men appointed by the existing members, making a total of five persons, should be the capitol commission, with power to act for the state in the planning and construction of the building.

A competition program was composed and printed, and an open competition was advertised, inviting architects to submit competitive drawings and descriptions agreeable to the program which was furnished each intending competitor.

There were nineteen architectural firms who entered the competition. Architects from coast to coast were in evidence, some of the more prominent being Heins & Lafarge, of New York City; Ferry & Class, of Milwaukee; Myers & Sons, of Detroit, who had designed the capitols for Michigan, Texas and Colorado; Theo. Link, of St. Louis, who designed the capitol of Mississippi; Bell & Deitweiler, of Minneapolis (Mr. Bell, who was previously associated with a Mr. Kent in Montana), designers of the capital of Montana.

The commission after three weeks' deliberation adopted the ideas incorporated in the drawings submitted by J. E. Tourtellotte & Company, architects. The building as adopted would cost, finished and furnished, about $2,000,000.

As the first bill only carried a small appropriation of money with it, and as the site selected was the site of the present capitol with a block of ground to the west added, the commission decided to construct the building in units, locating the central or monumental unit in the center of Seventh street, Boise, which would allow of the use of the old capitol until the officers could move into the central section of the new capitol. On account of the inadequacy of the appropriation, very little progress was made on the construction until 1911, when the legislature appropriated $750,000 to finish the central unit.

Contracts were immediately let and the central or monumental unit is now complete. The illustrations show the character of the work of this completed portion. Some of the illustrations shown are for the proposed wings, for which it is hoped the present legislature now in session will appropriate the sum of $750,000 to complete the entire building.

The architects of the building, Tourtellotte & Hummel (same firm which won competition; name changed recently), believe that an architectural composition should express some thought or idea which is of vital interest or moment to those for whom it was constructed; the same as is a literary or musical composition. Buildings of this type are monumental in their character, and the principle or paramount reason for their existence is to impress the beholder with the greatness, magnificence and grandeur of the Deity or commonwealth, or both as the case may be, which it represents. The building should be impressive and dignified on the exterior and interior and the materials used should be of such kinds as will assist in this impression, with the added quality of being enduring.

In this building that idea was in the minds of the architects, and the results fairly approximate their ideal.

The base course, grand entrance steps, etc., are of Vermont gray granite; the superstructure is of a dense, hard gray sandstone, the most beautiful stone of its kind in the world. The roof coverings are of tile and terra cotta, with copper flashings where required.

The roof covering of the dome is of terra cotta the same color of the sandstone in the balance of dome and building.

The construction is massive exterior bearing walls, with steel columns and beams between. The dome is a structural steel frame with a reinforced concrete covering over, water-proofed and in turn covered with terra cotta.

Steel is fire-proofed with concrete. Floor slabs are of reinforced concrete. Partitions, where heavy brick masonry walls do not occur are of tile. Building is fireproof.

The building is finished in the interior in marble and mahogany. A greater amount of marble is used in the finishing of the interior of this building than in any building of its size, perhaps, in this country. Rotunda, corridors and all public space has marble floors and the major portion of the side walls are covered with marble. Private rooms and offices are finished in mahogany with a marble base around all of these rooms. Toilet rooms and lavatories are finished with tile floors, marble partitions and side walls. Ornamental ceilings, cornices, etc., of stucco made from rock gypsum plaster.

The central power building, located 300 feet to the rear of the capitol, is constructed of stone, and has a stack of radial vitreous gray brick, 125 feet in height.

In this building there are water tube boilers, steam engines, direct and alternating electric generators, which heat, cool, ventilate and operate the elevators and illuminate the capitol, connected to same through a reinforced concrete tunnel 6 feet by 6 feet 7 inches in size. In this power house is located the main switchboard of marble, which controls the current for the lights, motors, etc., in the main building.

The capitol building is heated with the exhaust steam by both direct and indirect radiation. The ventilation system supplies all rooms with fresh, warmed air. The lighting systems in public space is decorative. Offices have artistic fixtures of solid cast bronze.

There is a vacuum cleaning plant located in the basement. Plumbing fixtures are of solid porcelain ware throughout.

The furniture of the building is of massive mahogany of special design. Furnishings and drapings are of rich, plain materials in colors to harmonize with the deep green and gray veinings of the marble.

There has been no attempt to explain the design or the detail, as the illustrations do that partially, and much better than could be done by words.

The central unit has cost the state about $1,100,000, and the completed building will come within the amount first contemplated, $2,000,000.

Justice can not be done the interior by photographs, as vistas are all that a person can get with a camera, and the grand and majestic effect of the rotunda and public space, when seen as a whole, will have to be left to the imagination of the reader, by the putting of these vistas together and seeing them as a whole in his mind's eye.

The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has decided that the staff work on buildings to be erected for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition belongs to the carpenters and not to the plasterers.

Our Big Lumber Cut

In the estimation of the editor of *The Oregon Timberman*, the lumber cut in Oregon in 1912 reached a total, in round numbers, of 2,500,000,000 feet. And now comes Howard B. Oakleaf, of the products division of the United States forestry service, with some astounding revelations concerning the amount of lumber cut in Portland. He estimates this at 600,000,000 lumber feet per annum, or 2,000,000 feet per day. It would require the annual growth of timber on 600,000 acres of land to produce this amount of lumber. Mr. Oakleaf figures out, also, that Portland's immense lumber cut represents the usable timber from 150,000 acres. From these figures it is easily seen that Portland's claim to being the greatest lumber producing city is a mere statement of fact, and not the figment of an exaggerated imagination.

We learn that 85 per cent of the city's lumber cut is Douglas fir; 7 per cent, Western hemlock; 4 per cent, Sitka spruce; 3 per cent, Western red cedar; 1 per cent, imported Japanese oak.

A concrete idea of what Portland's lumber cut would make is astounding. This 600,000,000 lumber feet would build, complete, 50,000 five-room bungalows annually—more buildings than Portland contains, even though it does cover an area of more than 50 square miles. A plank road, 30 feet wide, could be built with this lumber that would reach from Portland to Chicago. The logs from which this lumber comes, placed end to end, would extend three-fourths of the way around the globe. Nor is this all. The sawdust piled loosely, would make a hill twice as high as the new 14-story annex to the Oregon Hotel, or if converted into a single block of wood, would produce a cube of equal size with that building. The slab wood and edgings would make another block the same size.

Nor is this all. Arthur I. Street, who was formerly managing editor of *Collier's Weekly*, and a noted statistician, dug into the roots of things out here in Oregon, and delved up an astonishing amount of facts and figures. With a tremendous vim and a dashing literary style peculiarly his own, he issued two capital booklets—"29 to 6" on Oregon, and "9 to 6" on Portland. In "29 to 6," after expatiating on other resources, he bounces out a thriller reading like this:

"Only hold on a minute. We forgot something. There's something bigger than wool in Oregon. It's lumber. Hardly any need to mention lumber and Oregon in the same breath, is there? You've heard of Oregon fir and Oregon pine ever since the first masthead went out of the timbers of the North Pacific. But it's dollars to red herring that you never heard that Oregon could supply enough lumber for over four and one-third million people. She does supply that much now."

Oregon's timbered area covers 29,000 square miles. Its standing timber is estimated at about 530,000,000,000 feet, or one-fifth that of the whole United States. Its value is placed at $500,000,000.

An Architectural Error

When Oscar Hammerstein was having his troubles over his opera house in London he spoke feelingly of the beautiful structure to a friend.

"Yes," said Oscar, "I built a wonderful opera house. It is perfect in all its appointments. It is the last word in such buildings. Still, I made one mistake—when I was building it I neglected to build an audience in it!"—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Report of Committee on Town Planning, A. I. A., as Read Before the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Held at Washington, D. C., in December, 1912

[By special arrangement THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is enabled to publish the following, which, together with other reports, will later appear in the *Journal of The Institute*.—Ed.]

MR. PRESIDENT and members of the institute: It is gratifying to note the continued interest and the growing appreciation of the value of town planning. During the past year many cities in the United States and Canada have turned their attention to the subject, some are taking active steps to improve their water fronts, solve the railroad problems or to plan civic centers. Others are turning their attention to suburban development and in a few more ambitious instances comprehensive plans are being prepared for the growth and development of the entire city.

The activity in the various societies and civic bodies continues, and lectures on city planning and meetings devoted to the subject are on the increase. The result of these activities has been to interest the city authorities themselves, and it is encouraging to note that in numerous case the local city governments have espoused the idea, and, recognizing the value of technical advice, have appointed expert advisers to guide them in the development of their cities.

It was the thought of your committee that we could perform a service to the members of the A. I. A. by suggesting some general ideas that might serve as a guide for municipalities in the preparation of their plans and in the adoption of the necessary legislation. The authorities as a rule are somewhat at a loss to know how to proceed and the first steps are the most difficult.

Much interest has been shown in the town planning act now in force in England, and it seemed possible that this act or a modification of it might serve as a basis for a similar law that will be suitable for American cities. After consideration, however, this did not appear feasible. The English town planning law provides for a central body possessing absolute power who can criticise and control the plans of all English cities which must be presented to it for its approval. This does not appear to be possible in our country. The laws in each state are different and each town planning act would necessarily have to be drawn to conform to the state law. Lately, a very strong movement in favor of what is called "home rule" for cities has manifested itself so that a general state law governing the powers of a city to make its plans would, we think, be very unpopular. The conditions, not only in different states, but in different cities, vary so greatly that we believe it would not be well to attempt to frame a general law.

The regulations that obtain in France and in Germany seem entirely inapplicable to our form of government, and apparently it is advisable for our cities to make their own rules and regulations.

It has been found to be extremely difficult to obtain documents and pictures that relate to city planning and there is a constant demand for such data. We suggest that the A. I. A. enlarge its present collection of lantern slides and procure views of the best examples in Europe and America. Many pictures can be obtained showing suburban development and garden cities, also views of civic centers, street intersections, setting for building, water fronts, railroad terminals and similar subjects illustrating problems connected with city planning. These might be loaned to the members of the institute to assist them in their work, or copies might be made at a nominal cost and sold to those interested.

It is most desirable that some central library should collect plans of important cities, properly drawn to scale, and there is such detailed information that is constantly required. Undoubtedly the possession of this library would be of great value to our members, and it seems to your committee that the A. I. A. should take immediate steps to collect maps and documents which would form the nucleus of such a library. We believe that the cost might be met by private subscription. The value of this can hardly be overestimated. The cost of additional lantern slides is easily within our means and would be a very great service to members who wish to deliver lectures on city planning, but we strongly urge the foundation of a real reference library on city planning.

H. V. B. MAGONIGLE,
W. R. B. WILCOX,
C. L. BORIE, JR.,
J. R. COOLIDGE, JR.,
GLENN BROWN,
ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, Chairman,
Committee on Town Planning.

NOTE.—The committee appointed by the president, to consider the reports of special committees, submitted the following recommendations to the convention, which were adopted with the report of the committee:

On Town Planning.

We approve the committee's suggestion that the institute's collection of lantern slides be increased at once.

We recommend that the committee be continued with the instructions to report as soon as possible specific ways and means to the board of directors, for the starting of a collection of material illustrative of town planning problems.

* * *

Laborer Worthy of His Hire

If you find that you must pay the more capable architect a higher fee, as you doubtless will, be astute enough to realize that he, merely by his higher efficiency, will be able to save you probably more than his entire fee—at the big end—the total cost for the quantities received.

* * *

A St. Louis inventor has patented an incandescent lamp stand that can be attached to the edge of a desk or table, hung on a wall or piece of furniture or rested upon any flat surface.

Idaho State Capitol when finished, Boise Idaho

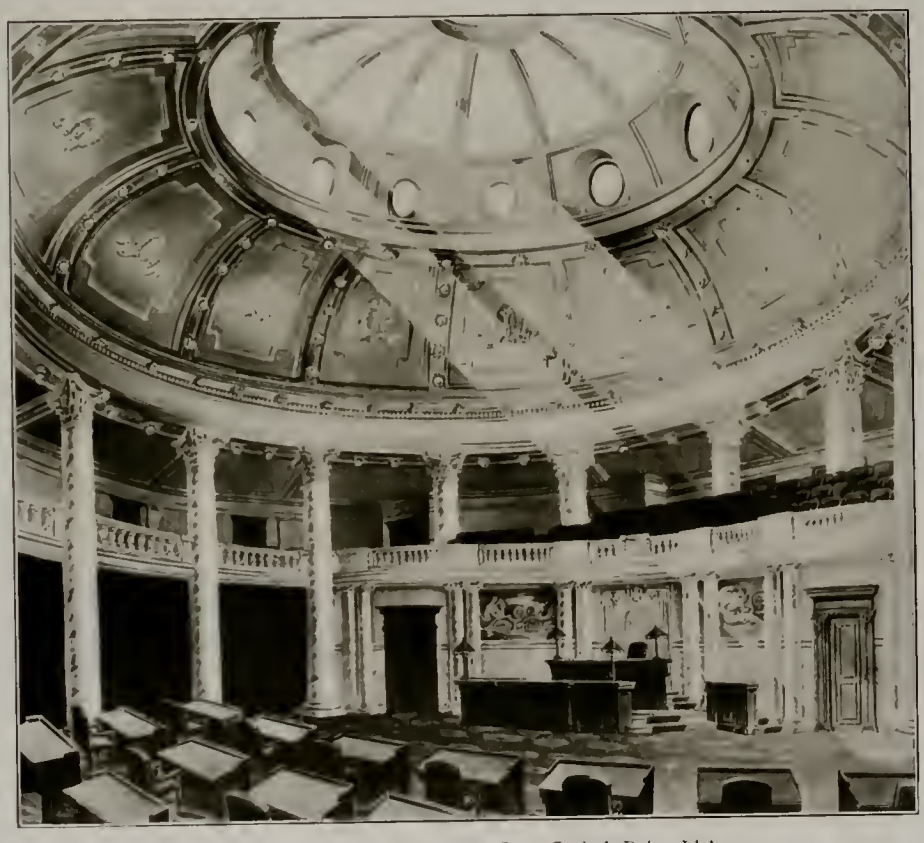
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Jefferson Street Elevation of Completed Central Section

Capitol Building illuminated. Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Governor's Reception Room



House of Representatives, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Corinthian Capitals Rotunda, third floor, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Head of Grand Staircase, third floor

Grand Staircase, Vestibule Entrance, first floor,
Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Supreme Court Room

Statuary Hall, third floor, Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Looking toward Rear Wing, first floor Rotunda

Colonade and Judges, Chairs, Supreme Court

Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Jefferson Street Portico

Judges' Private Corridor

Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Head of Grand Staircase, second floor

Staircases, first story, Rear Wing

Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho

Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Entrance Steps, Jefferson Street

Grand Approach
Idaho State Capitol, Boise, Idaho
Tourtellotte & Hummel, Architects

Report of the Committee on Legislation

[As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.]

The special committee on legislation appointed by the directors, pursuant to a resolution passed at the annual convention of 1911 submits the following report:

The work of this committee during the past year has not extended beyond the occasional dissemination of information to chapter members and committees as to the form and provisions of existing laws governing the registration of architects in the several states having such laws.

The only state that has exhibited any activity in the preparation and presentation of a law for the registration of architects during the past year is the state of New York. Committees of the New York and Brooklyn chapters in conjunction with members of a committee appointed by the New York Society of Architects have given much time and thought to the preparation of a bill providing for the registration of architects; and have appreciated that this state, owing to the importance of the architectural works and the great number of architects practicing within its boundaries, should have a law that in all its particulars would avoid the errors of former laws and voice, if possible, the highest aims and standards our profession may wish to set for all subsequent laws. The law drafted and proposed by the committee of the New York chapter studiously avoids the appearance of a desire on the part of the architects to conserve the practice of architecture to themselves or any particular group of architects for their selfish interests.

It may be said that the proposed law for New York state does not protect the practice of architecture, but rather protects the title of "architect".

The committee has received valuable suggestions from representatives of the board of regents of the state under whose auspices the provisions of the law will be carried out, and by consultation with, and the guidance of the board of regents, it is expected a law will be adopted that will avoid the errors of all other registration laws, and such as will by its evident disinterested motives appeal to the people of the state and win for our profession a desirable place among what is called the "learned professions." To do this the committee has embodied in the draft of the law not only a requirement as to technical studies and a period of office training in preparation for practice, but a certain fixed general educational requirement that will insure to the profession in the future, men of culture equal to that now required for the practice of law and medicine.

This proposed law recognizes the right of architects from other states to practice within its borders; but requires that such architects in order to secure a certificate of registration shall either meet the requirements of the law as to examination, or shall have qualified in other states under a law of equal rigidity.

It also provides that the only fee paid shall be such as may be required at the time of procuring the certificate, and that the fund so acquired shall be held in the state treasury for the purpose of bearing the expense attendant upon the execution of the law.

As your chairman has been a member of the committee of the New York chapter appointed in conjunction with the Brooklyn chapter for drafting, the proposed law for the state of New York, he has had in mind while doing this work the desirability of so framing the law as to make it acceptable as a standard for all sates, providing it receives after careful analysis the endorsement of the institute.

Respectfully,

(Signed) L. C. Holden, Chairman.

Committee on Legislation:

Octavius Morgan, South California Chapter.

Harry B. Wheelock, Illinois Chapter.

L. C. Holden, New York Chapter, Chairman.

* * *

Report of a Member of the Committee on Electrical Code and Fire Protection

[As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.]

Mr. Glenn Brown, Secretary A. I. A.

Dear Sir:—I wish to report, as a delegate of the American Institute of Architects to the National Conference on Electrical Code and to the National Fire Protection Association.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association was held in Chicago May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1912. Your representative was in attendance during the three days, was deeply interested in many of the subjects that came before the association, and was pleased to note the general interest manifested by the representatives of so many diverse bodies in arriving at a common viewpoint in the discussion which followed the reading of the papers by recognized authorities upon the particular subject-matter of the day.

It was noticeable, indeed, that the insurance interests dominated in most of the discussions. A spirit in favor of inflexible standards with the power of enforcement regardless of architectural adaptability stood out prominently in the remarks of several speakers, but on vote being taken it became apparent that good old common sense conservatism prevailed. It behooves the architectural profession, however, to exert its influence to temper future actions of this powerful body of allied organizations working for one common end so that there may be no obnoxious rulings incorporated.

Your representative had anticipated that much valuable information would be available for presentation, but regrets to report that the committee on fireproof construction (including concrete and reinforced concrete) stated, when called upon, that it seemed inadvisable at that time to submit the results of its investigations for the past year. The reason for this is that a number of the state and municipal authorities are at work upon a standard building code and, when the various experts thus engaged have concluded their work, your committee will be better able to state its opinions about a form of standard requirements for fireproof construction.

There was but one other subject of special interest to the architect and that was the admirable report upon fire protection covering for window and door openings. This was supplemented, later in the day, by a practical demonstration at the testing laboratories.

The underwriters' laboratories in Chicago were a revelation in so far that every facility has been provided for testing the relative fire resisting qualities of every material used in building construction, not with small samples in an ordinary laboratory, but on a large scale in especially constructed furnaces and between fire walls in an open yard adjacent. Here door and window openings of full size dimensions can be exposed in a manner identical with

those of an actual building and under conditions favorable to observation upon which to base reliable conclusions.

Their facilities for testing actual full size sections of steel skeleton construction, protected by the various materials and methods in vogue, and under actual conditions in which the structural members are under maximum stress, produced by weights and other mechanical combinations, for torsion, shear and tension, indicated the thoroughness observed in obtaining reliable results.

Valuable data is thus being collected which will be useful to the architect who should acquire the ability to think in terms of fire-resisting construction during the development of plans and not delegate so important a detail entirely to the engineer and contractor specialists.

In accordance with a resolution offered at the forty-fifth convention of the A. I. A., your representative formally invited the active officers of the National Fire Protection Association to be present and to take part in a special program to be scheduled for presentation at the forty-sixth annual convention that certain phases of fire protection may be more prominently and effectively demonstrated to the architects. Your representative feels that the opportunity which promises so much definite information of vital importance to the architect should not be allowed to pass. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. L. Plack.

Note.—The committee appointed by the president to consider reports of special committees, submitted the following recommendations to the convention which were adopted with the reports of the committee:

On Electrical Code and Fire Protection.—The report calls attention to the most valuable work being done by the National Fire Protection Association and the underwriters' laboratory, and we recommend that the institute keep in close touch with this work to the end that the profession may assist in the preparation of common-sense standards of fire protection in building and in the dissemination to the profession of the results of all official tests. We recommend the committee be continued.

San Diego Exposition

The great exposition to be held at San Diego all through 1915, celebrating the formal opening of the canal, is to be unique in that its great purpose is to reveal not the widest array of processes of manufacture possible, only the needs of the vast undeveloped portions of the Western states and of the foreign nations participating, but more the processes and methods of production and manufacture. Recognition of this unusual idea in expositions was quick among progressive citizens of South America and Latin-American countries, and these have entered upon plans for magnificent displays, in keeping with the motive of the San Diego Exposition, with rare enthusiasm. The states of the West have been equally quick to see the educational value of such an exposition, and the plan of showing "not what man has done, but how he is doing it," has found cordial endorsement everywhere. The neighborly nations of the southern continent have evinced fine interest in the San Diego Exposition, and expect to reap therefrom a large increase in trade exchange with the United States.

The great central thought of the San Diego Exposition is to teach the "how" of production. To accomplish this there will be gathered and shown the most comprehnsive display of processes, including those of manufacture, ever assembled. This is emphasized by the limiting of exhibition buildings to fifteen, exclusive of state and foreign buildings. One great purpose of the exposition will be to teach practical men practical ways of doing practical things, and in the manufactures building will be shown the widest array of processes of manufacture possible. This conception and this purpose constitutes the most striking claim of originality and educational value of the San Diego Exposition. While these processes will demonstrate by actual operation the production of things, no space will be given to a display of products, and the things produced will be removed from the exhibition buildings.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE

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New Southern Pacific Ticket Office

Since the divorcement of the Southern Pacific and O.-W. R. & N. companies the establishment of separate city ticket offices in Portland became necessary. Quarters for the Southern Pacific have been opened at the southeast corner of Sixth and Oak streets, while the O.-W. R. & N. Company's office still remains at Third and Washington streets.

Crosses the Great Divide

January 20, William R. Hand, the well known Albany architect, died in that city, at the age of 40 years. He was at one time a member of the Albany city council. Many public buildings in Oregon cities were planned by Mr. Hand.

The Tooter Toots

The Tooter, published by the employes of the Harriman lines weekly, visits us with due regularity. Its soundless "toots" are none the less effective in appealing through the eye rather than the ear. It is a bright and spicy little publication.

The Daily Advance Building Report issued by "The Pacific Coast Architect" is of vital importance

Are YOU Getting It?

It MAKES Business It HELPS Business

Interior Decorating

By JACK DREW.

THE ART OF interior decorating has become an important factor in the building of private homes, public buildings, etc., and to finish an interior in proper manner is certainly no easy task. A great many things must be considered, and many details force the interior decorator to work according to conditions and circumstances.

The very first, and often the most principal factor to be considered, is the amount of money allowed for the interior decorative work. This means the treatment of all woodwork, walls and ceiling, also the furnishings, as rugs, draperies, furniture and lighting fixtures, which nearly always are estimated far too low, mostly on account of the house, upon completion, costing more than was originally figured. It is imperative, therefore, that the architect should work together with the interior decorator when planning a building.

When I speak of an interior decorator, I refer to a decorator who has made the art and nature of his work a study, who will stand up for his ideas without fearing the loss of his prospective order. Very often this principle is impossible to follow, and we are forced to submit ideas to the taste or feeling of the owner of the house, but then, again, there are instances where we can compromise, and, with skillful handling reach a result satisfactory to all concerned.

The color schemes desired for each room by the owner can very often be followed successfully, as long as different colors are used in proper shades, but when it comes to making a living room in a grass green and the adjoining dining room in a vermilion red, considerable diplomacy should be used to make the owner see his mistake in desiring such color combinations.

A combination of colors throughout the entire house should be like a chord of music—pleasing and soothing and full of feeling and sentiment. Each detail of a room or part of a house should be in harmony with all other details—walls in harmony with the woodwork, and rugs in harmony with the draperies, which should, of course, be in a color to correspond with the walls. Also, the furniture ought to be in keeping with the entire home and purchased as carefully as the other parts mentioned before; in fact, when planning a house, the required furniture should then already be considered.

[NOTE.—Successive numbers of The Architect will contain the treatment of different interiors in private homes.]

A Shipment Worth While

The firm of Lipman, Wolfe & Company has received a large and attractive new shipment of imported and domestic cretonnes and drapery materials. A large and varied assortment of large and small Oriental rugs has also been received.

A Creditable Piece of Work

All the toilets, lavatories and the bacteriologist's room in the new state capitol at Boise, Idaho, have floors of ceramic mosaic tile, with 6-inch white enameled sanitary base in all rooms. All these rooms have a border of blue and white tile on all floors and tile plinth blocks under all door casings in all rooms. All the tile was furnished by the Oreogn Art Tile Company of Portland.

Modern Apartment House is Completely Equipped with Murphy Wall Beds

Installation has been completed of 46 Murphy wall beds in the new Cromwell Apartments at Fifth and Columbia streets, Portland. This is but one of the many recent instances where this popular type of disappearing bed has been adopted by apartment, home and flat builders. From every section of the country comes the report that the Murphy wall bed is being extensively installed. Home builders are realizing the advantage of this practical type of bed for use in modern homes, both large and small. For instance, living rooms are being equipped with closets, which, besides being a receptacle for the bed, can be used for other purposes for which the closet is intended. In a very few minutes a living room can be transformed into a comfortable bedroom by using the Murphy wall bed.

Those interested in a bed that not only is perfectly concealed when not in use, but affords the same convenience and comfort as the standard full size iron or brass bed, are invited to call and inspect the Murphy bed in the display rooms, Henry building, Portland.

One of the most interesting papers presented at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, held in Chicago, March 4-9, 1912, was that of John B. Rose of Roseton, N. Y., entitled "Back to Brick." This has now been issued in pamphlet form. We recommend it to our readers.

Builder's Exchange Luncheon

The recent luncheon given the members of the Builder's Exchange by the lumbermen and planing mill men was an interesting function. Architect Ellis F. Lawrence spoke on "City Planning," and Robert Bullock gave an original poem, as follows:

MUST I FOLLOW THE SPECIFICATIONS?

By ROBERT BULLOCK.

It seems fitting on this occasion
To say a word or two
Upon a subject that's troubling me
That passes in review.

How to read the Specifications
And understand what they mean;
For somehow or other I get them wrong,
I really do, indeed.

For my competitor gets the work,
He seems to know what to do;
I'm often forced to put on three coats
While he gets off with two.

I bid on the job of tinting,
And the job it was not small;
It called for two coats as plain as could be,
With size upon the wall.

My friend, Jones, he got the job,
For his bid was lower than mine;
And HE forgot to size the whole damned job
Yet he passed as being fine!

Of course, I love my competitor,
But really, he has me beat;
For he can ride in an auto,
While I have to walk the street.

Now, these are important questions
And often they make me vexed;
So won't you please, Mr. Architect,
Kindly put me next?

By conversion into gas and employing it in a gas engine a ton of coal will do two and a half times as much work as when used in a steam engine.

Industrial Publications

The February issue of *Roofing Tin,* the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, published by N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is at hand. We would especially commend to the thoughtful reader the editorial, "Straight Talk on the Fire Risk."

The January issue of *The Arrow,* issued in the interest of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, by the N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, has been received. It contains the usual amount of matter interesting to the roofing trade.

The Columbia Brick Works, whose office is at 256 Hawthorne avenue, this city, and whose factory is at Hogan Station, on the O.-W. P. R. R., has issued a little booklet concerning its products, entitled "Unburnable Homes." The company also manufactures building tile, drain tile, partition and floor tiles, etc.

No. 1, Vol. 1 of *Steam Machinery,* published at Duluth, Minn., by the Steam Machinery Publishing Company, is at hand. It "is a monthly magazine of men, machinery and methods for the logger, the contractor, the excavator and the railroad builder." In typographical appearance, quality of matter and quaintness of illustration, it is one of the neatest and most unique publications we have seen for some time.

The Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, Spokane, Wash., has issued a very beautiful book under the title of "Buildings of Burned Clay Products." It is illustrated with half-tones of many prominent buildings and with color plates. We note the Hotel Oregon, Portland; the August Paulsen building, Spokane; the Spokane club, Spokane; the Lincoln high school and East Side library, Portland, and others. The products of the company were utilized in these structures.

Three years ago the Barthold-Barg Company of this city begun its business, and has succeeded in building up a most worthy institution. Although competition has been keen, this enterprising firm has "made good," and gives promise of becoming one of the big firms of the Northwest some day. The firm deals in architectural and engineering supplies and blue prints, and maintains a complete repairing plant. Mr. Barthold is always ready to accommodate the busy architect, and greatly appreciates the patronage his firm has received.

Coming Events

Official announcement is out for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association to be held at Chicago, March 2-8, 1913. This will be held in conjunction with the second International Clay Products Exposition, opening February 26 and continuing until March 8. March 3 and 4 the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association will convene. During the same week the Building Brick Association of America, the American Face Brick Association and other auxiliary organizations will hold separate sessions during the week.

American Architecture

The *Pacific Banker,* in a recent article, commenting upon the proposed establishment of a park in Wall street, New York, upon the site of the old Equitable Life building, destroyed by fire, says this incidentally:

"We Americans are wont to rave about the beauty of foreign cities and to compare unfavorably the appearance of our own great cities with them. We say our style of architecture is utilitarian, but ugly. Our style of architecture is our own, and like many other things we have developed, it is distinctive. It is different from any style heretofore developed, but that does not necessarily condemn it."

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Trade Notes

The Lithocrete Company, Seattle Wash., has moved its office from 36 Downs block to 622 Central building.

Architect John Graham, Seattle, Wash., has returned from an extended business trip in the East.

Architect R. E. Heine, with offices in the Yeon building, has returned from an extensive trip to San Francisco.

Architects Roberts & Roberts have moved from the Abington building to Room 517, Selling building.

Architect L. R. Bailey has returned from an extended trip through the Eastern and Southern states.

Architect Lewis I. Thompson has moved from the Yeon building to Suite 302, Corbett building.

Architect W. H. Downing has moved from the Railway Exchange building to 227-228 Abington building.

Architect Newton C. Gauntt has returned from a business trip to Eastern and Central Oregon.

Architect E. B. Fulton, formerly of Vale, Ore., has moved to Regina, Sask.

Lewis I. Thompson, architect, announces the removal of his offices from 521 Yeon building to larger and more commodious quarters at Suite 302, Corbett building, Portland, Ore.

Architect Earl A. Roberts, with offices in the Selling building, has returned from a business trip to Roseburg, Ore.

George H. Rogers, better known by the architects and contractors as "Newberg Red," is on an extended sightseeing trip through California.

Architect W. B. Bell, with offices at 634 Worcester building, has returned from an extensive trip through California.

Architect D. L. Harden, with offices in the DeLano building, Eugene, Ore., was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

W. H. Specht and G. T. Strine have opened an architectural office at 416 Behnke-Walker building. The firm name will be known as Specht & Strine.

C. T. W. Hollister, local manager for the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, has returned from a business trip to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

F. A. Philo, with the Oregon Art Tile Company, has been called to his old home in Ohio.

C. L. Morgan, Vancouver, B. C., has been named school architect by the local board, at a salary of $2500 per annum.

Architect Edgar M. Lazarus of the architectural firm of Lazarus & Logan, has been called East owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Architect Albert Held of Spokane, Wash., has returned from an extended trip of the Eastern states, returning via the Panama canal.

Robert Hentschel, with offices 372 Arcade Annex, Seattle, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Hentschel handles architectural and art industrial books.

Architect C. E. Troutman of Aberdeen, Wash., has moved to Suites 1 and 2, Electric building, corner Heron and Broadway.

John J. Danner, president of the Twin City Iron & Wire Works, of St. Paul, Minn., spent several days in Portland. Mr. Danner is touring the Pacific Coast states.

William T. Jahant, Northwest representative for Callaghan & Flynn, with headquarters in the Henry building, Portland, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Fred W. Eastman, manager of the Far West Clay Company, Tacoma, Wash., reports that it shipped 30,000 tons of fireproofing from their plant in 1912, and the outlook for 1913 is better than ever.

I. J. Galbraith, general contractor of Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Galbraith contemplates soon opening an office in this city.

J. H. Spear, president of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Wash., has returned after spending several days in Portland visiting its local representative, C. T. W. Hollister.

Architects Stritesky & Rooney, 607 Empire State building, Spokane, Wash., have dissolved partnership. Both members of the firm will continue practicing their profession in Spokane. E. P. Rooney retains his office at the above address.

W. P. Dawson, formerly with Architect David C. Lewis, and W. H. Flanigen, formerly with Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, have opened an office at 401 Hubbard building, Salem, Ore., under the firm name of Dawson & Flanigen. They would like catalogues and samples from material dealers.

Fred W. Eastman, manager of the Far West Clay Company, Tacoma, says he has foresworn all official duties for six weeks. He will attend the Brick Manufacturers' Convention at Chicago, stopping off at Salt Lake, San Francisco and Los Angeles en route.

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of The Pacific Coast Architect.

PORTLAND

Office Building—Architects Whidden & Lewis have been commissioned by Theodore B. Wilcox to prepare plans for a twelve-story office building on West Park and Washington streets. The building will be 50x100 in size, of steel construction, faced with terra cotta, and will cost $350,000.

Lodge Rooms—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for remodeling the Elks Building at McMinnville, Ore., at a cost of $7000.

Store Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a one-story brick business block on Williams avenue and Sacramento street, for Fred H. Brown. The building will be 100x100, and cost $22,000.

Church—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a $30,000 building for the Piedmont Presbyterians. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and have a tile roof.

Apartment House—Architect Fred A. Legg prepared preliminary plans for a two-story brick apartment house, to cost $30,000, for Colonel A. Hofer.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a one and one-half story six-room frame residence for C. E. Carter, to cost $2500.

School—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for an eight room addition to the Rose City Park School. It will be of reinforced concrete construction, with brick exterior trimmed with terra cotta.

Store and Apartments—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a two-story brick store and apartment building for Edward Kleist, to be erected on East Twenty-sixth and Clinton, at a cost of $25,000.

Residence—Architect David C. Lewis prepared plans for a $40,000 residence, to be erected for himself at Riverwood.

Library—Architects Johnson & Mayer have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $25,000 Carnegie library, to be erected in St. Johns.

Summer Home—Architect Aaron H. Gould is preparing plans for a summer home, to cost $3000 to be erected at Gearhart Park by Samuel Rosenblatt.

Factory—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for a one-story factory building, 85x200 feet, for the Portland Woolen Mills Company, to cost $30,000.

Stores and Hotels—Architects Bennes & Hendricks prepared plans for a three-story brick building for O. W. Nelson. The building, which will be erected on Third and Flanders streets, will be 50x95 in size, of mill construction, faced with pressed brick, to cost $40,000.

Remodeling Church—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for remodeling the Olive Branch Baptist Church on Seventh and Flanders, at a cost of $5000.

Department Store—Architects Sutton & Whitney prepared plans for a nine-story reinforced concrete building, to be erected in Spokane by Patrick Welch, at a cost of $350,000

Remodeling Garage—Architect A. E. Ewert prepared plans for remodeling a two-story brick garage on Seventh and Burnside, for E. Henry Wemme.

Garage—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a one-story fireproof garage, to be erected in Heppner by S. P. Garrigus, at a cost of $5000.

Car Barns—Architect Lewis I. Thompson prepared plans for an addition to the Portland-Troutdale Electric Railway Company's car barns.

Bungalow—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for a modern five-room bungalow, to be built on St. Helens Road, at a cost of $1500.

Residence—Architect Wade H. Pipes is preparing plans for a modern seven-room residence, to cost $4000.

Trainmen's Quarters—Architect R. E. Hopkins is preparing plans for a one and one-half story frame building to be erected by the O.-W. R. & N. at Huntington, at a cost of $10,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a frame residence with stucco exterior, to be erected at Riverside by Dr. A. E. Rockey.

Apartment House—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence is preparing plans for the second unit of the Belle Court Apartments for the Metropolitan Investment and Improvement Company. It will be a five-story brick building, having thirty-three apartments of three and five rooms each, and will cost $80,000.

Dormitory—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are preparing plans for a girls' dormitory for the Reed College, to cost $120,000. It will be a three-story concrete building 60x200 in size, faced with mission brick and stone.

Residences—Architect Earl A. Roberts is preparing plans for twenty-five residences, costing from $2500 to $5000 each, for the Provident Trust Company.

Elks Temple—Architect Earl A. Roberts has been commissioned to prepare plans for a $30,000 temple for the Roseburg B. P. O. E.

Bungalows—Arndt Anderson, architect and builder, has prepared plans for two bungalows, to be erected on East Twenty-seventh and Stanton, at a cost of $3500 each.

Residence—Architect J. B. Clark has prepared plans for a $3500 bungalow for Miss Conway.

Remodeling—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for remodeling the Victoria Hotel for Dr. George Parrish, at a cost of about $5000.

Residence—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for a one and one-half story frame residence for J. W. Stewart, to cost $4500.

Apartment House—Butterworth, Stephenson Co. prepared plans for a three-story reinforced concrete apartment house, 50x100, to be built on Fifth and Sherman streets, at a cost of $30,000.

Residence—Architects Camp & Dupuy prepared plans for a seven-room frame bungalow, to cost $5000, for Dr. P. B Shepherd.

Residence—Architect J. O. Wrenn has been commissioned to prepare plans for a $10,000 residence on modified English type for F. W. Swanton.

Store Building—Irish Bros., architects and builders, have

prepared plans for and will erect a one-story concrete store building in Lents.

Warehouse—Architects Whitehouse & Fouilhoux are preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete warehouse for the Pacific Bridge Company on East Salmon and Water.

Factory Building—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 50x90 in size, for the Puritan Manufacturing Co., to cost about $8000.

Market—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one-story brick fish market, 50x50, for Dr. Yenney.

Remodeling Garage—Architects Sutton & Whitney prepared plans for remodeling a two-story brick garage for Henry Labbe, on Seventh and Couch streets.

OREGON

Business Block—Newberg. Architect S. E. Watkins prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, to be erected by Lee Smith.

Business Block—Bend. Dr. L. H. Kermott will erect a two-story brick business block.

Cold Storage Plant—Junction City. The Junction City Co-operative Creamery Association will erect an ice and cold storage plant in connection with their creamery.

Jail—Newport. Architect Charles Burggraf prepared plans for a one-story concrete jail, to be erected by Lincoln County, at a cost of $3500.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a modern eight-room residence, to be erected for T. T. Godfrey.

Remodeling Lodge Building—Eugene. The I. O. O. F. Temple, recently damaged by fire, will be remodeled at a cost of $5000.

Depot—Monmouth. The S. P. and Independent Railway will erect a passenger depot and freight depot.

Warehouse—Medford. The Rogue River Valley Co-operative Fruit Association is planning to erect a modern warehouse and packing plant.

Warehouse—Eugene. The Glafke-Dixon Co. will erect a three-story concrete warehouse, 80x160.

Dye Works—Medford. The Pantorium Dye Works will erect a reinforced concrete building, 24x72.

Addition, Business Block—Eugene. Plans are being prepared for a three-story brick addition to the Cockerline & Wetherbee Building.

Theater—Corvallis. Architect George M. Post, of Salem, prepared plans for a two-story fireproof theater building, 75x100, for T. J. Bligh.

Lodge Building—Independence. Architect Dave Purvine prepared plans for a modern brick lodge building for the Masons.

Lodge—Mapleton. Architect John Hunzicker, of Eugene, prepared plans for a two-story hall, 40x80, for the Odd Fellows.

Church—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker has been commissioned to prepare plans for a church for the Seven Day Adventists. The building will be of mission style of architecture, 50x60 in size.

Library—Ontario. The Carnegie Corporation has donated $7500 for the purpose of erecting a library building.

School—Yoncalla. At a special election $20,000 bonds were voted with which to erect an eight-room two-story brick building.

Business Block—Prairie. M. Durkheimer announces that he will erect a modern stone and brick store building in the spring.

Stable—Roseburg. W. L. Cobb and W. S. Hamilton will erect a fireproof livery stable. The building will be 100x220 feet in size, constructed of concrete, and cost about $15,000.

Cold Storage Plant—Sutherlin. The Everfresh Company will erect a two-story brick cold storage and packing plant, 50x150, at a cost of $30,000.

Business Block—Medford. Charles Palm will erect a modern two-story brick store and office building, at a cost of $8000.

Residence—Eugene. Architect D. L. Harden prepared plans for a two-story ten-room frame residence for M. E. Alexander.

School—Woodburn. An election will be held soon to vote on a $50,000 bond issue with which to erect a high school building.

SEATTLE

Apartment House—Architect V. W. Voorhees has prepared plans for a brick veneer apartment house, to cost $80,000, for the Royfurst Investment Co.

Residence—Architect N. P. Allen prepared plans for a $5000 frame residence for J. R. Brewster.

Apartment House—Architects Huntington & Loveless prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, 120x120, to be erected for the Peninsula Land Company, at a cost of $75,000.

Alteration, Office Building—Architect Harlan Thomas prepared plans for remodeling the first and mezzanine floors of the Arcade Building and Arcade Annex, for the Rhodes Bros. Company, at a cost of $60,000.

Apartment House—Architect W. P. White prepared plans for a modern five-story fireproof apartment house, to cost about $150,000. It will be constructed of reinforced concrete, faced with white terra cotta.

Church—Beezer Bros., Architects, are preparing plans for a $75,000 church, to be erected at Walla Walla, Wash., by the First Congregational Church.

Warehouse—Robert Brown, architect and contractor, prepared plans for a six-story reinforced concrete warehouse for George A. Smith, to cost $60,000.

Business Block—Judge McIntosh will have plans prepared for a three or four-story business block, to cost $150,000.

Lodge Building—Architect Julian Everett completed plans for a three-story, $30,000 lodge building for the Port Angelus B. P. O. E.

School Buildings—Architect Edgar Blair prepared plans for two school buildings, to cost $65,000 each. They will be two-story buildings of reinforced concrete construction.

WASHINGTON

Church—Tacoma. Architect R. E. Borhek has been commissioned to prepare plans for a $50,000 concrete and brick church building for the Pilgrim Congregationalists.

Remodeling Hotel—Tacoma. Architects Darmer & Cutting prepared plans for remodeling the Raymond Hotel for the Pacific Brewing & Malting Co., at a cost of $20,000.

Laundry—Pasco. The Pasco Steam Laundry Company will build a one-story concrete laundry building, 50x80 in size, to cost $5000.

Bank—Ephrata. The Ballard Plannery, of Spokane, prepared plans for a one-story concrete bank building for O. A. Kuck.

Church—Spokane. The Manuel Baptist Church has had plans prepared for a two-story concrete and brick building, 60x100, to cost $40,000.

Business Building—Chehalis. W. H. Twiss and J. E. Leonard will each erect a modern one-story brick business building.

Trade School—Spokane. Architect R. C. Sweatt is preparing plans for remodeling a building for the Spokane School Board, at a cost of $5000.

Hotel Addition—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for an addition to the Tacoma Hotel, at a cost of $5000.

Theater—Aberdeen. Architect C. P. Purvis prepared plans for a theater building for Edward Dolin and Phil S. Lock, to cost $30,000.

County Hospital—Spokane. The County Commissioners have announced that $30,000 will be spent for erecting a fireproof hospital for the poor farm.

Warehouse—White Salmon. C. D. Moore and associates will erect a fruit warehouse with a capacity of 150 cars.

Church—Aberdeen. The members of St. Andrews Episcopal Church have decided to erect a church building, to cost $10,000.

Cannery—Puyallup. The Puyallup and Sumner Association is having plans prepared for a two-story concrete addition to their cannery.

Apartment House—Spokane. The J. R. Sherman Realty Co. is preparing plans for a modern three-story brick apartment house, to cost $60,000, for Leon F. Shaw.

Grandstand—Tacoma. Architects Outcalt & Hamberg prepared plans for a reinforced concrete grandstand, to cost $30,000, for the Tacoma Baseball Club.

Library—Spokane. Architect Julius Zittel has been commissioned to prepare plans for a branch library, to be erected on Standard and Mission streets.

Branch Library—Spokane. Architect Albert Held has been commissioned to prepare plans for a branch library, to be erected in Union Park.

Business Block—Centralia. J. Robinson will erect a modern two-story brick business block, to cost $15,000.

Lodge—Stevenson. The I. O. O. F. are contemplating building a lodge hall, to cost $20,000.

Business Block—Centralia. F. R. Stahl will erect a modern two-story pressed brick business block, 36x120 in size, to cost $15,000.

Theater—Pomeroy. Architect A. E. Houghton repared plans for a $20,000 theater building of fireproof construction, for C. H. Seeley.

Grill—Spokane. Architects Cutter & Malmgren prepared plans for an elaborate grill in the Ridpath Hotel, to cost $25,000.

IDAHO

Depot—Nampa. The Oregon Short Line Railway will build a two-story pressed brick depot, 40x90, to cost $20,000.

Bank Building—Kellogg. The First State Bank of Kellogg will erect a two-story brick building, to cost $10,000.

Hotel—Orofino. J. M. Blake is having plans prepared for a two-story thirty-room brick hotel building, to cost about $20,000.

Hotel—Lewiston. James B. McGuire will erect a modern five-story pressed brick hotel building, to cost $100,000.

Y. M. C. A.—Coeur d'Alene. The Y. M. C. A. has started a campaign to raise funds with which to erect a $50,000 club building.

Garage—Troy. Olsen-Johnson Company will build a modern brick garage.

Apartment House—Pocatello. Architect W. A. Samms prepared plans for a two-story brick apartment house for Tim Quinn, to cost $25,000. The building will be 44x106, and will have twenty-seven apartments.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hotel Addition—Victoria. Architect Jesse N. Warren prepared plans for a one-story brick addition to the Western Hotel, to cost $18,000.

Church—Victoria. Architect Jesse N. Warren prepared plans for $100,000 building for the First Baptist Church.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Jones & Beatson prepared plans for a four-story concrete apartment house for Louis R. Lurie.

Schools—Victoria. School Architect Watkins is preparing plans for five public school buildings, the total cost of which will be $242,000.

Department Store—Vancouver. Architect G. H. Wenyon prepared plans and let the contract for a six-story fireproof building, to cost $100,000, for the Woodward Department Store

Electric Building—Vancouver. Architects Honeyman & Curtis have been commissioned to prepare plans for a modern four-story office and warehouse building for the Canadian General Electric Co.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect W. T. Whiteway is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house for Harry Hume, to cost $160,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Stuart & White prepared plans for a five-story concrete and brick store and apartment building for W. S. Rolling, to cost $50,000.

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architects Braunton & Leibert prepared plans for a four-story brick rooming house for R. A. Allen, to cost $40,000.

Office building—Vancouver. Architects Brunton & Leibert prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete office building for the Standard Trust & Industrial Company, to cost $45,000.

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The Pacific Coast Architect

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION — TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

How many unkicked kicks have you coming?

One way to remove weeds is to marry a widow.

Lessons taught by experience are too often repeated.

Some men play the game of life as though it were solitaire.

Some of us aim so high we will never hit anything on earth.

A lie has to keep moving in order to escape being nailed down.

She is a smart girl who can transform a yawn into a smile.

Spend, and the world is with you; save, and you save alone.

Between two grafts, a regular politician is likely to try for both.

Sometimes an old man doesn't use glasses; he drinks from a bottle.

A two-faced person makes a specialty of manufacturing barefaced lies.

Even when a man tells all he knows he doesn't talk much unless he repeats.

When it comes to excuses, the supply is usually away ahead of the demand.

A fussy man reminds us of a camel — always going around with his back up.

After a young man falls in love, he may not take a tumble to himself until too late.

Anyway, the man who follows your advice always has someone to blame if he fails.

From wood of the red gum tree is made much of the so-called "Circassian walnut" furniture.

Ever stop to consider that there would not be so much scandal in the world if more people stuttered?

No matter what happens, the suspenders a man wears are never entirely free from responsibilities.

The man who wants the earth may have the satisfaction of knowing that some day he will be right in it.

There is a distinction between advertising to attract attention and persistent following up to cultivate trade.

Here's hoping that the new president gets material for his new cabinet in the form of men who are "bricks."

The man that says the clayworkers are a slow-going, sleepy lot is doing what we used to call "talking through his hat."

Entirely too many of those who are warning the world against the love of money are moving heavens and earth to get their own salaries increased.

Contempt of court is all wrong, of course; but there are times when the victim who has been defrauded or robbed, even, in the name of justice, can't help feeling that way.

Portlanders Making Their Mark

In a recent competition held in the Boston School of Technology, a number of Portland boys made their mark. The Society of Beaux Arts of Boston hung up as a prize $50 in books. B. Brooke proved winner, Louis C. Rosenberg received first mention and L. F. Hoff second mention. The many friends of these young men will be pleased to learn that they are progressing.

* * *

Joins the Ranks of the Benedicts

February 25, L. F. Danforth, secretary and manager of the Portland Builders' Exchange, was united in marriage to Miss Louise Bauerle, of Portland. For a number of years the bride was in the employ of Emil Schacht & Son, architects of this city. She is a most estimable young lady. The groom is widely known in Portland. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Builders' Exchange. Much of the success of the organization is due to his untiring efforts and zeal. Mr. Danforth is prominent in the ranks of local painting contractors. The newly married couple went on a honeymoon, visiting Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., and other points.

* * *

To Give Architectural Exhibit

February 24, the Portland Architectural Club at a special business meeting decided to give an architectural exhibit in June, when the Architectural League of the Pacific coast will hold its annual session. A. E. Doyle, of the architectural firm of Doyle, Patterson & Beach, has been selected as chairman of the Exhibition Committee. The officers of the Architectural League comprise: Ellis F. Lawrence, of Portland, president; John Bakewell, Jr., of San Francisco, vice-president; M. H. Whitehouse, of Portland, secretary; Myron Hunt, of Los Angeles, treasurer. The attendance from Pacific coast cities at the convention is expected to reach one hundred or more.

* * *

Ancient Buildings Stand Cannonading Test

A recent dispatch from Mexico City presents a high encomium to the merits of old Spanish architecture. After having defied nearly four centuries of earthquakes it again has proven its value. Close examination of the damage done during the days of terrible cannonading shows that even the most modern guns do not make any great headway against the heavy stone walls that typify most of the prominent buildings in the Mexican capital. Much greater damage was done the modern edifices, whose thin walls barely turned rifle balls.

Little real damage was done the National Palace, which was the target for the heaviest guns General Felix Diaz had in his possession. The greater part of this massive edifice, which presented a face 675 feet long to the direct fire of the rebel batteries, was built during the time of Cortez. It has been added to in more recent years, but the original plans were closely followed. The walls have an average thickness of 10 feet. The roof is flat and offered a poor target. Great shells and heavy cannon balls expended their might in vain against the long gray pile of Aztec-hewn rock. Splintered stone and a great cloud of dust found their way into every nook of the shot-tortured structure and some projectiles entered through windows and skylights, but a few thousand pesos will cover the cost of obliterating from the palace all signs of the recent struggle.

Less damage was done the municipal palace, which forms another boundary of the palace square, or Zocalo. But down 16 de Septiembre street, which leads from the Zocalo toward the Ciudadela, the arsenal which sheltered the doughty rebels, the loss is much greater. This is the department store district and the big French dry goods houses, with their easily damaged stocks, were not in a position to escape loss from fire and flying debris. Employes of these stores stayed in the buildings and at the risk of their lives extinguished the fires that often followed the path of a shell.

Several of the largest German hardware stores are located in this district, which was swept by the direct fire between the Ciudadela and the palace. The Germans control the hardware business of the republic and most of the stores in this section of the city do a wholesale business as well as a retail business. Millions of dollars' worth of goods were stored in these houses, but the nature of the stocks prevented any great loss.

American-owned stores are scattered through the business district and suffered along with the others, but the greatest loss in nearly all cases is to the buildings, which for the most part are owned by Mexicans.

Practically all of the important buildings erected during the last decade have steel frames, which support concrete, brick or stone walls. These walls offered little resistance to the artillery fire. But the steel work was little damaged, which will make the work of repair much less than it would appear from the present demoralized appearance.

* * *

Newberg Brick & Tile Co. Reorganized

The plant of the Newberg Brick & Tile Company has passed into the control of Chas. K. Spaulding, of C. K. Spaulding Logging Company. It will immediately take charge. This plant has been operated under a receivership for the past year. The new business will be operated under the name of the Newberg Face Brick Company, and the offices will be removed to 804 Oregonian building.

The Newberg plant has always enjoyed the position of suppyling much of the red face brick used in this market.

The use of the red brick for facing large buildings is particularly adapted to a damp climate such as that of Western Oregon. It is artistic and was used in the original Hotel Oregon, Y. M. C. A. building and numerous others.

Geo. H. Rogers, formerly sales manager for the Newberg Brick & Tile Company will occupy a like position with the new organization. Mr. Rogers recently returned from a trip through California, where he especially noted the increasing tendency to use red face brick in the larger buildings, particularly in San Francisco. Light colors in brick are more popular in warm, sunny climates, but in damper and colder climates, the warm inviting appearance so necessary in artistic architectural construction, is best secured in color combinations with red as the predominating feature.

* * *

Consider the brick. In itself it is nothing but a lump of hard, unwieldy burned clay. Placed with proper respect to other bricks it rises to the dignity of the vaulted cathedral from which rise songs and prayers to the God of the universe.

Tour of Franklin H. Wentworth
February and March, 1913

MEMBERS of the American Institute of Architects and others who attended the forty-sixth annual convention of the Institute in Washington last December will remember the forceful address delivered by Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, in which he made a convincing appeal for the co-operation of the Institute in the work for which his association stands.

Within a few weeks of that occasion Mr. Wentworth and D. Knickerbacker Boyd, the chairman of the Institute's Committee on Public Information, after conferences with the officers of the respective organizations, were considering the possibility of a speaking tour by Mr. Wentworth under the auspices of the Institute.

The proposition was placed before those chapters of the Institute which Mr. Wentworth could reach in a month's travel and it only remained with them to signify their approval and to assure, on the part of each, an enthusiastic meeting devoted to Fire Prevention in order to determine the project.

In spite of the comparatively short time which remained to conclude these arrangements, the responses from the chapters addressed were so cordial and enthusiastic that no doubt remained as to the desirability of undertaking the tour and the start was promptly provided for.

Even after the itinerary was apparently completed, other possibilities disclosed themselves because of the interest manifested in the spreading of the fire prevention propaganda, and additional chapters were placed on the list, as well as state architectural associations, not integral units of the American Institute of Architects, in three states through which Mr. Wentworth would pass.

Announcement can now be made of the complete schedule—which is as follows—including those addresses which have already been given up to this writing. About one-third of the tour had been completed before the final arrangements had been made for the concluding portion of the trip.

Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., Brooklyn, January 27; New Jersey Chapter, A. I. A., Jersey City, January 30; Pittsburgh Chapter, A. I. A., Pittsburgh, February 3; Buffalo Chapter, A. I. A., Buffalo, February 4; Cleveland Chapter, A. I. A., Cleveland, February 5; Michigan Chapter, A. I. A., Detroit, February 6; Indiana Chapter, A. I. A., Indianapolis, February 8; Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., Chicago, February 11; Louisville Chapter, A. I. A., Louisville, February 12; Cincinnati Chapter, A. I. A., Cincinnati, February 13; St. Louis Chapter, A. I. A., St. Louis, February 17; Kansas City Chapter, A. I. A., Kansas City, February 18; Texas State Association of Architects, Dallas, February 19; Louisiana Chapter, A. I. A., New Orleans, February 21; South Carolina Association of Architects, Columbia, February 24; North Carolina Architectural Association, Raleigh, February 25; Baltimore Chapter, A. I. A., Baltimore, March 6; Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., Philadelphia, March 7.

While this tour has been arranged under the auspices of the Institute, through its Committees on Public Information in various parts of the country, to better inform the public on matters pertaining to architecture and sound building construction, too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Wentworth and his association, but particularly to himself personally for his willingness to undertake the arduous task of such an extended tour.

Full details of the important results achieved will be given after the tour has been completed. For the present it need only be said that, in each instance, the local chapter or state association has arranged for the widest possible benefit from these Fire Prevention meetings. The public has been freely invited to hear Mr. Wentworth's addresses and the discussions by prominent city officials and various other authorities which will follow. In many cases the mayor of the city and in one case an entire state assembly are expecting to participate in the meeting, and in almost all of the cities the co-operation has been secured of important civic bodies, engineers' societies, builders' exchanges, fire underwriters, creditmen's associations, and, where they exist, the Fire Prevention Commissions and the fire marshals. In some cases luncheons and dinners have also been arranged as a part of the program.

The American Institute of Architects, through its chapters, in thus bringing the public in general and architects and professional men in particular to a realization of what can be done by all of them in lessening the fire risk and in aiding in the conservation of human life and property, is placing itself before the country as a public-spirited body of men quite as much interested in the community welfare as in the advancement of the profession which it represents.

D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD,
Chairman Institute Committee on Public Information.

* * *

Report of the Committee on the Relation of Sculpture to Parks and Buildings

As read before the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

I AM conscious that it is an honor to have been asked to speak before this body on the subject of the Relation of Sculpture to Parks and Buildings; but I should be dull indeed if I did not recognize that many of you are more competent to do so than I am. I should therefore feel less embarrassed if my audience were composed of committee men and commissioners interested in erecting statues and monuments, rather than of architects.

First, I will speak of the relation of sculpture to our parks. As a sculptor, possibly I am expected to believe that parks should be bountifully supplied with examples of our art; but as a matter of fact, I feel that the naturalistic park can get along very well with little from our hands;—can be spared to advantage even the bronze panther crouching on the cliff, half concealed in the foliage.

In this country, I believe we are far too prone to place the statue of our hero or our honored citizen on the sloping bank hard by the poplar drive or walk in the naturalistic park, to surround the pedestal with a mound of bedded plants, and then to rest secure in the satisfaction of having at once honored the dead and beautified nature. Perhaps we have dragged a rugged boulder to the lawn, mounted our hero on that, and then congratulated ourselves that we have been very artistic, while, as a matter of fact, we have only been avoiding the architect,—or rather the cost of executing his design for a setting.

The boulder idea in general, I believe, is one to be persistently discouraged; it is very contagious; it is one which has troubled the Art Commission of New York not a little. Had there been no restraining hand in this direction, I fear that the important drives in Central Park and Riverside Drive would have been lined ere this with boulders bearing bronze tablets; or perhaps there would have been only the boulders left, for there are individuals in that city who seem

to have the idea that bronze as a metal has high value, and they frequently attempt to remove accessible tablets without consulting the authorities. It is indeed surprising what care must be used in fastening a tablet so that it cannot be removed by an ingenious vandal, even in the heart of a great city.

Certainly I believe that sculpture may be successfully used in connection with the naturalistic park; but this will be accomplished not by dropping it down here and there, with reference solely to its conspicuous placing, but rather by treating some spot or portion of the park in a reasonably formal manner and using sculpture in connection with such treatment. In fact, it seems to me that the approach or entrance to the naturalistic park offers especially good opportunity for sculpture; indeed, if properly designed it affords ideal possibilities for the sculptor's art. I believe the approach could be designed so that it would present a satisfactory ensemble before all or perhaps any of the sculpture was in place, thus providing suitable sights for the sculpture of the future. Of course, the general character of the sculpture which was to be added would have to be worked out with the general scheme, and safeguards taken that this scheme should be adhered to.

Think what it would have meant to New York City if Hunt's scheme of 20 monumental gates for Central Park had been realized. These gates were to have been known as the Merchant's Gate, the Scholar's Gate, the Artist's Gate, the Woman's Gate, the Children's Gate, etc. From sketches Hunt left for some of these gates I believe it was his intention that they should serve not only as memorials to these various groups of people, but that the scheme was so conceived that statues of individuals could be added from time to time, as occasion might arise.

It would be impossible for one who has never attempted to find a suitable place for a statue in a city like New York to imagine what a blessing such a scheme, intelligently carried out, would have been. With our congested streets running at right angles to each other, with our small parks laid out in winding paths and irregular beds, with our big parks sacred to the landscape idea, the problem of locating monuments in our city is a most difficult one.

We sculptors therefore beseech you, as designers of American cities, to give a little thought to the sculptural monuments of the future when you are planning parks, avenues and civic centers. You probably realize, quite as well as I do, the importance of the setting and surrounding of works in sculpture,—that a work of no extraordinary intrinsic merit is sometimes made impressive and important by its setting, while a work of high artistic quality may utterly fail to give its message, purely because it lacks the advantages of suitable setting and location.

It would be presumptuous indeed on my part to attempt to explain to you what constitutes a good setting or a good location for sculpture, or how a city square or park should be treated to provide for sculpture. You, the architects, understand even better than the sculptor the significance of scale, the value of vistas and axes, the necessity of keeping each part of a plan in proper relation to the whole scheme.

There is one essential point, however, which in general has been more fully appreciated by the sculptor than by the architect. This is, the rather universal importance of having the sun back of the spectator when he is looking at a statue. If a statue which stands in the open is between the sun and the spectator, of course all modeling is wiped out, and silhouette alone is seen. The sculptor therefore likes to face his work south whenever possible, and is particularly unhappy whenever it has to be faced north. This is by no means to underrate the value of silhouette, which will always remain an important factor in any achievement in the round.

In locating a public work in sculpture, especially whenever it takes the form of a memorial, there is one element which often prevents the best result, in the broadest sense of the word. This difficulty is the desire, on the part of the promoters, and often, I regret to say, on the part of the authors, to have the work given a position where it will be seen by the largest number of people,—a desire which sometimes warps the judgment. This is one of those elements in human nature which makes no end of trouble for the Art Commission of New York. The promoters of nearly every monument or statue ask first for one of these four sites: City Hall Park, Union Square, Madison Square, The Plaza. The policy which has been pursued for so many years has pretty well discouraged people from trying to get their monuments into Central Park; but there is a constant demand for the other places; every one seems to feel that his monument has some special fitness for one of those sites.

I feel still more embarrassed, if possible, in speaking to architects of the relation of sculpture to their buildings. Of course, we all know the importance of having the sculpture suitable to the style of the architecture and the purpose of the building; of having it in proper scale; and of placing it so that it shall not be seen in too violent perspective.

It seems to be a rather difficult problem to determine the right size for a statue or group which is to be placed upon or in relation to a building, without trying a model on the complete structure, and of course this is often,—in fact, usually, impossible. In case of a relief where there is no great projection, the architect's drawing is very helpful in determining the proper size, but for a figure in the round, especially when placed at some height, I know that often, when the work is executed of a size that appears right in the drawing, either elevation or perspective, the result is surprising. When a model is made of the entire building, the scale is usually so small that the suggestions for the sculpture are too crude to be really of much value. On the other hand, the sculptor is inclined to make his studies for his part of the work at a scale so large that only the immediate surroundings of the architecture can be shown on the model, and of course these by themselves are of little value in considering general proportion. From my own experience, I think that the most practical way of determining the scale is to make a model of a considerable portion of the building and sculpture, at such a scale that the figures will be, say, six inches to eight inches tall. Then, with the eye in the same relative position in which it will view the completed work, care being taken to cut out of vision everything except the model, I believe a fairly true idea of the effect may be obtained.

In planning for sculpture and in the interior of buildings, the question of lighting is often too little considered. Every one knows that a painting must have a good light to be properly seen, but few seem to perceive that it is even more important, if possible, that sculpture should be properly lighted. Without its light and shade, sculpture has nothing left but its silhouette; and in the case of a relief, or of a figure against a background of the same color, even the silhouette is lost.

Usually the light most favorable for sculptors is from above, but we are thankful if we can get it from any one direction so long as it does not hit us bang in the face from low down, as is the case when sculpture is placed opposite an entrance, with a confused light coming through the doorway.

The sculptor often feels that the architect is too indifferent to the quality of the sculpture which the building is to be decorated with. I am aware, on the other hand, that the sculptor is liable to forget that his work is only a small part of the whole design, and that it is more important that it should strike the proper note in the entire composition than that it should be exquisitely modeled, or that it should in any way exploit his personality with intent to dominate.

Personally, I believe that there is a great field in decorative sculpture; and in this I include both figure and ornament. I think that neither the sculptor nor the architect is doing his full duty in this matter. I think we both feel that much of the so-called decorative work is sadly lacking in artistic merit. How could it be otherwise under the conditions in which it is usually made? The architect replies, "Yes, but you figure sculptors don't understand decorative sculpture, particularly ornament; you consider it beneath you." I admit that most of us are not facile in decorative work; but, for myself, I believe that there may be just as much art in designing an exquisite border or panel from a wild grape vine as there is in designing the portrait of a great man or a beautiful woman. But, it requires not only skill and feeling, but study; it cannot be turned out by the yard.

I feel that one difficulty here is that the artist-architect and the artist-sculptor have not been in close enough touch with each other. The Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the National Sculpture Society have recognized this, and have seen the need of having our decorative sculpture executed by better trained men. They have joined hands and formed an atelier where students and men employed in modeling shops may study not simply under the instruction of the decoratie modeler, but under the criticism of the architect and the sculptor. It is an interesting experiment and should do good.

The importance of bringing architect, painter and sculptor into a closer sympathy with each other, and giving them a clearer conception of each others' work was recognized by McKim when he conceived the plan of the American Academy in Rome. The value which this institution will eventually be to this country is at present not fully appreciated. The influence which it is destined to have on the art of America I believe to be of the greatest importance.

Of course, the academy will never be great in point of numbers of students there at any one time; this is neither intended nor desired. But they are picked men,—men who have learned their trade, so to speak, but still are not beyond the receptive age. They not only see each other's work, but they live under the same roof, they eat together, they discuss together, they visit masterpieces of antiquity together. This is but incidental, but it is no less valuable than their working out together problems which involve the three arts. In the great work of bringing together into harmonious relationship the work of architect, painter and sculptor, I know of no institution, of no influence, destined to do as much for us as will the American Academy at Rome.

(Signed) HERBERT ADAMS.

131 West 17th St., New York.

* * *

The man who has boosted brick the past year, and has put faith and enthusiasm into the work, will not require much urging to do the same thing over, for there are enough good results showing to furnish the necessary encouragement.

Report of the Committee on Allied Arts

As read before the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

Your Committee on Allied Arts has held two formal meetings, both in New York City, and each with a full attendance. There have also been many informal conferences between its members during the year. This committee for 1912 has been organized on democratic lines, each art being represented by a prominent member of its own cult. The result of this experiment has been highly satisfactory to the chairman, who believes in committees rather than chairman, and who hopes that a truly representative Committee on Allied Arts may become an institute fixture, and that it may seem proper to add a representative of the landscapists art to its regular personnel. We have this year essayed to investigate conditions existing among architects, sculptors, and painters in connection with their collaborative work. Your committee regrets having to report that it finds in recent American architecture, particularly in the *ensemble*, so little evidence of the successful collaborated effort of architect, sculptor, and painter that it hesitates to proceed on the basis that their arts are, in fact, allied in anything but name. We recognize the seriousness of this condition, both in the loss to the arts in question of their rightful share in the architectural work of the country, and of the loss to the country itself of its birthright, a finished architecture.

While the present condition may be perfectly natural, where ordered effect in any art is of such recent infancy, it is none the less deplorable.

We believe that the trouble is lack of education, that is to say, special education in sympathetic collaboration. At present such education with us seems confined to individual experiences, and in the work of most of us, experiences involving collaboration with sculptor and painter is unfortunately extremely rare.

It is not enough that the sculptor, painter and architect realize the necessity for unselfish collaboration—they must be taught how it may be had. Your committee feels that in this matter of education lies both the cause and cure of the trouble, and recommends that the attention of the Institute's committee on education be directed especially to this lack of co-operative study. We suggest that the American Institute of Architects foster to the utmost in every legitimate and proper way the sympathetic coeducation of the allied arts throughout our own country, and that it support the academy at Rome, and ask of its trustees that they specially encourage such collaborative education in that institution. This committee further believes that the American Institute of Architects could well afford to, and should, establish an annual money prize to be given for the best accomplishment in third-year collaborative work at the academy in Rome—the prize to be awarded and paid by the Institute each year upon the return to America of the successful student or students.

In conclusion, it is hoped that opportunity for such collaborative education may be early provided, and that through its agency there may come into our architecture that something which it now lacks and which is only found where sculptor, painter and architect have learned to merge their several individualities in a common love for a great ideal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. H. BLASHFIELD,
HERMAN A. McNEIL,
H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE,
THOMAS R. KIMBALL.

NOTE:—The committee appointed by the president, to consider the reports of standing committees, submitted the following recommendations to the convention—which were adopted with the report of the committee.

COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS: The active work of this committee has culminated in a consensus of opinion of the representatives of the three arts, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, and there is the promise of much good in the proposed committee to be composed of a representative of each of the allied arts.

We recommend the adoption of this idea and the addition, at the committee's discretion, of a landscape architect.

Referring to the resolution on the report of the Committee on Education, to be read in its proper sequence, we are of the opinion that the Committee on Allied Arts would be eminently suited to the work of inspecting technical schools and advising as to the courses and instruction to be pursued. This committee would then be the advisory board for schools teaching the allied arts in their various degrees of development from the trade schools to those of the higher grade of instruction. This committee should have the power to appoint subcommittees in all important cities to inspect an advance as to the work of technical schools in those localities.

The recommendation of the committee that the Institute establish an annual money prize for collaborative work at the academy in Rome is commended to the favorable consideration of the board of directors of the Institute with the suggestion that the officers of the academy be conferred with formulating a definite plan.

Report of the Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

As read before the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

To the Board of Directors, American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: As chairman of the standing Committee on Contracts and Specifications, I beg to report progress.

The work of the committee for the past year has been confined to matters relating to slight modifications in the standard documents, which from time to time have been requested by the various members and chapters of the Institute, or from bodies who were considering the adoption of our documents in their practice and desired to have them modified in certain details to suit local conditions. The Washington State Chapter, for example, has issued under our supervision the Washington State Chapter edition of the standard documents. Quite a number of individual practitioners have in a similar way had their own documents printed, as provided under our agreement with Mr. Soltmann, the licensee, as well as certain corporations; such, for example, as the Sage Foundation Homes Co., which has used the documents in this way for some 200 or 300 contracts. According to a statement from the licensee, the sales of the standard documents have in round numbers amounted to:

10,000 Proposal Sets,
10,000 Agreement Sets,
10,000 General Conditions,

In addition to this, 3000 of the General Conditions and 1000 of Agreement "A" were printed for the Washington State Chapter.

Considering the fact that the documents are new and that not a few practitioners had anticipated the final issuance of these documents by having printed documents of their own based upon the preliminary reports of your committee and therefore would not purchase from the licensee our documents until their stock was exhausted, your committee feels that the result of the first year is very satisfactory and fully comes up to the committee's expectations.

As to criticism of the forms and conditions of the documents it is perhaps too soon to make an intelligent report. The suggestions received to date have all been of such a minor character as to make a discussion in this report unnecessary. A sufficient time has not elapsed to bring the documents under the test of legal interpretation by the courts. In a number of instances, however, known to the committee, the documents have been passed upon by important corporations and found satisfactory.

Your committee is now considering the matter of a proper contract between owner and architect, combined with a schedule of services, or what might correspond to the general conditions of the building contract, which defines and explains more fully than the schedule of the charges of the Institute, the functions and responsibilities of the architect, both as implied and expressed in the standard documents and customarily rendered by the best architects.

While your committee is not sure that it is wise or necessary to provide a standard form for such an agreement between owner and architect, it is nevertheless impressed with the great advantage of presenting a standard of practice and relations which might be referred to as the basis of individual contracts between owners and architects. It would seem that such a schedule ought to be substantially the same whether the commission be the result of a competition or a voluntary selection, and therefore your committee has consulted with the Committee on Competitions in their preparation of a draft to be submitted by them in connection with their report. In considering this draft, your committee would suggest that the convention look upon it not only with reference to work obtained through competitions, but as the basis of such a general schedule of practice as might be approved by the Institute and thereafter represent a standard of reference for specific documents to be employed in general practice.

Respectfully submitted,

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY.
FRANK W. FERGUSON.
(Signed) WILLIAM A. BORING.
FRANK C. BALDWIN.
FRANK MILES DAY.
ALLEN B. POND.

Committee on Contracts and Specifications.

American Institute of Architects co-operates with the National Fire Protection Association in Fire Prevention Propaganda.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS

One of the handsomest booklets issued in some time has been put out by the Portland Concrete Pile Company of Portland. Excellent printing and copious illustrations serve well in calling public attention to the meritorious products of this company. Its specialties are "made-in-place" piles, composite piles, reinforced moulded concrete piles, etc. These products are becoming more and more popular every year, as their merits become better known. They have come to stay, in more senses than one.

"Electric Automatic Dumbwaiters, Catalogue Number 10," has been issued by the Sturm Dumbwaiter and Elevator Company, 302 Grand avenue, Portland. The products of this company are steadily gaining in popularity, have been installed in many of the leading apartment houses in this city and prominent buildings, and are recommended by leading local architects and property owners.

Photo by Angelus Studio

Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Lobby

Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Crystal Dining Room

Photo by Angelus Studio

Photo by Angelus Studio

Fountain Grill Room
Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Fireplace in Lobby

Grand Stairway

Photo by Angelus Studio

Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

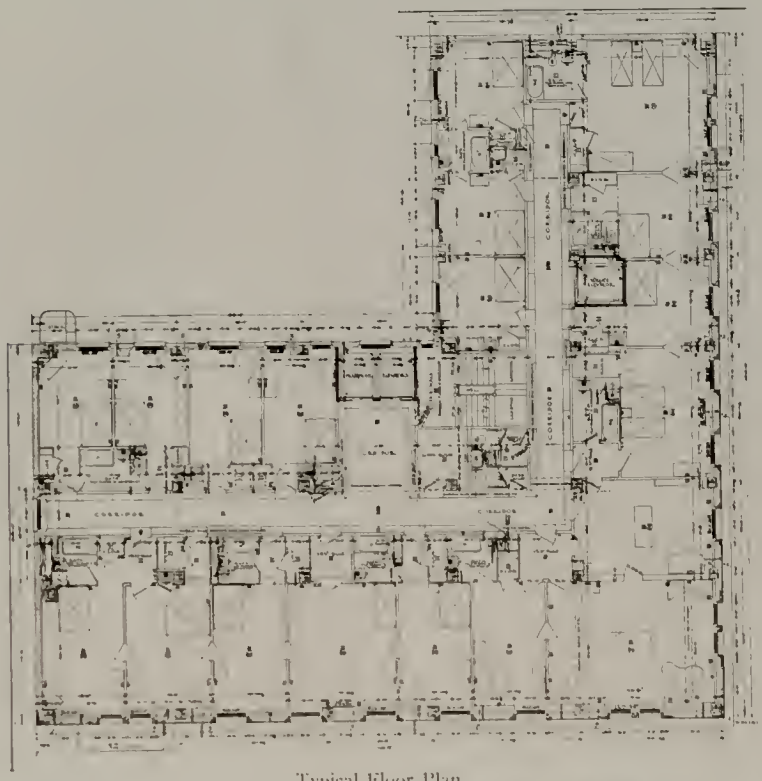
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Typical Boudoir

Photo by Angelus Studio

Writing Room on Mezzanine Floor
Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

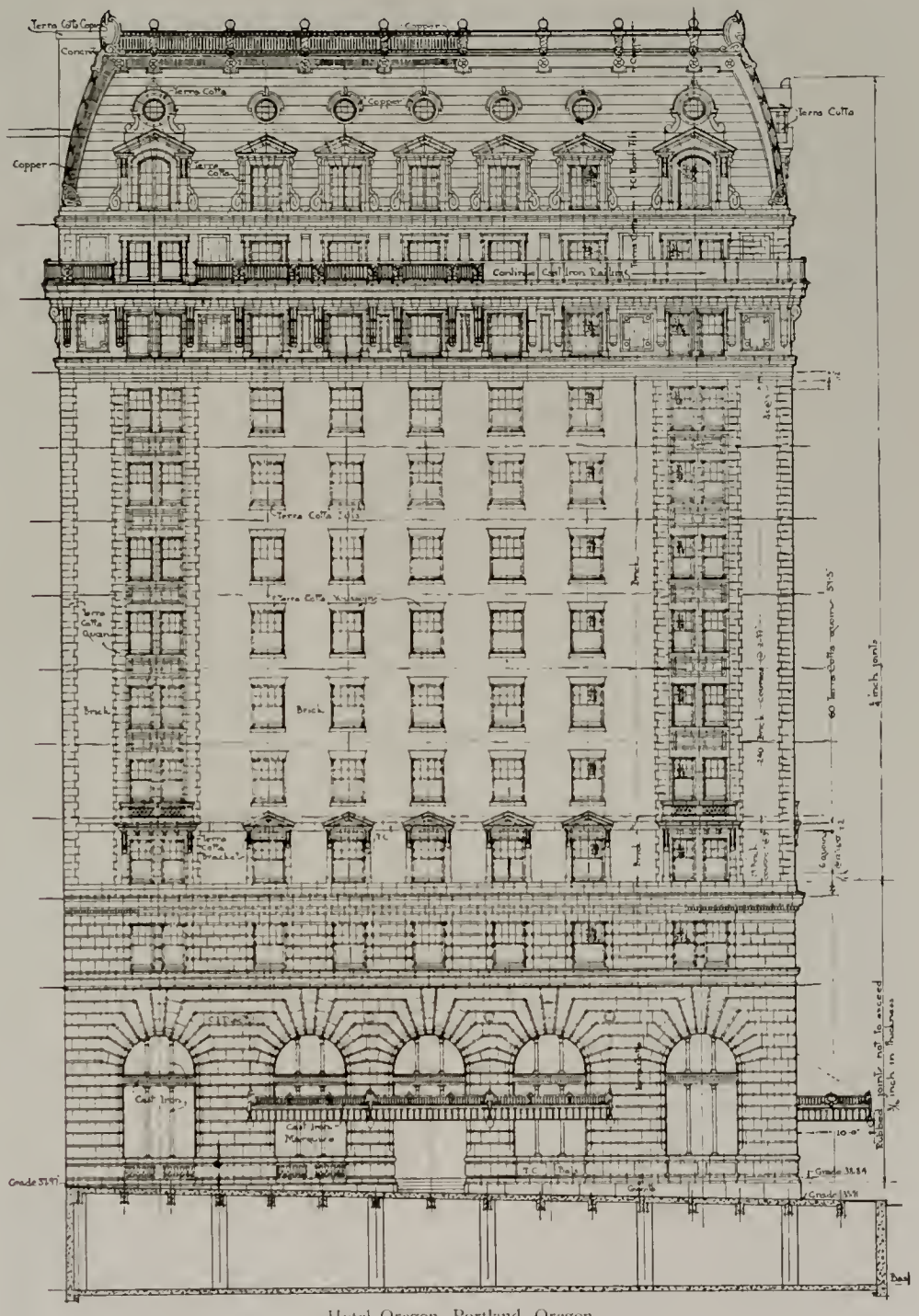


Typical Floor Plan

Typical Sample Room—Floor Plan

Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects



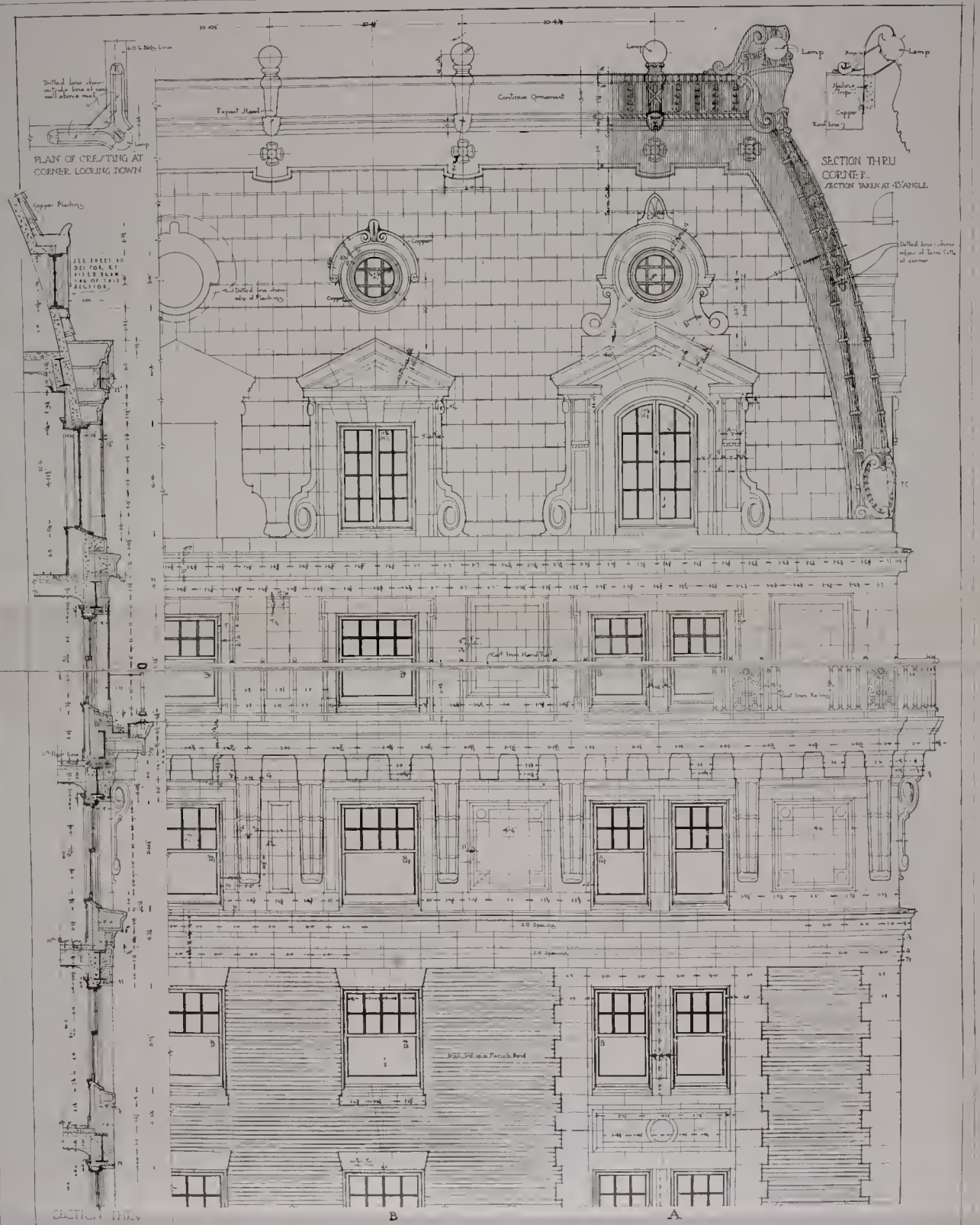
Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

Hotel Oregon, Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects



Hotel Oregon Portland, Oregon

Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

THE LIVING ROOM

By JACK DREW.*

OF ALL ROOMS to be furnished and decorated, the living room, to me, has always been the most interesting room of the house. A great many people, however, think more of the dining room, and love to plan and scheme an interior to satisfy their so-long-looked-for ideals. To me the living room is the place where the owners of the house will show their feelings and parts of their inner selves; first of all, on account of this room being more in use than any other room of the house; and, secondly, this usually being the place where such articles as favored pictures and keepsakes are harbored.

The treatment of the living room interior is dependent upon a great many circumstances, of which the following are the most important; dimensions of the room, situation of the room in regard to light and in connection with the adjoining room, finish of wall and ceiling surfaces, and nature of the woodwork.

A living room which opens out to a veranda will naturally have French doors, which add a great deal to the attraction of the room. In city houses, however, we mostly find the living room opening out to the library, entrance hall or dining room. To suggest an attractive living room treatment, we will consider a room of about twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, the longest side of the room facing east, while the two shorter sides face north and south. The eastern side being the outside wall and having a veranda along the entire length of the room, I would suggest the building of an open fireplace in the center of this wall, which at once upon entering this room from the entrance hall will attract the attention and establish a pleasant feeling. The face of the fire mantel should be made to correspond with the rest of the room, such as wall covering and finish of woodwork. We will take it for granted that all woodwork shall be finished in an old ivory color, which of course should be dull, and if possible with a so-called egg-shell finish. All along the room we will build a baseboard of about twenty-two inches high, to be made in panels and finished at the upper part with a not too pronounced moulding or cap. Above this baseboard we will cover the walls with a silk damask, or, if too expensive, with some other fabric. To reach the very best of effects, I would recommend the use of a material with a two-toned stripe design, each stripe about one-half inch wide, and the woodwork being finished in ivory color, a color scheme of mauve and tan would be very attractive.

Not everybody has the means, however, to cover the wall surfaces in living room with fabrics. Therefore, also an attractive room can be made with wall-paper effects. I have always found the two-toned or stripe effects to be the most restful of all, for, as mentioned before, the living room should be treated with the consideration of containing many different and varying articles.

Up to a height of eight feet above the floor, I would finish the upper part of the wall covering with a narrow moulding which at the same time can be used as a picture moulding. The rest of the wall I would leave plain and finish with a shallow cove or cornice effect. The ceiling can be either left plain or decorated with an ornamental design, but in most cases a plain ceiling will prove more attractive in a room where the walls are finished as mentioned above.

Only where the woodwork is, for instance, of oak, or the interior in such a period style that an ornamental ceiling is demanded, such a ceiling will come to its full value.

The overdraperies and portieres should be in a perfect and harmonious color scheme, which, in this particular instance, ought to be mulberry, while an artistic effect can be obtained by using a simple lace panel in front of the windows; the French doors being treated in the same manner except for the overdraperies, which ought to be of a light-weight material and in a color to harmonize with the rest of the room. Under no circumstances would I advise the roller shades for French doors.

The next thing to be considered is the floor covering or rug. In my experience as an interior decorator, I have always found it to be advisable to use a special made or hand-tufted rug, but being very often too expensive for general use, different manufacturers have turned out substitutes, which almost answer the same purpose. By using a special made rug, the advantage is that same can be made in the exact color desired and in any size or shape. The next advantage is that such rugs will have no seams. Special made rugs woven by machine are only a little more expensive than the ordinary rugs of stock sizes, while even hand-tufted rugs are nowadays made in qualities at reasonable prices. The use of Oriental rugs has also proved to be successful, but it stands to reason that only subdued colors should be used.

The living room furniture is another item which should have a good deal of attention and of a design to give comfort and rest. Mahogany has always proved to be satisfactory for a living room, except in cases as mentioned where a certain period style of decorations is used, for then the furniture ought to be of a finish in harmony with the desired period.

In a room as described above, I would place a Chesterfield against the wall facing the fireplace, a mahogany table of oblong size in the center of the room, and to each side of the fireplace I would place a wing-chair, while at both ends of the table an easy chair would be useful and decorative. About four more chairs, some of them rockers, would complete the furniture in this room. Very often I have used a wicker chair in living rooms with the greatest success.

The piano, another important feature of the living room, I would place next to the Chesterfield in the southwest corner of the room, and a large portable floor lamp at the other side of the Chesterfield around the corner of the entrance from the living room. Smaller pieces of furniture, like pedestals, etc., and the required pictures will complete the interior.

* Drapery department, Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon

New Colonist Rates

The O.-W. R. & N. Company announces the new colonist rates which will go into effect May 28, continuing until September 30. The time limit for return terminates October 31.

A Handy Contrivance

A handy little contrivance—an indexed, alphabetically arranged directory to hang beside the telephone, into which can be entered those calls most frequently used—is being distributed by J. C. Bayer, 204 Market street, Portland. Incidentally the directory mentions the fact that Mr. Bayer deals in Kalamine Doors and Underwriters Labeled Metal Windows.

A Harmonious and Artistic Triumph

By W. C. Beaumont.

TO CONCEIVE and execute the furnishings of an hotel of gigantic proportions and to maintain a consistent and uniform scheme of colors, styles and quality, is a task requiring the greatest taste, experience and knowledge. And witnessing the culmination of such effort in a triumph of beauty and harmony, one is moved to the deepest admiration. The management of the new Hotel Oregon, by the expenditure of a million and a half dollars, and with tireless and painstaking labor, have created here a marvel of richness and luxury. Survey the entire interior and not an inharmonious note is apparent. Portland should be duly proud, for local products have been used wherever possible, and though it was necessary to import many materials, Portland artists and craftsmen have shown their ability in using them.

Let us enter the building as thousands are destined to do, that we may know somewhat the lasting influence the wonderful interior is bound to have upon the reputation of the city.

Approaching the building, a glance through the windows prepares us for what is to follow as we pass through the revolving door into the lobby. Here we meet a scene of unparalleled grandeur and magnificence. The room is of mammoth dimensions, with a ceiling which rivals the dome of a cathedral in its lofty proportions and the splendor of its ornaments. Brilliant chandeliers composed of hundreds of sparkling crystals swing midway to the floor. Great massive columns, cased in walnut and crowned with Ionic capitols, stand before us like sentinels from the Temple of Apollo. Mere pigmies men seem beside these larger works of men's hands. The floors are paved with marble; the walls are wainscoted with beautiful panelings of the best selections of Circassian walnut. The windows, rising in high sweeping arches, are draped with lambrequins and curtains of blue velour, on which are appliqued ornaments of special design. Arranged about the walls are dignified high-backed Italian chairs, over-stuffed davenports and settees upholstered in a variety of wool tapestries, products of the best looms in the world. Occupying the center floor spaces, are ingeniously placed settees and chairs which support between their backs, boxes of flowers and vines. At the left, a broad marble staircase leads to the writing rooms on the mezzanine floor. The balustrade of the stair and this floor is of cast bronze, in a rendering of the classic Acanthus design, in a marvel of beauty and workmanship. Convenient walnut desks and comfortable chairs serve the requirements of the writing rooms, and sofas, graced with the softest down pillows, are found in the ladies' restroom. This floor is done in gold, brown and blue. Saxony carpet, of the heaviest and most luxuriant pile, lies like a forest sward beneath the feet.

We pass from the lobby to the crystal dining room, striking in its contrast of red, gold and white. Brilliancy is displayed here to the highest degree, a wonderful setting for occasions of magnificence. Having walls and ceiling of the purest white, adorned in classic ornaments and crystal lights on every hand; carpets, draperies and furniture covering of red, this room presents a daring and successful use of color. The table appointments are elegantly correct in every detail. Imported linens of the finest quality, with the hotel's crest on every piece, and glassware, china and silver, are rich beyond comparison.

The Fountain grill room in the basement is built on the lines of a Gothic hall. The ceiling is arched from the top of each pillar, into a number of domes, from the centers of which are hung bronze urns containing the lighting arrangement. The floor is covered in mulberry velvet carpet, the walls are wainscoted in oak, and the ceilings are painted in mottled silver-gray, decorated with a border of orange wisterias at the spring of each arch. Several compartments are capable of being enclosed at will, and the room is well supplied with screens, whose panels are filled with a foliage tapestry of subdued color. The chairs are Austrian bentwood enameled in French gray.

The Ladies' parlor on the second floor is executed in a design of Louis XVI. Rose is the prevailing color, the gold leaf furniture is upholstered in the finest of brocaded silk. The floor is laid with a palace wilton carpet. The walls are covered with silk damask. The draperies are of silk velour and the lambrequins are rich with fringe and applique ornament. The lace curtains are of exquisite workmanship. A large mirror to the height of the windows occupies the space between them, and by reflection enhances the size of the room. Pictures in gilt frames of suitable subjects from French artists of the period are hung on the walls. The gilt table lamp is graced with a silk shade of elaborate design. A grand piano makes the room a happy haven to the lover of music.

The corner rooms on the second floor comprise the Marie Antoinette suite, consisting of parlor and two chambers. The parlor is decorated in rose and mahogany. The straight chairs are upholstered in a tapestry of French design. The davenport is covered in a champagne frieze, the small rockers in rose mohair plush. This suite has been carried out in replica of the famous apartments in the Palace of Fountainbleu. The furniture is of solid mahogany and embellished with very beautiful carvings. One room is in French gray, the others in mulberry. The walls of this suite are covered in silk damask. The draperies are of silk velour and the chandeliers and wall lights are of crystal. This is the most elegantly furnished apartment in the hostelry.

The Tyrolean banquet room on this floor is executed in a style less familiar than any other. Feudal in its feeling, it presents an aspect of dignity and severity. The woodwork is of English oak. The ceiling is beamed, and the windows, with low-arched tops, are decorated with draperies of plain brown frieze. The chandeliers, wall brackets and chair backs are noteworthy for the possession of an ornamental ram's head, the Tyrolean emblem of the hunt.

In the building are several apartment suites, consisting of parlor, dining room and chamber, decorated in mahogany and the most pleasing colors, rose, gray, mulberry and blue, and executed in styles of Louis XVI, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and other colonial periods. The walls in many of these rooms are covered in silk damask of patterns in harmony with the periods used. Other rooms have papers of finest quality, with borders to match. Throughout the building mahogany furniture is used with the exception of the tier of rooms on the northwest corner, which are furnished in white enamel inlaid with maple. All chambers are equipped with every modern convenience. One treads noiselessly on velvet carpets of softest pile. Dressers possess side-light candlesticks, supported by bronze arms in an Acanthus scroll, and furnished with an adjustable silk shade, made like a colonial flame protector. Pin cushions are covered in materials such as damask, cretonne and silks, to match the dresser scarfs and other furnishings. Comb and brush trays, powder boxes, hatpin holders, match safes, shaving mugs, and night candles are a few of the many conveniences for the comfort of the guest in these rooms. Dressing tables have triple mirrors, and upon their glass-covered surfaces stand bronze somnol lights with silk

shades in rose, red, blue or brown, according to the color of the room. At the heads of the beds are night lights which have shades adjustable to any angle convenient for reading after retiring. Twin beds—some colonial four-posters—are found in many rooms, and are equipped with box springs and hair mattresses. Pendleton blankets of the finest Oregon wool, bound in silk, adorned with "Hotel Oregon," woven into the fabric, and crested linens and spreads. Rockers and chairs are covered in damasks and brocades of beautiful design, simple colonial stripes and delicate two-toned tracers, and are decorated by pierced work and carving, Sheraton swags, Ovolo mouldings, urns, French bows and wreaths. The tiled baths are equipped with medicine chests, shower attachments and specially designed toilet chairs.

The corridors are finished with a foliage paper of soft gray, forming an excellent connection to the schemes of the various apartments. On each floor is a large clock built into the wall, and the vestibules in front of the elevators possess chairs and telephones for convenient use when waiting. The crest "H O," is woven into the rugs of each corridor, demonstrating again the special nature of all the furnishings.

The sample rooms are situated on the top floor, are light and spacious and equipped with fixtures for the best display of materials. Adjoining each show room is a chamber for the use of the salesmen.

The Meier & Frank Company installed the entire furnishings.

In the equipment of this wonderful palace of beauty and art, whose walls are lined with marbles, and hung with silk tapestries, whose woods are brought from distant lands, whose floors are silent to the tread, whose crystal lights sparkle like sunshine on the morning grass, is a revelation of undreamed possibilities in combining materials in complete and enthralling harmony. Certainly there is left upon the mind of every observer a deep and lasting impression of beauty, culture and refinement.

F. T. Crowe & Co. Played Important Part

F. T. Crowe & Co., Portland, with offices in the Blake-McFall building, furnished much of the material entering into the construction of the new Hotel Oregon. The following was supplied by this well-known firm:

Pyramid hydrated lime, for waterproofing all foundation walls and basement floor; Ione fire brick and fire clay for lining furnaces and the large smoke stack; Toch. Bros. R. I. W. damp-proof paint No. 232 was used in interior of all exterior walls to insure the exclusion of all dampness; Berger Bros. B. B. expanded metal lath was used on all partitions and "Toncan Metal" corrosion resisting lath for ceilings on first floor and basement where conditions are especially severe. Among the appliances to insure safety of employes, is the Perfect Safety Window Guard, to make absolute the safety of window washers while at work on the outside of the building, was installed at all windows.

Santa Cruz Portland Cement, La Farge Portland Cement, Sandusky White Cement, Keene's Cement, Fan Shell Beach White Sand and Metal Corner Beads are among the other specialties furnished by this company.

So also is it with a bit of cold hard fact, which in itself is fit for nothing but to stumble against; but when placed properly with respect to other facts, it becomes the magic temple of eternal truth.—*Brass Tacks.*

Parelius Manufacturing Company Commended

The interior cabinet work in the lower portion of the new Hotel Oregon, including the main lobby, first and mezzanine floors, palm court, banquet room on the second floor and the grille room in the basement, were furnished and installed by the Parelius Manufacturing Company, of Portland. Its appearance has caused most favorable comment by the public generally. It is a source of much satisfaction to this Portland institution to have received the sincere commendation of the architects of the building, Messrs. Doyle, Patterson & Beach, for the excellence of its work. Following is a letter received by the Parelius Manufacturing Company from the architects, which speaks for itself:

DOYLE, PATTERSON & BEACH
ARCHITECTS
WORCESTER BUILDING PORTLAND, OREGON

February 8, 1913.

Parelius Manufacturing Co.,

City. Re-OREGON HOTEL.

Gentlemen:-

We wish to express to your our satisfaction with your work at the Oregon Hotel.

The Circassian Walnut and Black Walnut finish in the Lobby on first floor and the Oak in the Basement Grille and Banquet Hall on second floor is as fine a piece of work of this character as one can see and the job was completed in a very short time considering the character of the work.

We are very well pleased with the entire job done by you and you have our best wishes for success.

Very truly yours,

Doyle, Patterson & Beach,

by A. E. Doyle

AED-R.

This contract is a splendid testimonial to the fact that there is in Portland a firm capable of doing as good or even better work than can be furnished by any outside firm. The factory of this firm is fully equipped with the latest and most up-to-date machinery, installed regardless of cost. The company is therefore amply prepared to furnish the highest grade of cabinet work in any kind of wood equal to any factory of this kind in America.

The woods employed in the cabinet work in the new Hotel Oregon comprise: Circassian walnut and black walnut finish in the lobby on the first floor, with oak in the basement, grille and banquet hall on the second floor.

Supplies Exterior Material

The material for the new Hotel Oregon, including the white enamel terra cotta, mission brick and roofing tile, was furnished by the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

Evolve a Novel Fir Veneer Panel

The Wheeler-Osgood Company, of Tacoma, Wash., have succeeded after years of careful and scientific experimenting, in developing a product which has commanded the instant appreciation of architects, not only in the Northwest, but also in the large cities of the East.

For years spasmodic attempts have been made to manufacture a three-ply veneered panel of fir, using the veneer cut in a lathe around the log and thus securing in its maximum of beautiful effect the marvelous grain of fir lumber. The difficulty of cutting the veneer, the almost impossible feat of so drying it that it would not check, and the final discouragement in finding a glue which would safely guarantee the ultimate user against peeling or blistering, have so far baffled the manufacturers.

The Wheeler-Osgood Company have put into concrete shape the result of their years of experiment by installing, at a cost of $44,000, a plant for the exclusive manufacture

of this product. In this plant and under one roof the logs are lifted from the water, sawed into veneer lengths by a steam drag saw, and then subjected to a steaming process from which they emerge to the big lathe, which has a swing of 7 feet and will cut 100 inches long. From this lathe a continuous ribbon of beautifully figured veneer, 8 feet wide, runs out the transfer to the clipper, where it is cut into sheets of the desired width.

These sheets are passed through a dryer between rolls which hold them flat, and, by a system of ventilation, draft and heat, are dried thoroughly, coming out at the other end hot and ready for gluing. The panels are built up three-ply and thoroughly glued with a new vegetable glue and subjected in the bundle to a pressure of three thousand pounds and left to dry.

The panels may be had in sizes 12x48 up to 36x84, and either perfect on both sides or perfect on one side only, at a cheaper price for use in wainscoting or other architectural work where one side only shows.

The major part of the panels manufactured by this company's new veneer plant are used by themselves in the manufacture of their one panel doors, an illustration of which appears in this article. This door, with its beautiful grain effects and its general refinement of detail, has proven a great favorite with architects and owners alike, and represents perhaps the finest product of the company's big plant. It also manufactures a door with two panels and a lock rail, and this makes big demands also upon the veneer plant. The narrower veneers are put into panels for the manufacture of five cross-panel doors, of which the company manufacture fifteen hundred to two thousand daily.

The many uses to which these three-ply panels may be put are obvious to all builders who are constantly searching for wide, clear lumber showing beautiful grain and free from the old lumber curse of shrinking, swelling, warping or checking. The cost is slight when one considers that there is no waste in using these panels.

Architects and builders in the Northwest have long ago become familiar with the use of the various stains with which the slash grain fir is treated. A more thorough familiarity with the variety of effects to be gained by the new process should be gained. One is not restricted to the glaring contrasts of color with which all are familiar, but the wonderful soft grays which characterize the Japanese work, may be obtained by a little skill on the part of the painter, giving subdued tones which are harmonious with any color scheme which may strike an owner's fancy. The nature of the rotary cut fir is such that the finishing may be done without great expense if an economical job is desired.

Samples of these panels may be had from the Wheeler-Osgood Company for the asking.

* * *

Advantages Floretyle Offers

All of the floors in the new Hotel Oregon were constructed according to the Kahn system of reinforced concrete, which is represented in Portland by J. A. Currey, 1106 Wilcox building. In the construction of the floors the new type of steel Floretyle of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company was used and it effected a considerable saving. Just how much was saved by adopting this system of floor construction has not been stated, but most architects can appreciate the saving when it is called to their attention that by the use of Floretyle and Hy Rib there was a saving of approximately 31 pounds per square foot of floor surface in the dead weight alone. When a saving of this magnitude is carried back to the columns and foundations, and to all the structural steel members of the building, it can be seen that the saving on the amount of structural steel was considerable.

In another six-story steel building in Portland it is known that the saving in structural steel amounted to more than $6200, and this will afford a basis of comparison for figuring the saving that was effected in the Hotel Oregon. Not only was there a great saving in the dead weight of the building, but there was also a great saving in the form work, for, with the use of Hy Rib and Floretyle, it is not

necessary to build close forms, and nearly one-half of the lumber is saved in floor construction.

The floors are first constructed by laying sheets of Hy Rib and upon this is fastened Floretyle, which are made of corrugated steel pressed into shape similar to the terra cotta tile. The Hy Rib on the bottom forms the ceiling of the floor below, thus providing a metal lath upon which the plaster is placed. The Floretyle are spaced 25 inches on center, thus leaving a beam or concrete joist four inches wide, and this joist is reinforced.

The great advantage of Floretyle is that long spans can be constructed without any intermediate beams. In a number of the public schools of Portland there are floor panels having clear spans of 30 feet, and in the Reed Institute there are some panels with longer spans and all of them are constructed of Floretyle. The Trussed Concrete Steel Company controls all patent rights to the combination of Floretyle and concrete, and this type of construction has proved so satisfactory that some concerns are endeavoring to imitate it, but the holders of the patents are prosecuting all infringements and suits have been filed in several Eastern cities. The floor system is easy to construct and economical, and according to Mr. Currey, the company is willing at all times to prepare designs on this system of floor construction in competition with other types as a practical demonstration of its advantages.

Among the recent buildings in which Floretyle has been used in Portland may be mentioned the Hotel Oregon, Woodward-Clarke building, Palace Hotel, Multnomah building, Morgan-Bushong building, Cohn building, Failing building, Platt building, Ainsworth School, Mt. Tabor School, Reed College, Jonesmore School and several other structures.

Vacuum Cleaning Plant

The vacuum cleaning plant at the new Hotel Oregon was installed by L. A. Marsh, local agent for the Blaisdell Machinery Company.

The pump is of the reciprocating or piston type, and the displacement is positive, therefore capable of maintaining a high vacuum of twelve inches or more, which is necessary to lift the grit and heavy particles from the deep body of the carpets.

The operators are using a flexible metallic hose, which is very light and easy to handle. This hose seems to offer less resistance and will transmit more air than the rubber vacuum hose.

It is practically impossible to clog the hose with tacks, pins and hairpins because of its smooth interior surface.

Inspection of the apparatus is invited.

An Up-to-date Piece of Work

The heating and ventilating apparatus, including the boilers and all boiler-room equipment for the new Hotel Oregon, was installed by the Kendall Heating Company, of Portland, Oregon, and is most modern and up-to-date in design, as well as in workmanship and material.

The boilers are of the safety water tube type, and have a combined capacity of 500 horse power, furnishing steam power for both heating and lighting the building, as well as for operating the elevators and supplying other auxiliary apparatus.

All boiler room equipment, such as feed pumps, etc., are installed in duplicate, and so connected and valved that any part of the steam generating plant may be cut out for cleaning or repairing without interfering with the operation of the balance of the plant.

All rooms and halls on the basement and first floors are warmed and ventilated by means of a forced-blast, or fan system of indirect heating and ventilating, taking air from the outside of the building through a fresh air intake, to an air washer and humidifier where all impurities are removed by means of the spray system, and the air brought to the proper humidity; thence to a fresh air chamber, from which point it is forced by a motor-driven fan, either through or around steam-heated coils, so as to give the required temperatures by means of mixing dampers operated by thermostats; thence through a system of air ducts to the rooms to be ventilated and warmed or cooled as may be desired, the air washer acting as a cooling apparatus in the warm weather when heat is not required. The foul or vitiated air is exhausted from the rooms by a large electrically-driven exhaust fan, through a system of exhaust ducts connecting from the rooms to the outside of the building.

Boiler Room New Hotel Oregon

All rooms are provided with automatic temperature control for automatically controlling the temperature therein.

The rooms on all upper floors are warmed by direct radiators, installed on what is known as the vacuum-return line system, each radiator being provided with a modulation valve with marked dial and indicator handle so that the occupant of the room may easily control the temperature at will.

No expense has been spared to make the new Hotel Oregon one of the best heated and ventilated buildings in the country.

We desire to thank the Armstrong Machinery Company of Spokane, Wash., for a handy and unique little contrivance, consisting of a combination pen and pencil. The company will be pleased to forward one of these to any subscriber of The Pacific Coast Architect upon request.

Worthily Perform Contract

All the mill work in the new Hotel Oregon above the second floor, was furnished by the noted Wheeler-Osgood Co., of Tacoma, Wash., and is a very creditable piece of work. The work comprises veneer panels and doors. The doors embrace several panels with a lock rail. The panels, made in three-ply, are especially adaptable to the purpose, revealing the handsome grain of selected woods, which can never check, warp or swell.

* * *

J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company

The J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, of Portland, supplied, for the new Hotel Oregon, the compo ornament for the wood trim, column capitals, hand-carved lamp bases, indirect lamp bowls for the corridors and the ornamental plaster work for the new barroom. All the work furnished by this progressive company is of the highest quality, and has elicited unanimous praise from all beholders.

* * *

Washington Temple of Justice

The Parelius Manufacturing Company, of Portland, has a wide field for its products, embracing, as it does, the Pacific coast states, British Columbia and the adjoining provinces. At the present time the company is supplying the cabinet work for the Temple of Justice, at Olympia, Wash. The structure will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, and is one of the most pretentious of its kind in the country. Many compliments have been extended the company from all sides, on account of the quality of the material furnished. Governor Lister, of Washington, and the architects and members of the Building Commission have expressed themselves as highly pleased, and are glad to know that it is no longer necessary to go east for work of this character. The company has in the past few years furnished some of the best buildings on the coast.

* * *

Beautiful Marble Work

The marble used in the lobby and stairway leading to the mezzanine floor and grille room of the new Hotel Oregon is selected silver grey Siena, imported direct from the old Convent Quarries, Montarenti, Italy. The sawing, finishing, etc., was done by the Mission Marble Works in their Portland mills. The selection and color scheme shows the best was brought out of both the material and workmanship of the old convent Siena marbles. Much credit is due the marble contractors in their selection made for the magnificent counter tops, which are conceded to be the finest block and gold marble ever imported to this country. The corridors from the second to twelfth floors have Carrara Italian marble borders and bases. The service stairway is wainscoted with Alaska marble, and the tread floors of this stairway are also of Alaska marble.

Onyx, Its History and Uses

By E. E. Gilmer.

SO FILLED with unique and absorbing features is the history of onyx, that it reads almost like a page from romance. Its first chapter dates from the time that man unknowingly began to write his own history, in those places where we read of it now, in the temples of his gods and the tombs of his dead, and it is here that we find evidence that onyx was not only one of the earliest stones used for decorative purposes, but that it has always been most highly prized. For example, the Aztec word for onyx is *tecali,* a corruption of the phrase in that tongue meaning "Mansions of the Lord," this race considering onyx too sacred to be used for any other purpose than their consecrated vessels and in religious ceremonies.

In the temple of the Sphinx in Egypt, the antiquity of which can only be conjectured, the walls and ceilings are lined with huge slabs of onyx in perfect preservation. Scientists tell us that the precious "alabaster," mentioned so frequently in ancient manuscripts, was in reality onyx, and in proof of this point to two "alabaster pillars" taken from the temple of Solomon and now in St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice. These pillars are described as semi-transparent, which would indicate that they are a variety of onyx-marble.

However, one of the most interesting historical antiquities in this connection is the tomb of Seti I, the father of the Second Rameses, which is now in the Sir John Sloane Museum of London. This sarcophagus, which its historian describes as "noble," is hollowed out of a single block of onyx over nine feet long and four feet wide, is most exquisitely carved, and a lamp placed within shines through the translucent sides.

Scattered throughout the Old World are countless temples, mosques, palaces, churches, theaters, ancient and modern, in which onyx has been utilized for mural decorations, staircases, pillars and interesting of note, windows of onyx. So those who have been wont to regard the use of onyx for decoration and building as an innovation or an experiment, may know that thousands of years ago the enslaved Israelites, toiling in the stone quarries in the Valley of the Nile, fashioned onyx slabs and stones to build palaces and tombs for kings whose names and histories are forgotten.

Onyx, or more properly onyx-marble, is a calcareous or limestone composition of spring formation. It is found in arroyos or canyons and in valleys that were once the beds of spasmodic streams.

Water, under ordinary conditions, will hold in suspension a small quantity of carbonate of lime, but when in deep and underground currents it is subjected to great pressure, and contains carbonic acid gas, its power of holding solution mineral articles, which it may collect in its journey through the earth is greatly increased. When gushing forth, it comes in contact with the open air, thus losing the pressure and gas and with them the power to carry longer its load, it drops the burden and rushes on, leaving a deposit of fine sediment, which, hardening, forms onyx or more properly, travertine or onyx-marble.

There are not many onyx quarries known to the world, perhaps a hundred, though less than six of these are in actual operation, while not even that many are producing onyx in merchantable size and quantities. Perhaps when these are worked out, and like the famous old quarries of Egypt and Persia, shall become mere scars upon the earth's surface, there will be no more onyx, for one of the foremost geologists of the United States mentions it as a peculiar fact, that there is at this time no place known to him where onyx is in process of formation.

The largest and most valuable deposits known to the world today, and not unlikely that the world has ever known, the New Pedrara Onyx Company's quarries in Lower California, are situated about 300 miles down the peninsula from San Diego, and about 50 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.

It is not through her usual caprice that nature chose one of those wild and desolate stretches of desert, so barren and unlovely that we call them "The Country that God forgot," to produce her most beautiful product. A warm, rainless and dry region is essential to the formation of onyx, for rains which would not entirely wash away the sedimentary deposits which in time form travertine, would wash in the foreign matter, making the onyx so full of flakes and flaws as to render it worthless.

Again valuable deposits formed, or in a process of formation, have been ruined by volcanic action. It is generally admitted that the finest onyx is found in volcanic regions, and it is somewhat difficult to reconcile this with the evident fact that volcanic upheavals would split and shatter the outlying deposits of onyx. These quarries are situated in the heart of a section formed by volcanic action, and still the stone obtained from it are singularly free from even ordinary defects in the way of fractures and unsoundness, we must conclude that the travertine here was formed ages after the upheavals had ceased.

Not frequently in other quarries, from which are obtained fine specimens of beautiful stone, upon closer examination it is found that there onyx is not only of insufficient size to be of any value commercially, but is so full of flaws, fractures and weakness of different kinds not noticeable, in the smaller specimens, as to render it worthless. Or, the deposits are not extensive enough to warrant the expense of putting such a small quantity of stone upon the market.

That the quarries of the New Pedrara Onyx Company labor under none of these disadvantages, it is perhaps unnecessary to state. Some time ago, Professor George W. Merrill, of the Smithsonian Institution, and the recognized geological institute of the world, made a special examination of our quarries, embodying the result of his examination in a report. In this report, he says in part, that upon striking the great unquarried blocks with a hammer, they ring like a bell, thus proving themselves perfectly sound and flawless. In reference to that characteristic which too often renders useless other onyx marbles which would otherwise be successful, that is, the small size of the blocks obtained, the "quarry ran" of Pedrara onyx ranges from 18 inches to six feet in thickness, in width from 21 to 42 inches, and in lengths from two to 10 or 12 feet, and special quarryings can be made for stone up to 11 feet, thus eliminating entirely the defect which formerly made it impossible to utilize onyx where large surface and long unbroken lines are required.

There is a current idea that the rich colorings of onyx are due to the different minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, etc., deposited with the carbonate of lime, but Professor Merrill's theory differs essentially from this. He states that analysis has discovered that next in importance to lime in onyx is iron, and holds that it is this mineral, in different states of combination, together with manganese, which causes the color variation. The beautiful banding or waving lines, which are a peculiar feature of this material, represent the lines of deposition in much the same manner as the scales of a shell or the lines of a tree trunk represent the different stages of its growth and development.

[To be Concluded in April]

TRADE NOTES

Architect James H. Schack, of Seattle, was a recent visitor to Portland.

The J. C. Bayer Furnace Company did the waterproofing and roofing on the new Hotel Oregon.

George Rogers has returned from a three weeks' trip through California.

Timms, Cress & Co. furnished the sidewalk lights and doors for the new Hotel Oregon.

Architects Bebb & Mendels' loss in the recent fire in the Denny building, Seattle, Wash., was $12,000.

C. J. Parker, of Parker & Banfield, has returned from an extended trip to the Eastern and Southern states.

Architects Parker & Banfield have moved their office from 105 Grand avenue, to 104 Grand avenue.

Camp & Dupuy, Architects and Builders, 426 East Alder street, have thoroughly remodeled their offices.

Architect H. C. Ferree has opened an office in the new Union Club building, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Ferree was formerly with G. C. Mesher & Co.

Architect Charles H. Alden, Seattle, Wash., has moved his office from the Crary building to 609-611 Eilers building.

Architect Chester J. Hogue, of Boston, Mass., will be associated with Architect Edward T. Foulkes about April 1. Mr. Foulkes' local office is in the Oregonian building.

The Columbia Brick Works, with offices at 256 Hawthorne avenue, furnished 250,000 common brick for the construction of the new Hotel Oregon.

William T. Jahant, Northwest representative for Callaghan & Flynn, has returned from a business trip to Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

The Pacific Sheet Metal Works furnished all the copper that was used on the exterior of the new Hotel Oregon.

Architect George Rae, formerly located in Portland, has returned after an absence of over a year. Mr. Rae returned from New York via Panama.

Architect A. E. Doyle, of Doyle, Patterson & Beach, has returned from an extended business trip to California.

Portland Hardwood Floor Company laid the hardwood floors in the dining room and banquet hall in the new Oregon Hotel.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has just finished installing nine bowling alleys and four billiard tables of the most modern type for Dietz & Blaney, Seventh and Oak streets.

Architect J. R. Ford, Eugene, Oregon, has returned to his office after being confined to his home for ten days with an attack of quinsy and lumbago.

Frederick W. Plummer, formerly of Cutter & Plummer, Spokane, Wash., is now associated with Unander & Jakway, the well-known interior decorators and art dealers.

C. W. Heal, with the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco. Mr. Heal left his "Fierce Arrow" at home on this trip.

Lawrence Holmes, president of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, was a recent visitor at the local office of the company, having just returned from a trip to Vancouver, B. C.

The Dahlstrom products were installed in the new Hotel Oregon, manufactured by the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, New York City, represented in the Northwest by Camp T. Roller, Seattle, Wash.

Ray Peterson, with Architects Bennes and Hendricks, has returned from an extended trip through California.

Fred W. Wagner, "The Tile Man," 363 Stark street, has just received a carload of Mueller tile. This is the most expensive car of tile received in Portland up to the present time.

The Abbott-Forrester Company, 332 Mohawk building, has lately completed installations of low pressure oil sets in the following buildings: Clark County Loan and Abstract Company, Vancouver and Vancouver High School.

Atholl McBean, secretary of Gladding, McBean & Co., San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business. While here Mr. McBean received the contract to furnish the terra cotta for the 15-story Northwestern National Bank building.

Fred W. Wagner, "The Tile Man," installed the following tile work in the new Hotel Oregon: all tile in the 149 bathrooms, new tile in the barroom, entrance to grill and Mueller's enamel Tresseral Mosaic in the Dutch room.

The Hercules Sandstone Company, Tenino, Wash., is about to install $20,000 worth of new stone-crushing equipment in their Tenino quarry. The new machinery will include two electric hoists of 30 tons each.

One of the finest pieces of glass work in Portland, and perhaps on the Pacific Coast, is that entering into the furnishing of the new Hotel Oregon. It is all of especially excellent quality, specially selected, and was supplied by the well-known firm of W. P. Fuller & Co., of Portland.

Effective March 1, William G. Holford became associated with the architectural firm of Ellis F. Lawrence, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Holford was formerly associated with Palmer & Hornbostel, of New York, and Guy Lowell, of Boston. Mr. Holford is an alumnus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The fire escapes, all the brass railing, the marquise and ornamental iron work in the new Empress Theater, were installed by the Portland Wire and Iron Works. Its work throughout is more than creditable, and it would not be remarkable if this enterprising firm had many more commissions to fill in up-to-date buildings on the Pacific Coast.

The Mission Marble Works, 151-155 Union avenue, North, will furnish the marble in the Boise City National Bank, Boise, Idaho; Stanrod Bank, Blackfoot, Idaho; Knight Trust Company Bank, Provo, Utah; Tillamook County Bank, Tillamook, Oregon; Scandinavian Bank, Astoria, Oregon; Corvallis State Bank, Corvallis, Oregon; First National Bank, Albany, Oregon; Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Oregon.

The N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of roofing tin, represented on the Pacific coast by J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, speaks in an encouraging strain. Its February business, generally considered a dull month in deliveries of tin plate, proved very good. Mr. Drummond reports that for March "things are starting off good, with excellent prospects for the coming season."

The Tenino Stone Company, Tenino, Wash., has begun work on the new St. Elizabeth Hospital, North Yakima, Wash. This will be an elaborate structure and promises to be a fine appearing building. The company is also getting out stone for the new jobs in Vancouver, B. C., and in addition to its cut stone work, is shipping 1000 tons of its ordinary rip-rap rubble to the O.-W. R. & N. Co. at South Montesano, Wash. At date of our latest advices, the company expected to install a new traveler. This will enable it to handle and ship without delay, jobs of any size. The Tenino Stone Company reports the outlook for the coming season as very good.

A RESUME

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of The Pacific Coast Architect.

PORTLAND

Store Building—Architect D. L. Carter prepared the plans for a one-story concrete store building, to cost $3000, for the National Realty Company.

Addition, Business Block—Architects McNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a three-story addition to the Cockerline & Weatherbee Building in Eugene.

Residence—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared the plans for a five-room residence for C. W. Fullerton; also plans for a five-room bungalow for Mr. Butler and a one-story frame store building for Mrs. Lund; all to be erected in Holgate Addition.

Remodeling Residence—Architect Charles M. Elliott prepared the plans for an addition and for remodeling the residence of J. W. Taylor.

Bungalows—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared the plans for five bungalows for Thomas Muir, to cost about $2000 each.

Residence—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared the plans for a $3500 residence to be erected for John Tomlinson in Overlook.

Remodeling Library—Architects Whidden & Lewis will prepare the plans for remodeling the library building into a modern banking building, to be occupied by the Lumbermens National Bank.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared the plans for a nine-room country residence to be erected at Tigard Station for J. O. Elrod.

Business Building—Architect Aaron H. Gould is preparing plans for a two-story brick building, to be built on Third and Burnside streets, for Fritz & Russell.

Theater and Club—Architect Earl Roberts is preparing plans for a two-story brick building for the Roseburg B. P. O. E. The building will be 100x160 in size and will cost about $30,000.

Mausoleum—Architect Ellis F. Lawrence has been commissioned by the Portland Mausoleum Company to prepare plans for a $150,000 mausoleum to be erected in Riverview Cemetery.

Bank Building—Architects Goodrich & Goodrich have prepared preliminary plans for a two-story brick bank building 68x76, to be erected in a near-by town at a cost of $22,000.

Apartment House—Architects Claussen & Claussen are preparing plans for a brick apartment house to be erected by Dr. W. L. Wood at Tenth and Hall streets. The building will be four stories and basement, 65x100, and will cost $75,000.

Business Block—Architect Aaron H. Gould is preparing the plans for a three-story reinforced concrete building 50x100, to be erected at Third and Alder streets by the Rose City Importing Company at a cost of about $75,000.

Residences—Architects Sutton & Whitney have prepared plans for a two-story country residence for D. P. Pooley, of Hood River. The same architects have also prepared plans for a residence for D. P. Atwater to be built near Hood River, and a two-story, eight-room brick residence, to cost about $9000, for L. A. Woodward, to be erected in Hood River.

Store Building—Architect Geo. Kingsbury prepared plans for a one-story concrete store building, to cost about $3000, for O. Greene.

Factory—Architects Specht & Strine prepared plans for a one-story frame factory building for the East Portland Marble Works, to be built at Fulton Cemetery.

Bungalows—Architect P. Chappele Browne prepared the plans for two frame bungalows to cost $2500 each.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story, nine-room brick veneer residence for J. R. Hedges, of Oregon City. Mr. Hockenberry also prepared plans for a two-story, seven-room frame residence for Mr. Johnstone to be erected at East Twenty-third and Knott.

Auditorium—Architect Wm. J. Kratz is preparing plans for an auditorium for the Pilgrim Congregational Church. The building, which will be erected at Shaver street and Missouri avenue, will be a one-story frame structure with stucco exterior, 50x100 in size.

Business Block—Architects Whidden & Lewis are preparing plans for a three-story brick business block, 60x110, to be built at La Grande for N. K. West and C. S. Jacobsen.

Apartment House—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared preliminary plans for a six-story fireproof apartment house, 100x135, to be erected at Nineteenth and Lovejoy streets by a local syndicate at a cost of $250,000.

Garage—Architect C. A Duke is preparing plans for a one-story reinforced concrete garage, 68x100, to be erected at East Forty-sixth and Sandy road.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Ertz prepared plans for a seven-room country residence to be built by Fred Rood near Hillsboro.

Bungalow—Architect H. M. Fancher prepared plans for a $3500 bungalow of seven rooms to be built at Forest Grove by O. Brown.

Club House—Architect D. L. Williams is preparing the plans for a log club house, to cost $6000, for the Beaver Lake Club.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow, to cost $3000, for Ed Kinnash.

Stores and Apartments—Architects Bridges & Webber are preparing plans for a two-story brick store and apartment building, 75x75, to be erected by a local investor at a cost of $25,000.

Laundry—Butterworth, Stephenson & Co., architects and builders, prepared plans for a $3000 laundry building for the Imperial Laundry Company.

City Hall—Architect E. E. McClaran has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story and basement brick city hall, 50x80 in size, for the City of Newberg.

Cottage—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared the plans for a summer cottage to be erected in Gearhart Park by F. Rothchild.

Residence—Architect Earl Roberts is preparing plans for a seven-room Dutch colonial residence, to cost $3000, for Mrs. John Van Zante.

Bank Building—Architect Earl A. Roberts has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story brick bank building to be erected in Roseburg, Ore., at a cost of $20,000.

Store and Hotel Building—The Investors Building and Trust Company are preparing plans for a four-story reinforced concrete store and hotel building 100x100, to be erected for A. C. Pike at Third and Couch streets at a cost of $100,000.

OREGON

Mausoleum—Astoria. The Portland Mausoleum Company will erect a reinforced concrete mausoleum at Ocean View Cemetery for the Astoria Cemetery Association.

Masonic Temple—Klamath Falls. Architects Earl Veght and I. J. Knapp prepared plans for a three-story brick lodge building for the Masons.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared the plans for a nine-room 1½-story frame residence for Mrs. A. R. Smith.

Church—La Grande. The Methodists are raising funds with which to start construction work on their $25,000 church building.

City Hall—Ontario. Bonds for $17,000 have been voted with which to erect a City Hall.

Business Block—Medford. Architect C. O. Powers prepared the plans for a two-story brick business block 50x100, to cost about $12,000.

Bungalows—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for two modern bungalows for Walters & Seiffert.

Cold Storage Plant—Springfield. Architects Vincent, Russell & Preusse prepared plans for an ice factory and cold storage plant to be erected by the Weinhard estate. The building will be constructed of reinforced concrete, 80x100 in size and cost about $20,000

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill prepared plans for a modern six-room country bungalow for J. Beebe.

Pavilion—State Fair Grounds. State Architect W. C. Knighton has begun plans for a $60,000 pavilion to be erected on the State Fair grounds.

Lodge—Marshfield. The Elks Lodge will erect a modern lodge building at a cost of $50,000.

Lodge Building—La Grande. The Odd Fellows Lodge has voted to build an additional story to their building.

Warehouse and Cold Storage Plant—Medford. The Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association will erect a $30,000 plant with a capacity of 100 cars.

Apartment House—Eugene. Architects Vincent, Russell & Preusse have prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house 56x86 for W. G. Irvin.

Federal Building—Albany. Bids will be called for within the next few weeks for the $75,000 federal building.

Store Building—Stayton. C. A. Beauchamp will erect a modern two-story fireproof concrete store and hall.

Lodge—Albany. The Knights of Pythias will erect a two-story brick building 103x134, at a cost of $30,000.

School—Forest Grove. Forest Grove has voted a $35,000 bond issue with which to erect a brick high school.

Residences—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for a seven-room residence for William Wolter, also the plans for a five-room bungalow for J. A. Sheridan.

SEATTLE

Residence—Architect Ellsworth Storey prepared plans for a modern two-story frame residence for Mr. Tobst, to cost $6500.

Residence—W. Barr, of the Puget Sound Building Company, is preparing plans for an $8000 residence for himself.

Remodeling Office Building—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for rebuilding the Times and Denny Buildings at a cost of about $50,000.

Theater—Architect Max Umbrecht prepared plans for a $50,000 moving picture theater to be built by Eugene Levy in Tacoma.

Library—Architect W. Marbury Somervell has been commissioned to prepare plans for a one-story stone and terra cotta library building to cost $35,000.

Residence—Architect Julian Everett has been commissioned by J. Redelshiemer to prepare plans for a $50,000 residence, to be constructed of brick, to be two stories in height and have fifteen rooms.

Hotel—A. Wickersbam will prepare plans for a three-story brick store and hotel building, to cost $75,000, for the Yesler estate.

Residence—Architect Charles Haynes will prepare plans for one hundred residences to be erected by the Hunter Improvement Company, to cost from $2500 to $4000 each.

WASHINGTON

Business Block—Aberdeen. C. W. Houtari is planning to build a 25 foot addition to a two-story brick building, to cost about $7000.

School—Spokane. Architect R. C. Sweatt prepared plans for a $40,000 reinforced school building, to be two stories high and 114x72 in size.

College Buildings—Pullman. College Architect Weaver is preparing plans for two buildings for the Washington State College. The buildings will be of fireproof construction and will cost about $150,000 each.

Lodge Building—South Bend. The Masons' Lodge will erect a modern three-story brick building.

School—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove will prepare plans for an eight-room brick school building to cost $50,000.

Apartment House—Colfax. J. P. Lich has had plans prepared for a modern two-story apartment house 50x90.

School—Bellingham. Bonds for $225,000 will be voted for the construction of a high school building.

Business Block—Ellensburg. A business block costing about $15,000 will be built by the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

Church—Richland. The Methodist Episcopal Church will erect a $4200 building 44x77.

School—Oroville. Oroville has voted $22,000 bonds with which to erect a two-story high school building.

Store Buildings—Wapato. Frank Hutton will erect two store buildings 50x90 in size. Will be constructed of brick with marble entrances.

Hotel Annex—Pasco. E. G. Kerfoot is planning to build an additional story, having twenty rooms, to his hotel building.

Jail—Chewala. Plans are being prepared for a brick or concrete jail for the City of Chewala.

School—Davenport. The Davenport school district will call a special election to vote on a $50,000 bond issue with which to erect a school.

Hotel—Morton. P. J. Hiles will build a $10,000 hotel building. It will be a two-story frame structure with full cement basement.

Business Block—Leavenworth. A. C. Barclay will build a two-story brick building 30x100, to cost about $10,000.

School—Connell. An $18,000 bond issue has been voted with which to erect a brick school with six rooms.

Laundry—Pasco. The Pasco Steam Laundry will erect a modern laundry building to cost $6000.

Theater—Raymond. The Pacific Amusement Company will build a three-story concrete theater building 100x110 in size, with a seating capacity of 1200.

Theater—Anacortes. J. W. Elliott is contemplating the erection of a modern $25,000 theater building with a seating capacity of 1000.

Remodeling City Hall—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vernon prepared plans for remodeling the City Hall.

Garage—Aberdeen. Architects Troutman & Haynes are preparing plans for a $10,000 interlocking tile garage for Bowen Bros.

IDAHO

Warehouse—Pocatello. Architect W. A. Samms prepared the plans for a warehouse 75x140 for the Brumley Products Company.

Remodeling Bank—Boise. Architects Tourtellotte & Hummel prepared plans for remodeling the Boise National Bank at a cost of $85,000.

Business Block—Troy. Olsen, Johnson & Co. are planning to build a 50x120 addition to their brick business block. Johnson & Son will also build an additional story to their store building.

Theater—Twin Falls. Saladay & Wilkinson will erect a modern two-story brick theater building 50x118, with a seating capacity of 800.

Business Block—Kellogg. D. T. Black and Otto White will erect a modern brick business block at a cost of $6000.

Bakery—Lewiston. Architect R. L. Loring prepared plans for a $20,000 baking plant for the Lewiston Bakery Company. The building will be two stories, of concrete and brick construction.

Business Block—Pocatello. Franklin & Hayes will build a one-story brick business block 80x100.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect H. B. Watson has prepared plans for a six-story fireproof apartment house for J. A. Russell, to cost about $20,000.

School—Duncan. Architect W. B. Whiteway prepared plans for an eight-room concrete school building.

School—Kaslo. Architect Haldane is preparing plans for a $30,000 brick school building.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Parr, McKinzie & Day have been commissioned to prepare plans for an eight-story steel frame office building to be erected at a cost of $85,000.

Apartments—Vancouver. Architect G. P. Bowie is preparing plans for three apartment houses, two of which will be of brick and mill construction and one of reinforced concrete.

Residence—Victoria. Architect Philip N. Julien has completed plans for a $50,000 residence for Andrew Wright.

College Buildings—Vancouver. Architects Sharp & Thompson have been commissioned to prepare plans for denominational college buildings to be erected on the Provincial University campus at an approximate cost of $500,000.

Theater—Victoria. Architects Rochefort & Sankey are preparing plans for a $30,000 moving picture theater for the Island Amusement Company.

Department Store—Victoria. Architects Burke, Horwood & White have been instructed by the Hudson Bay Company to prepare plans for a four-story building to cost $2,500,000. The building will be similar to the one erected in Vancouver by the same company.

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